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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Last fall an effort was made to secure systematic criticisms of the issues of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS by 145 consulting editors and 60 additional especially invited critics. At the time this issue goes to press we have received 65 replies, or a return of about 33%.

An analysis of the replies shows that 29% are in distinct commendation and contain no general or specific criticism. The other 71%, favorable on the whole, contain certain critical comments which may be classified as follows:

The Index: Perhaps the most helpful comments received were those relating to the problem of a "finding device" in the monthly issues. The Annual Index is, of course, the finding tool par excellence, but the Annual Index can not be published until some time after the printing of the December issue of any volume, owing to the complexity of the task. The present "finding devices" in each issue are the Table of Contents and the Monthly Subject Index. The former is a compact and abbreviated form of the scheme of classification, prepared in 1928 by committees from each national learned society. In view of the obvious need of both scholars and librarians for an alphabetic subject index, the Monthly Subject Index was adopted beginning with the January, 1931, issue and the editors are now studying the problem with a view of increasing its usefulness within the general limitations set by space and cost.

Title Citations vs. Abstracts: Opinion is divided on this matter. "I should like to see a larger number of articles listed either by title or with short abstracts" (a sociologist); "I am just a bit impatient with the mere listing of titles of articles without giving at least some indication of the character of the article" (a political scientist); "I believe that a larger proportion of titles of articles rather than abstracts would be desirable, particularly when the title is self-explanatory" (an historian); "I don't see much point in listing the title of an article without the abstract" (a geographer); etc.

Lag between publication of abstract and original: "The most serious criticism is the delay that has occurred in the publication of abstracts" (an historian); "You need not be anxious to have your abstract appear as soon as the new number of a periodical is out" (another historian).

The editors have had the problem of lag continually before them from the beginning and in certain fields prompt publication has been in operation for a year. There are, however, two obstacles to prompt publication in all fields, obstacles which will take time to overcome.

(1) *Late receipt of periodicals:* A check-up shows that the Library of Columbia University receives periodicals more promptly than most American libraries. But even at Columbia we find the following lag in the case of 342 periodicals in economics and sociology selected at random: foreign, 29% from one to six months late; domestic, 19% from one to four months late. These comparisons are based on the correspondence between the date of receipt at Columbia and date printed on the cover of the magazine.

(2) *Length of publication schedule due to complexity of work:* We operate on a 60-75 day editorial and publication schedule, which means that 60-75 days elapse between the date of any given month when editing begins and an issue is planned and the date of publication of this issue. This schedule is required for the following reasons: (a) Besides preparing his own copy, each editor reads one other departmental copy as an additional check; (b) assembly of copy is a complex process in a journal that publishes over 1,000 articles in each issue, classified and cross-referenced; (c) two galley proofs are read at the printing plant and two sets of page proof are read in the office.

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(See also Entries 37, 399, 507-515, 541, 1935, 2270, 2323, 2326, 3444)

1890. HOLMES, URBAN T. Books of travel. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 8(12) Apr. 1929: pp. 43.

1891. UNSIGNED. Geografi ed esploratori italiani contemporanei. [Contemporary Italian geographers and explorers.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1905) Nov. 1929: 209-225; (1907) Dec. 1929: 413-426; (1909) Jan. 1930: 50-58.—The author discusses the group of Italian explorers of the Nile springs; the Duke of Abruzzi's journey to the Uebi Scebeli; the group of missionary explorers' journey; the explorers in Malaysia, South America, Asia, and the Polar regions; the circumnavigation voyage of Vittorio Arminjon in 1865, and the important studies on scientific geography and cartography made by G. Della Vedova, Marinelli, Hugues, Cora, etc.—G. Bruni.

1892. WEISS, J. Felix Kanitz, ein Pionier der Balkanforschung. [Felix Kanitz, a pioneer of exploration in the Balkans.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 73 (1-3) 1930: 5-21.—Not until the middle of the 19th century was the ignorance which veiled large parts of the Balkan peninsula lifted. Felix Kanitz, an Austrian,

a friend of the geologist Ami Boué, devoted his life to exploration of the Balkans. After a short survey of Balkan exploration in general, Kanitz's work is described. Kanitz began his explorations (in 1850) at the age of 21. From 1859 he was occupied in covering the northern part of the peninsula with a close net of routes. Short intervals between trips were devoted to literary work on his results. No fewer than 18 times did he cross the Balkan range, which at that time—the country being Turkish—involved many dangers and troubles. He corrected numerous topographic errors in maps by Kiepert (1853) and Scheda (1869), especially so far as names and location of settlements are concerned. Kanitz was also interested in ethnographic and archeologic questions. His *Roman studies in Serbia* (1892) was of fundamental importance. His most important discoveries on those subjects are discussed in detail. He was honoured by many different scientific societies, and was popular among the Serbian and Bulgarian peoples whose sufferings as Turkish subjects he made public. Kanitz died in 1904. A list of his publications is given.—*Hans Bobek*.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3442, 3445)

MAPS

1893. DODDS, J. S. The government mapping program in a map-minded age. *Science*. 71(1845) May 9, 1930: 471-474. [U. S.]

1894. ECKERT, MAX. Die Kartenwissenschaft als Lehrfach. [Cartography for the classroom.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 74-82.—The content of the science of cartography and its purposes are so manifold and important (not only for geography) that its recognition and systematic working as an independent field of research is very desirable. Cartography is the history, analysis, development, and the uses of maps. It is richer and fuller than map study (*Kartenkunde*) which has been carried on till now. The historical method is necessary in it because it proceeds critically and comparatively. From a highly developed and generally recognized science of cartography, many individual sciences will derive great benefit. Its closest relationship will always be to geography.—*Hans Dörries*.

1895. HERRMANN, ALBERT. Marinus von Tyre. [Marinus of Tyre.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 45-54.—The author endeavors to reconstruct the work of Marinus of Tyre and to give him the credit due him for the influence he exercised on Claudius Ptolemy. He presents a new picture of Marinus' work which he calls *Corrected map of the known earth*. Marinus worked with a very extensive source material in maps. The author gives a list of these. He discusses the projection of the maps, the meridians and parallels, and points out that Marinus distinguished between a known and an unknown part of the world. In contrast to his predecessors he made the world too large.

Nor is it surrounded by the ocean. This is only the case in the west. Apparently he thought of the Indian Ocean as an inland sea. The author has finally attempted to reconstruct the map of Marinus. It is appended to the article in a color print.—*Walter Geisler*.

POPULATION

(See also Entry 1593)

1896. AUST, OSKAR. Die ungleichmässige Besiedlung der Erde. [The uneven distribution of population over the earth.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 2(3-4) 1928: 147-154.—Sixty-one per cent of the total population of the globe (1923-24) is concentrated on 10% of the habitable surface of the earth. Our present level of technique and civilization would make Australia able to support a population of 450 millions (as Europe is today). Penck, professor of geography in Berlin, after having made investigations in 11 different climatic regions, shows that the density of population in an area depends on the level of civilization. The earth's potential population is determined by the maximum degree of cultivation of the soil; he estimates the potential population at 7,689 millions, as compared with a present 1,800 millions. Great changes in the distribution of men will result from such an increase. Europe-Asia may lose its dominant position to Africa. The two great Anglo-American powers will support 1,200 million people, which is equal to Brazil's potential population (entire South America = 2,400 millions). Penck's conclusions lead him to combat Malthus' idea of a reduction of the increase of population. Future struggles will be over inequalities in population

density, for example over the question whether nations with vast unexploited areas are justified in excluding less fortunate peoples.—*Werner Neuse.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1901, 1910, 1914, 1917-1918, 1967, 2596, 2599, 2601-2604, 2609, 2621, 2656, 3329)

1897. BOBEK, HANS. Die nordamerikanischen Kleinstädte und ihre Entwicklung. [North American small towns and their development.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73 (1-3) 1930: 60-64.—The author reviews S. Visher's anthropo-geographical study dealing with the development of small cities in the United States. The material for this new type of city geography was collected and discussed at a congress of the University of Minnesota in June, 1929. There are several types of small cities. Some, for example county seats and college towns, are steadily growing. Product towns and those which are local centers as manufacturing communities are growing rather rapidly. Residential suburbs are growing very rapidly, which is due to the connection between the development of residential suburbs and the manufacturing districts of the cities. But residential character prevents development of a real city life, for there is a lack of business spirit. In the opinion of the author the real function of city building must be centralization of trade, city organization, and cultural institutions.—*B. F. A. Dietrich.*

1898. CREUTZBURG, NIKOLAUS. Wirtschaft und Landschaft. [Economic facts and the landscape.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 275-286.—The author deals with the methods of explaining and describing economic facts and landscape in their mutual interrelationships. It is true there are two ways of explaining economic facts. Either we start in describing economic facts as parts of the landscape and consider economy as a changing factor of the natural landscape, or we describe all economic facts from the viewpoint of economic man as he is changing natural landscape. Both methods show how the physiography of the natural landscape has been continually changed by eco-

nomic facts. The author proposes a differentiation between preparatory and secondary work. For him forest-cutting is preparatory work for getting open land ready for economic purposes as, for instance, agriculture or grazing. These landscapes are called "cultivated forestlands." In a similar way the author shows how such preparatory work as drainage or irrigation can become an enduring work, being still preparing work for new agricultural or horticultural areas. Finally settlements, and especially cities, are considered as special and well organized cultural landscapes inaugurated in a natural landscape, where trade, traffic or mining makes it profitable to start a settlement. The author believes in a very strong influence of nature upon man.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

1899. MECKING, LUDWIG. Die Seehäfen in der geographischen Forschung. Probleme und Methodik. [Harbors in geographic research. Problems and methods.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 326-345.—While specialists and cultural historians have frequently and systematically dealt with harbors, there are still lacking adequate geographic studies. The author is familiar with a number of world harbors and has studied those of Japan in detail. The chief task of harbor geography is the extent and the locally different character of harbors. Both depend upon causes which go deeper than physical geography. A most astonishing development has gone on in all large harbors in the last three decades. As a result of the development of world economics and world shipping, docking problems have grown extremely complicated. The distinction still frequently made between a "natural" and "artificial" harbor has lost most of its meaning and value. Practically, the terms have lost their significance. Next to the special harbors, the universal harbors of today are especially prominent. The problem of the harbor population is also discussed. The universal harbor has as its counterpart a city with many world ties.—*Hans Dörries.*

1900. SARABER, F. H. De patchouli-cultuur. [The cultivation of patchouli.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (5) May 15, 1930: 149-152. (Sketch maps.)—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

(See also Entry 3191)

1901. WADHAM, S. M. The boundaries of arable cultivation in Victoria. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (10) May 1930: 1-27.—The most recent extensive settlement of an arable area in Victoria has been in the Northern Mallee. The general system of agriculture involves the production of wheat, fat lambs and wool. The area of a holding for maximum efficiency is 1,350 acres. The process of bringing a farm to a full state of productivity and improvement will require not less than six years. The settlement of other similar uncultivated areas in Victoria would be precarious. The 12% of the area of the state at present under arable cultivation is not likely to undergo any very rapid expansion in the direction of advancing over areas at present occupied by natural vegetation. (The paper (1) assesses the economic position of a recently settled arable district and (2) reviews older districts and endeavors to discover the forces which restrict the area under cultivation. The conclusions are based on visits made to the districts at various times during the past four years. There are four isohyetal maps, two tables, and figures showing costs of operation and estimates of probable income.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 2546, 2585, 2699, 3257)

1902. CHRISTIE, DUGALD. Manchuria half a century ago and today. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (4) Jul. 1930: 193-210.—The position of Manchuria between Russia and Japan, with its rich resources and possibilities, has led to several wars and many as yet unsolved problems. While most of Manchuria consists of great plains, it is surrounded by mountains, mostly covered with magnificent forests. Although Mukden is in the same latitude as Rome, the thermometer falls to -20° and even -33° F., while farther north it sometimes drops to -50° F. Large parts of northern and eastern Manchuria were closed to Chinese colonization until the opening of the present century, following which there has been an ever increasing migration. Kaoliang is the staple food of the people and is the leading crop. The most interesting crop is the soya bean, the export of which was valued at £30,000,000 in 1928. Railway construction has been especially rapid in this area so that there is now a greater mileage than in all the rest of China together. Russian and Japanese controlled railways dominate, but all the newer lines are Chinese. A large part of Manchuria's prosperity has been due to its freedom from internal warfare. The former Marshal

Chang Tso Lin was governor from the Revolution of 1911 until his death in 1928, and built up the most efficient army in all China. He has been succeeded by his eldest son, Chang Hsueh Liang who is much interested in education and athletics, and has formed a government composed of western trained young men.—*George B. Cressey.*

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

1903. TRINKLER, EMIL. Geographical and archaeological explorations in the Takla-Makan desert of Chinese Turkestan. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(1) Jan. 1930: 5-18.—In 1927 and 1928 the author spent five months in geographical and archaeological exploration in that part of the sandy Takla-Makan desert between Yarkand and Khotan Darya. A broad belt of poplar forest and tamarisk jungle once covered a large area nearly as far north as 38°. In several places there are evidences of extensive floods which inundated the southern part of the Takla-Makan. The last of these may be dated later than the 5th century A.D. The author does not accept the theory of climatic changes or pulsations in the area set forth by Ellsworth Huntington but is more in accord with Sir Aurel Stein who considers the dwindling amount of water from glaciers as the chief cause of desiccation. North of Pialma remains of Buddhist shrines were found which may determine the location of Pochi-eh, or Phou-kia-i. [Illus., map.]—*E. T. Platt.*

India

(See also Entries 666, 2572, 2587)

1904. TIPPER, C. H. Recent mineral developments in India. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4039) Apr. 18, 1930: 616, 635.—India has a considerable wealth and variety of mineral resources, but she has also many problems in connection with their exploitation. Though the output of fuels, coal and oil, has been increasing in amount, the value of output has declined steadily. The decline in value of oil has been due to rate cutting in the petroleum war. India's oil reserves are meagre, though there are large reserves of oil shale in Burma. Reserves of coal are sufficient for many years, but reserves of mica for making metallurgical coke for the iron and steel industry are quite inadequate. Reserves of iron ore are very large, but a great deal of the hematite is fine powder. Russia's entrance as a major producer of manganese has severely depressed the price and accumulated stocks at the Indian mines. The mines at the Kolar gold fields are among the deepest in the world and the problem of ventilation with underground temperature at 117° F is serious. India is the world's chief source of mica for the electrical industry. The market for India's silver output has been severely curtailed by the adoption of the gold standard for India and the civil disturbances in China. There is some tin, a little wolfram, and important deposits of ilmenite, zircon and sillimanite. (Charts.)—*John E. Orchard.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 2068, 2148)

1905. TRAUTZ, MRS. M. G. A. Wallin and "The Penetration of Arabia." *Geog. J.* 76(3) Sep. 1930: 248-251.—The late Dr. Hogarth in *The Penetration of Arabia*, was led astray on several points concerning G. A. Wallin's journeys in Arabia. Wallin was not as stated a Swede but a Fenno-Swede. The supposition that Wallin was commissioned by Mehemet Ali of Egypt to report on the rising power of Jabal Shammar is without foundation. The abrupt beginning of his first journey's ac-

count is unjustly criticized, as a preliminary description is not necessary in scientific writing. He was accused of not carrying instruments. The journey as originally planned had a philological rather than a geographical purpose. His views on the trend of the Arabian Peninsula are not fairly stated. He sent his journals to Helsingfors in instalments and wrote descriptive letters as informal reports. Hogarth used only the two papers published in the *J. Royal Geog. Soc.* (20, 1850: 293-344; 24, 1854: 115-207) and was not acquainted with Elmgren, *George August Wallins Resanteckningar från orienten åren 1843-1849*, or with Knut Tallquist, *Bref och Dagboksanteckningar af George August Wallin.* (Neither book has been translated and both are scarce.)—*Ernestine Smith.*

EUROPE

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entries 22, 3199)

1906. COHEN-PORTHEIM, PAUL. Kontinent Spanien. [The Spanish continent.] *Tagebuch.* 11(27) Jul. 5, 1930: 1074-1078.—Geographically, economically, and culturally Spain belongs to Mohammedan Africa, not to Christian Europe. Its provinces show enormous differences. Castile is a desert, and poor, Andalusia is African, tropically luxuriant; Catalonia is progressive and modern, filled with commerce and industries, typically European, boasting of Barcelona as the super-modern city; the Balearic Islands are a lovely idyl rapidly becoming a tourist center.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

1907. JESSEN, OTTO. La Mancha. Ein Beitrag zur Landeskunde Neukastiliens. [La Mancha. A contribution to the regional geography of New Castile.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg.* 41 1930: 123-227.—This detailed monograph of La Mancha, made famous by Cervantes' Don Quixote, is based on personal explorations. La Mancha is the southernmost of the three large basins into which the Spanish Meseta is divided; it is a plateau (height of 680-700 m.) which at the north touched the Tajo plateau. The rainfall of today is scant. According to climate and vegetation La Mancha is a typical steppe-land. The daily and annual course of weather with its extreme changes of temperature is described. Though on sandy soil, a sort of wood is to be found, consisting of fir, oak and pine, the natural vegetation of the larger part of the area is steppe-grass (especially esparto-grass) or bush (*Tomillares*, *Retama sphaerocarpa* Boiss, etc.) Consequently stock-farming (sheep) is the primary industry, with the characteristic "transhumance," i.e. seasonal migrations of large herds over long distances. Agriculture was followed by the Moors, but it was supplanted by stock-farming in the war-times of the *reconquista*. In 1837 the annulment of the herd owner's privileges made possible the cultivation of the steppe. Today two thirds of the land is covered by grain and rapidly increasing vineyards. This has increased the population considerably. Olives and saffron are grown, the latter for export. Artificial irrigation by wells (*norias*) is used in the western part. Economic life is dominated by agriculture. The settlements are similar to those of other steppe-lands. The population is concentrated in few large townlike villages. Single farms are rare. Extended, irregular quarters surround a small center round the plaza. The patrician houses are very similar to the ancient atrium. Some settlements have cave-dwellings, which are well adapted to the climate. There is no real city center, and though La Mancha formerly formed a political unit, at present it is divided into four provinces. Intercourse between Madrid and Andalusia as well as the southeastern coast provinces passes through

without affecting La Mancha very much. [Maps, pictures, tables.]—*Hans Bobek*.

1908. KOENS, A. J. De sinaasappelcultuur in Spanje. [The cultivation of oranges in Spain.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 96-98.—Production and export statistics coming from the *Camera official agricola de Valencia*.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

1909. VILLAR, P. La vie industrielle dans la région de Barcelona. [Industrial life in the Barcelona region.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 339-365.—Situating in the four Catalan provinces of Spain, is an area dominated by manufacturing industries and controlled from a single economic capital—Barcelona. With but 6% of the area, the region produces a fourth of all the manufacturing of Spain, including most of the electrical, chemical, and textile products—in particular, practically all of the cotton. This is due to the advantageous position of the region and the human resources of Catalonia, an area with centuries of experience in manufacturing and foreign trade. Originally manufacturing was based entirely on the commerce of Barcelona, but in the modern period the reverse is the case, and that port functions chiefly in importing the raw materials for manufacture. Dependence on the single national market, assured by high tariffs, has tended, especially in the textile industry, to prevent specialization or modern methods of extending markets and production. Many of the cotton mills, particularly the spinning mills, are located at scattered points in the high mountains of the Pyrenees where a single large factory with its dam and reservoir, and workers' "colony" forms a striking contrast in the rural landscape. Hydraulic power is here so completely developed that stream beds are often dry and extension of plants would be impossible. The water power is completely utilized by employing the workers in night shifts as well as by day. The weaving mills are concentrated in the lower hills and on the plain, chiefly in the larger towns. The metallurgical industry uses iron and steel from outside sources to produce machinery for the textile and other industries of the region, and is now expanding to produce heavier products: automobiles, locomotives, bridges, etc. Recent industries of modern character include the chemical and cement industries, both of which are concentrated in large plants under German control. The high cost of coal influences the price of hydro-electric power. During the war the production of the latter increased greatly, almost entirely to supply the increased demands in the metropolitan district. In the labor supply there is marked contrast between the permanent native labor in the mountains, mostly women and children, and the fluid, "radical," workers of the cities in the plain, many of them drawn from other parts of Spain.—*Richard Hartshorne*.

France

(See also Entries 2143, 2624, 2627)

1910. BATY, R. RALLIER du. La crise de la pêche au chenal. [The crisis of cod fishing.] *La Nature*. (2840) Sep. 1, 1930: 210-217.—Trawling in the Gulf of Gascony and other French fishing grounds has seriously affected the fishing industry, particularly the taking of cod and other fish which live on the bottom of the sea. The dragging of the trawl-net on the bottom so changes the habitat that the diminution of certain kinds of fish is certain to be a consequence. Since about 1893 the use of the steam trawler has effectively reduced the fishing industry on the French continental shelf. The fishing towns of Lorient, La Rochelle and Arcachon have suffered greatly from this decadence. The conservation of this important resource can be carried forward by establishing a ministry of the merchant marine which will have among its chief objectives the scientific study

of oceanography and the fishing industry.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

1911. BONNEFOY, JEAN. Le port de Dunkerque. [The port of Dunkerque.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 356-376.

1912. LEGROS, RENÉ. Le port de Nantes. [The port of Nantes.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 339-355.

1913. PERRIN, M. Le bassin houiller de la Loire. [The coal basin of the Loire.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (220) Jul. 1930: 359-375.—The Loire basin produces four million tons of coal per year. A considerable portion of this is shipped, but only over short distances. The coal is found in the upper part of the Loire basin in a triangular area whose longest dimension is about 50 km. The several coal-bearing beds are associated with sterile rock formations and there are many faults. These conditions make extraction extremely difficult and extensive exploitation is impossible. Coal was discovered and used for forge and domestic purposes very early. The deposit was known to the Gauls and Romans, but probably not used by them. Regulations regarding the extraction of the coal were made in the 13th century. The ancients worked only the upper beds which adds to the difficulty of modern extraction. Though the area was small and the deposits meager, the region remained for a long time the most important producer of France. The relative cost of production has led to careful utilization of the coal so that distillation, the manufacture of briquets, the establishment of central electric units, and similar activities have reached a high degree of perfection.—*Frank E. Williams*.

1914. ROLET, ANTONIN. La transhumance va-t-elle reprendre une nouvelle activité? [Transhumance, is it to be revived?] *La Nature*. (2836) Jul. 1930: 24-28.—The care of sheep becomes difficult in the hot and dry season because of the shortage of food and water, and skin diseases which prevail from the bites of insects. Transhumance, or a seasonal migration of animals, has been in existence at least since 1235. Problems are much greater now because of automobiles, urban settlements, highway restrictions, government reserves, power companies' holdings, and propaganda. Transhumance by train from the many departments of France is practised more since the rates have been lowered. Though still expensive, it saves time. The Forestry Department announces areas of land available each season.—*Robert Duval*.

1915. UNSIGNED. Bulletin bibliographiques des Alpes françaises pour 1929. [Bibliographical bulletin of the French Alps for 1929.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 18 (2) 1930: 425-432.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 2227, 2603, 3271)

1916. TER VEEN, H. N. Op nieuw land een nieuw maatschappij. [A new land and a new society.] *Menschen en Maatschappij.* 6 (4) Jul. 1, 1930: 313-330.—Public interest in the drying up of the Zuider Zee has up to the present centered in the technical problems. On the basis of a report of the commission the author directs attention to the social problems which the settlement of the new land will raise. Since these problems have become a matter of home politics it will not be sufficient merely to sell the new lands. The proposals of the commission for state ownership, method of exploitation, and allotment to selected colonists, and administrative regulations are discussed. The commission opposes the idea of dividing up the new lands among the adjoining counties and provinces, but urges that an independent province be made out of the Zuider Zee polder.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 26, 710, 1496, 1632, 1923, 2358, 2616)

1917. CHOLNOKY, EUGEN von. Die geographische Lage von Wien. [The geographical situation of Vienna.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 72 (7-12) 1929: 380-394.—The author opposes the idea that Vienna originally owed its development to its situation at a most profitable crossing point of ancient roads. There are two important factors which give one place an advantage over others: local energy, as specialized products, and favorable geographic situation. There must be a crossing of several roads to inaugurate a market place. The author believes that ancient Roman Carnuntum had a much better geographic situation than ancient Vienna, but that the development of Austria by the house of the Hapsburgs aided the growth of Vienna as a market place between high-cultured Austria and low-civilized Hungary.—*B. F. A. Dietrich*.

1918. NEUHAUS, KARL. Die Bergstrasse. Ein Beitrag zur Verkehrs- und Siedlungsgeographie. [The Bergstrasse. A contribution to the geography of intercourse and settlement.] *Frankfurter Geog. Hefte*. 4 (1) 1930: pp. 130.—The purpose of this study is to state the relation between traffic routes and the formation and plan of towns. Especially significant for such a study are the towns situated on the Bergstrasse, i.e. the highway on the right bank of the Rhine between Heidelberg and Darmstadt at the foot of the Odenwald mountains. Six towns of various size are close together: Darmstadt (90,000 population) Zwingenberg (2,000), Bensheim (10,000), Heppenheim (7,700), Weinheim (15,800), Heidelberg (73,000). "The historic-geographical conditions" and "the where of today's settlements" are discussed. In the "Bergstrasse" a continuity of settlement since the neolithic age has been proved. The Frankish settlements, however, are separate from the Roman ones, which were situated lower. The exploration shows that all towns developed out of old villages, and in only one case (Weinheim) did a new foundation beside the old village take place. The question whether traffic or weekly marketing is the more important is answered by the statement that both are necessary for town prosperity. The traffic on the Bergstrasse was enlarged chiefly by the great fairs of Frankfurt and caused the former flourishing of the six towns. The latest development with its strong differentiation is due to industry. So far as the relation of the Bergstrasse to the town plan is concerned, the thoroughfare itself, and now the railway line, show a tendency to follow the low plain—now drained—to cut the curves. In consequence the towns grow towards the road and railway—i.e. away from the mountain-border and westward to the plain.—*Hans Bobek*.

1919. TIMOSHENKO, V. P. The Danube Basin as a producer and exporter of wheat. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies*. 6 (5) 1930: 189-284.—A description and analysis, largely statistical, of the past and present position in wheat production and exportation of the Danube basin, which is defined to include the present territories of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. "The Danube basin has lost its important position on the world wheat market since the war. Before the war, 1909-10 to 1913-14, its exports averaged about 110 million bushels of wheat; five years after the war, during the period 1923-24 to 1927-28, Danubian wheat exports fell to about 36 million bushels yearly. The principal cause of the decline in exports is reduced production, the result of lower yield per acre. The acreage sown to wheat has about recovered to the pre-war level. Rumania is chiefly responsible for the decline in the yield of wheat per acre. Radical agrarian reform in Rumania caused a great transfer of land from

large estates to small peasant holdings; and this created certain maladjustments, at least of a temporary character. Together with the unfavorable consequences of the war, the radical agrarian reform resulted in decreased production. Other Danube countries have better recovered from the consequences of war, and their agrarian reforms interfered less with agricultural activities. The increase of local wheat consumption, as the result of the growth of population or the changes in consumers' habits, was of secondary importance in causing the decline of exports." Factors in the future outlook are discussed. (A map shows the agricultural area as indicated by land less than 500 meters in height, and a dot map shows the area devoted to wheat; 7 charts showing wheat production, acreage, yield per acre, domestic disappearance, exports, and prices; 11 text and 15 appendix tables. One of the appendix tables gives the utilization of land by administrative districts in each of the four countries, in terms of total area, arable area, cereal area, and wheat area.)—*M. K. Bennett*.

East Central Europe

1920. LEFÈVRE, M. A. La Poznanie rurale. [Rural Poznań.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royal Géog. d'Anvers*. 50 (1) 1930: 1-29.—Five-sixths of the area of Poland is of cultivated land. The province of Poznań is one of the most interesting agricultural regions because of the great perfection of its farming. This is due not to a superiority of physical nature, but to the rationalization of its agriculture. The author gives some personal notes on the landscape, the agrarian situation, the internal mechanism of farming and the agrarian reform.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

1921. KÖVÉR, FIDÉL JÓZSEF. A Hanság földrajza. [The geography of the Hanság.] *Föld és Ember*. 10 (1) 1930: 3-47; (2) 1930: 91-139.—One of the most distinctive geographic units of Transdanubian Hungary is the fenland of the Hanság, which lies just east of the Ferto basin and is almost evenly divided between the counties of Sopron and Moson, though a small section belongs to Győr. The extent of the fen varies with the rainfall and the development of the drainage system. From a maximum area of 98,000 acres it has shrunk normally to 45,000 acres. The history of this region since the 4th century A.D. reveals man's constant struggle with the waters. The Princes Esterházy, to whom most of this region belongs, began the drainage and regulation of its waters in 1777, a task which was largely completed in 1813, though it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that the Rába River was securely prevented from inundating the Hanság again. In keeping with the peculiar flora and fauna of this marshland there was developed on the shores of the Hanság and on the islands scattered through it a type of people who differed in many respects from the surrounding population. Remnants of older races became amalgamated with invading Hungarians or with German immigrants. This fenland formed an ethnological border between the German colonies of Moson and the purely Hungarian settlements of the Rábaköz. Before irrigation much of the Hanság served in summer for the pasturage of flocks. The reeds of the marsh were harvested and used for thatch. Fishing occupied much of the time of the Hanság people. Since irrigation the peat industry has become of great importance. Much of the reclaimed land is able to produce excellent garden crops, though 17,000 acres have been converted into forest.—*E. D. Beynon*.

1922. MIHALIK, LÁSZLÓ. Adatok Gyula földrajzához. [Data relating to the geography of Gyula.] *Föld és Ember*. 10 (3) 1930: 149-165.—The territory of the City of Gyula in Békés County, Hungary, is divided geographically into two parts—a much higher background in the west and the low-lying flood-area of the

Korös in the east. This lower eastern area is an almost perfect plain, save for the small mounds scattered at intervals, which were probably constructed by prehistoric man to provide refuge from the inundation of the rivers. The irrigation and stream-regulation projects carried out in the middle of the nineteenth century have made this region habitable. The inhabitants of Gyula before the Turkish conquest were all either killed or dispersed. In 1713, when the new settlement of Gyula began, the total population consisted of a small Rumanian garrison. During the 18th century and especially through the efforts of Baron Harruckern the city was settled again. Its different quarters were originally intended for settlers of different nationalities. Thus Nagymagyarváros was settled by Catholic Hungarians; Ujváros, by Protestant Hungarians; Józsefváros, by Germans; Nagyláhváros, by Rumanian settlers, and Kisoláhváros, by the Rumanian garrison. Two facts explain its sudden growth in the 18th century. In 1723 it was given the legal right to hold markets and in 1752 it was made the capital of Békés County. The former circumstance led tradesmen from all over the country to settle in Gyula; the latter brought a population of office-holders and lawyers. The regulation of the Korös changed the occupation of the people from stock-raising to agriculture, in which 43% of the inhabitants of the city are at present engaged.—*E. D. Beynon.*

1923. RUNGALDIER, RANDOLF. Budapest als Hafenstadt. [Budapest as a port.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 71 (10-12) 1928: 347-354.—The author points out parallels and differences between Budapest and Vienna as harbors. Both cities with an historical past going back to Roman settlements have developed as ports. Both are situated on the Danube, but Budapest, in the opinion of the author, has become a more important port than Vienna. The reason is the situation of Budapest as a center of commerce, trade, and industry and as the center of an agricultural country. A plan of the new part of the city harbor of Budapest and a detailed description show what has been done since the war to increase the importance of Budapest as a harbor.—*B. F. A. Dietrich.*

1924. STOCKER, OTTO. Ungarische Steppenprobleme. [Problems of the Hungarian steppes.] *Naturwissenschaft.* 17 (12) Mar. 1929: 189-196.—Maps and diagrams illustrate the study of a dry grassland (steppe) in the west central part of Hungary of today. This dry grassland, called *Puszta*, has been studied in the neighborhood of the city of Debrecen and on the Austrian frontier at Neusiedler Lake. The character of the soil in these sand areas has been caused by their alkali content, especially of soda (potash). The potash soils prevent a water circulation between the surface and the groundwater region. Since even a large quantity of rain cannot penetrate the potash surface, the result is that only a grassy vegetation will grow. Deep growing roots of fruit trees, such as apples and peaches, are able to tap the groundwater, a fact which should inaugurate an extensive planting of fruit trees and a large export business.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 2613)

1925. VERA, VICENTE. Los ferrocarriles africanos. [The African railroads.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog., Madrid.* 69 (1) 1929: 103-111.—Railways have offered the European nations interested in Africa a powerful means of penetration and development in their respective territories. In the last fifty years 55,000 km. of railroad have been laid. At present the nations concerned are active in connecting their respective railroads with those of their neighbors, and in elaborating

their own systems. In addition, there are proposals for building three great African railways; one from the Strait of Gibraltar southeast to the Cape, a second from Dakar to the Strait, and a third from the Strait to Suez. These rail routes will serve to tie Africa more closely to Europe, and, at the same time, will facilitate travel and trade between Europe and South America and between the Orient and both Europe and the Americas. Spain enjoys a favored geographical position on Euro-African land routes. That the plans for the construction and extension of rail lines in Spanish Africa are justified is shown by the profitable operation of railroads in French Africa.—*Robert M. Glendinning.*

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 1273, 2525, 2606, 3046, 3208)

1926. ASCARZA, VICTORIANO FERNÁNDEZ. Plan y propósito del curso de conferencias sobre nuestra zona de influencia en Marruecos. [Program and aim of the course of conferences concerning our zone of influence in Morocco.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog., Madrid.* 70 (1-2) 1930: 5-11.—The Royal Geographic Society of Spain is collecting and distributing scientific knowledge concerning Morocco, especially the Spanish protectorate (1) through reports (in conferences of the society) of experts in the fields of geology, geography, economics, history, political economy, and anthropology; (2) distribution of these reports; and (3) (proposed) visits to Spanish Morocco on the part of the society as a body.—*Robert M. Glendinning.*

1927. LAS BARRAS DE ARAGÓN, FRANCISCO de. Antropogeografía de la zona de protectorado español en Marruecos. [Anthropogeography of the area of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. Madrid.* 70 (1-2) 1930: 12-86.—The protectorate contains a mixed population of some 600,000. The largest and oldest ethnic group, the Riffs or Berbers, inhabits the mountainous and coastal zones; it is a sedentary and agricultural race. The people are exceedingly democratic and recognize neither legal authority nor written law. A general assembly and accepted custom replace both respectively. Moors, resulting from the contact and intermarriage of Riffs with Arabs, form the nucleus of cities. The Jewish race, although inordinately suppressed, is the cultural superior in Morocco. Islamism dominates religious and educational life; culture and learning, however, are decidedly nonprogressive. The government is weak and its departments are ill-defined. Taxation procedure is conducted in an unusually obnoxious manner. Only recently has private property been recognized; previously Islamism and a subservient government had considered all property common. Trade guilds, maintaining the highest standards, have existed since the seventh century. The author recommends a determination of the vestiges of Christianity among the Riffs. (Bibliography.)—*Leo J. Zuber.*

1928. MORET, L. Les ressources minérales et les mines du Maroc français. [The mineral resources and mines of French Morocco.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 18 (2) 1930: 261-303.—The Service des Mines du Maroc undertook the making of a geological map of Morocco on the topographic base (scale 1:200,000) of the Service Géographique de l'Armée, and this mapping is progressing rapidly. The deposits of lead are far from negligible; in 1926, 2,674 tons were exported. Manganese constitutes one of the real riches of Morocco, and in 1927, 26,800 tons were exported. The future of the iron deposits depends on their richness and the facilities of access as well as on the eventual discoveries of coal. The production of phosphates has increased from 8,232 tons in 1921 to 1,608,000 tons in 1929, and is far from having reached its maximum. Large areas are daily being

opened to scientific exploration as the zone of security increases, and the mining future of Morocco is assured. (Map.)—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

1929. VILLAGÓMEZ, RAFAEL ALFONSO. Descripción geográfica de la zona española de protectorado en Marruecos. [Geographic description of the area of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. Madrid*. 70 (1-2) 1930: 87-102.—Morocco is divided into three regions. (1) The steppe region in the northeast, forming the hinterland of Melilla, is relatively well populated. Here one finds the only nomadic peoples of Morocco. Rivers are torrential due to the lack of vegetation in the uplands. Plans are being considered for the utilization of waters of the Muluya River for the irrigation of a considerable area south of the Ziata Mountains. (2) The central region is mountainous. Inland an abundant water supply gives rise to extensive forests of cedar, oak, cork oak, and pine. Here also there exists an intensive cattle industry based on numerous alpine pasture lands. (3) The advantages of a littoral position are more than offset in the mountainous western region. As yet man has not achieved a favorable adjustment to the adverse natural conditions found there. (Maps.)—*Leo J. Zuber*.

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entry 2639)

1930. VERECKEN, E. Documentation sur les pêcheries au Congo Belge. [Documents on the fisheries in the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 20 (3) Sep. 1929: 305-351.—The development of fisheries in the Belgian Congo is very important for the colonization. In certain regions fish is the only means to supply the working Negroes with the necessary food and it always is a great resource for the white people also. These are notes for the districts of Equateur and Lugonga and include a list, with short descriptions and rough sketches, of all the fishes found in each district. These notes contain much new material.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

1931. WELLS, CARVETH. The colour of Ruwenzori. *Geog. J.* 76 (2) Aug. 1930: 110-125.—An account of an expedition to Ruwenzori under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Chicago.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

United States

(See also Entries 1893, 1897, 2425, 2628, 2633)

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 2477, 3200)

1932. BOGARDUS, J. F. The Great Basin. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 221-237.—Geographical descrip-

tion of the Great Basin, composed of 200,000 square miles, mostly in the states of Nevada and Utah, with reference to mineral resources, industries, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation.—*Charles M. Davis*.

1933. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 364-373.—The American part of the Rio Grande delta and some adjoining land is becoming an important producer of early vegetables and citrus fruits. The subtropical and littoral setting makes an almost frost-free climate. With the aid of irrigation, the fertile soil produces large crops. Early vegetables which take advantage of the high prices in northern markets are now the principal products. Citrus fruits, especially grapefruit, seems destined to be the chief money crop of the district. The conditions for growth of citrus fruits in this area are about as favorable as in either the Florida or the California producing belts. At present, rapidly growing shipments, much planting and experimental work mark the progress of the industry. In addition, cotton is a considerable crop on the unirrigated areas. Ranching, the original industry of the district, still persists in the poorer parts. The problems of flood control and water storage have been met, but the drainage problem is still to be solved. The future of the valley as a mixed crop region gives promise of continued progress.—*Charles M. Davis*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 312, 2634)

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

(See also Entries 2-14533, 14592)

1934. GARNI, ADOLPH. Growing sugar in Peru. *Grace Log.* 13 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 76-79.

Brazil

(See also Entries 667, 3203)

1935. CARTER, G. S. A naturalist's journey in South America. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. Glasgow*. 56 1928: 82-107.—Dr. Carter's account of his journey from São Paulo to his station in the Chaco and of his stay in the Chaco gives valuable information on some of the least accessible parts of South America. Of special interest to the geographer are his short descriptions of different parts of the country; such as the Campo Grande area of the rolling Matto Grosso country, the palm and quebracho wooded areas within 100 miles west of the Paraguay River in the Chaco and the drier open savanna and monte country of the western Chaco. For the biologist nearly half the article describes in detail the swamp habitat, so widespread in the Chaco, and the animal life found therein.—*Clarence F. Jones*.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

1936. MALINOWSKI, BRONISLAW. The rationalization of anthropology and administration. *Africa*. 3(4) Oct. 1930: 406-430.—In this article Malinowski defends his position against Mitchell of Tanganyika and insists that the anthropologist can aid the administrator in solving many of his problems. This is particularly true since the old "romantic" anthropologist has given way to the new "functional" anthropologist who is as much interested in "the detribalized African of Harlem as in the pygmy of Perak." The anthropologist can help the "practical" man who has so bungled the system of land tenure in Africa as to have caused many punitive

invasions and to have created one of the most difficult problems of administration today. The "general practitioners," i.e., the practical men such as missionaries, settlers, journalists, engineers and recruiters, do not have a sufficient community of interests to permit real cooperation in solving native problems. They, moreover, suffer from *Tropenkoller* (tropical madness). The administrator alone should cooperate first with other administrators and then consult with the functional anthropologist.—R. W. Logan.

1937. ŠKERLJ, B. Beiträge zur Anthropologie der Slowenen. [Contributions to the anthropology of the Slovenes.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 28(3) 1930: 213-237.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 1994, 1996, 2005, 2067, 2069, 2227, 2375, 3357, 3413)

1938. BARNES, B. H., and DOKE, C. M. The pronunciation of the Bemba language. *Bantu Studies*. 3(4) Dec. 1929: 423-456.—This paper is the result of laboratory work carried out in the department of phonetics, University of the Witwatersrand upon three members of the Bemba tribe in northeastern Rhodesia.—R. W. Logan.

1939. BROCKELMANN, C. Zur Kritik der traditionellen Aussprache des Äthiopischen. [Criticism of the traditional pronunciation of Ethiopic.] *Z. f. Semiotistik u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 7(2) 1929: 205-213.—Moses Hadas.

1940. BROOMFIELD, G. W. The development of the Swahili language. *Africa*. 3(4) Oct. 1930: 516-522.—R. W. Logan.

1941. M., P. Un alphabet unique pour les langues de l'Inde. [A single alphabet for the languages of India.] *Asie Française*. 29(272) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 248-251.—As it now stands many Indian languages, not all of which are Indogermanic, are written in Devanagari or a modified form of it. Sir George Grierson has represented the sounds of 179 Indian languages and 544 dialects by a system of modified Latin letters. Thus the possible alphabets are reduced to Devanagari, Latin and perhaps Arabic, but all in a modified form. It is recognized that the unification of writing for all the languages of India should be limited to strictly practical concerns. The prejudices against such changes are great, apart from interference with religious writings. At a meeting of the East India Association in 1929 M. Alma Latifi suggested the following requirements for a new alphabet:—(1) a single series of characters, with the capitals like the small letters but larger and thicker; (2) each sound, even a complex one, should be represented by one sign only; (3) written letters should be like printed ones; (4) as many majuscules as possible should be adopted, and other letters should be borrowed from Arabic, Devanagari, Greek, Slavonic, and from the Association Pho-

nétique International; (5) Latin characters, except that there should be no letters with parts below the line, nor should diacritical marks be used.—C. P. Pearson.

1942. PELTZER, FERNAND. Le trilinguisme suisse. [Swiss tri-lingualism.] *Flambeau*. 13(13-14) Jul. 1930: 307-319.—Out of a population of 4,000,000 in Switzerland, 71% speak German, 21% French, 6% Italian, 1% a special dialect; the remainder speak other languages. Of the 22 cantons, 14 are German speaking, 3 French, 1 Italian and 4 are bi- or tri-lingual. Because the Swiss as a nationality have long learned political, social, and economic cooperation these differences in speech present no actual or potential lines of cleavage in the confederation. Legislation and general national affairs have been wisely drawn up to transcend those barriers of speech which elsewhere have been so common a source of racial friction.—C. P. Pearson.

1943. RADIN, PAUL. A preliminary sketch of the Zapotec language. *Language*. 6(1) Mar. 1930: 64-85.

1944. ROHLFS, GERHARD. Vorlateinische Einflüsse in den Mundarten des heutigen Italiens. [Pre-Latin influences in the dialects of present-day Italy.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 18(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 37-56.

1945. WARMELO, N. J. v. European and other influences in Sotho. *Bantu Studies*. 3(4) Dec. 1929: 405-421.—Sotho, the main Bantu language of the Transvaal, has already been corrupted by the addition of foreign words, particularly Afrikaans and English. Inasmuch as the native language is lacking in thousands of words of every day use in modern industry, it is natural that European words should be adopted and adapted. The French language has influenced pronunciation a little. A few words have been borrowed from the Zulus who have proved themselves more clever in coining words than the Sotho. The author gives the phonology, a grammatical treatment, and a short list of loan-words.—R. W. Logan.

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2-15802; 1825, 1958, 2024)

1946. JULLIAN, CAMILLE. L'anthropomorphisme originel. [The original anthropomorphism.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 14-17.—Why should not one consider the enormous stone age weapons as not intended for use but as religious dona-

tions like the gifts of similar unusable implements to the emperor by the Romans? Moreover, why not consider the crude statues and figures of prehistoric times as attempts to portray the form of a divinity? A letter from G. Glotz discloses that such colossal arms were common in Minoan civilization.—T. A. Brady.

1947. PARRY, T. WILSON. Holes in the skulls of prehistoric man and their significance. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928 (Publ. 1930): 91-102.

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

1948. FURON, RAYMOND. Les gisements préhistoriques du Kaarta. [Prehistoric repositories of Kaarta.] *L'Anthropologie*. 40 (1-2) 1930: 31-35.—In 1929, the author, while doing geological work in the upper Senegal Basin, discovered paleolithic sites in that region of the French Sudan. The main location is at Ouassadan in the Baoulé Valley. Implements were found in situ in the upper stratum or yellow alluvial deposit on an ancient terrace. They comprise: Mousterian discoidal scrapers, various types of blades, some of which are notched, also large ovate Mousterian-like artifacts fallen in the alluvions. This beautiful assortment of tools is made of flinty jasper, well patinated. Some 10 meters away neolithic pieces were found in the surface sand. The artifacts found in situ are unlike those from other places in Sudan. Boule and Breuil compare them to South African Mousterian. They may also be compared to the Mousterian and Aurignacian of Upper Egypt of Vignar. Foulanguédon: a polished ax of nigrיתי neolithic type found. Guétéla: numerous conical tumuli, 2 to 3 meters high, with potsherds. Mountain Kagoro: broken pottery and grinding stones frequently seen in the country. These neolithic grinding stones weigh 30 to 40 kg., have an oval depression on one or both faces and sometimes they are worn through. The natives know nothing as to origin of the tumuli: Many have been dug by the Moors.—*E. B. Renaud.*

1949. MÜHLMANN, WILHELM EMIL. Die Schädel aus einer neolithischen Siedlung bei Altenburg in Baden. [The skulls from a neolithic settlement near Altenburg in Baden.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 28 (3) 1930: 244-255.—The neolithic population in Altenburg shows relationship to the Nordic dolichocephalic type as well as to the Spanish dolichocephalic type of El Argar. (3 photographs, 5 tables, 2 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1950. SERGI, SERGIO. Die Entdeckung eines Schädels vom Neandertal-Typus in der Nähe von Rom. [The discovery of a Neanderthal-type skull in the neighborhood of Rome.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 28 (1-2) 1930: 199-204.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 1979, 2456)

1951. COLLINS, HENRY B., Jr. The ancient Eskimo culture of northwestern Alaska. *Smithsonian Inst. Explorations & Field-Work* 1928. Publ. #3011. 1929: 141-150.—An account of excavations carried on at Cape Prince of Wales and the Little Diomedé Island. The stratification showed that there formerly existed in the Bering Strait a type of culture in some respects superior to existing Eskimo cultures. Many thousand specimens were dug up with incised ornamentation of a kind not now known. The work on Punuk Island showed that the settlements were prehistoric in time and distinct. It was widely held in the past that Eskimo culture arose in north central Canada and spread east and west to Greenland and to Alaska and the comparatively rich art of modern Eskimo was thought to show traces of mixture, or contact, with neighboring Indian tribes. But on the contrary it now appears that the modern Alaskans are descended from a very early, more advanced Eskimo group that flourished for centuries around the Bering Strait. It is possible that Eskimo culture arose in Siberia near North-East Cape because the present St. Lawrence and Siberian Eskimo are akin in language and culture; because archaeological work shows that this relation has existed far beyond the historic period; and, the old style art is perfectly represented on many specimens now available for study in

all modern museums. Eastern Eskimo culture is clearly derivable from Alaskan Eskimo culture.—*E. D. Harvey.*

1952. HARRINGTON, M. R. Archaeological explorations in Southern Nevada. *Southw. Museum (Los Angeles) Papers*. #4. Jun. 1930: 5-26.—A general introduction to the Southwest Museum 1929 investigations in the Moapa Valley, southern Nevada. The article describes the topography, geology, mineral, and vegetal resources of the region; reviews the recorded and archaeological history; discusses the sequence of southwestern sedentary cultures and its application to the Nevada work; and places the Paiute occupation of the area subsequent to that of the Pueblo.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

1953. HAYDEN, IRWIN. Mesa House. *Southw. Museum (Los Angeles) Papers*. #4 Jun. 1930: 27-92.—A report on the excavation of a prehistoric Indian village in southern Nevada. House types and specimens show that the culture was that of a Pueblo people. Houses and storage rooms were grouped around a central courtyard on top of a mesa. Some of the structures had walls of alternate course of mud and undressed boulders. They were one story buildings, presumably with thatch and mud roofs. Others houses had been semi-subterranean and were suggestive of earth-lodges. Specimens include basketry and cordage; objects of wood, stone, bone, horn, and shell; pottery, and miscellaneous pottery and clay objects. Arrowpoints and metates show surviving basket maker III forms. The potsherd collection contains representative pieces from basket maker III and the Pueblo I, II, and III horizons, although most of the fragments and vessels are of the Pueblo II-III types. The few basket maker III and Pueblo I fragments may have come from an older site some distance north of Mesa House. Evidence from the house types and pottery leads to the conclusion that the Mesa House village belongs to the early Pueblo III phase, the beginning of the classic period, and that it was built and occupied sometime in the 8th or 9th century, A.D. There are also some indications that the Pueblo culture in the Moapa Valley bears some relationship to that of the San Juan, and possibly that of the Little Colorado area. (1 map, 9 photographs, 8 drawings, 2 tables.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

SOUTH AMERICA

1954. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. Ist die sogenannte Schlitztrommel in der neuen sowohl wie in der alten Welt selbständig erfunden worden? [Has the so-called slitted drum been invented independently in the new and in the old world?] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1929: 17-28.—The study of the details of all slitted drums thus far found in South and Central America does not permit the conclusion that if a cultural element is present somewhere, it has been borrowed. (Map and illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 1949-1950, 1960, 2051)

1955. BIASUTTI, RENATO. L'utilizzazione preistorica delle grotte da parte dell'uomo e la storia della loro evoluzione fisica. [The prehistoric use of caves by man and the history of his physical evolution.] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 36 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 153-164.—Cave exploration in Italy in the past has been largely in the hands of amateurs. Recently however the matter has had the active consideration of scientists and notable work has been done under the auspices of the Italian Institute of Speleology, and under the direction of Raffaello Battaglia. The Italian Institute of Human Paleontology under the leadership of Count David Constantinini has also done much work exploring caves for

paleoethnological remains. There is no evidence that man inhabited caves in pre-Chellean times; from Chellean times onwards the evidence shows an increasing use of caves through the Azilian-Tardenoisian periods; thereafter the use of caves decreases. What is shown in Hrdlička's table for those periods may be duplicated in the caves of Italy.—*E. D. Harvey.*

1956. HUTCHINSON, R. W., and PRESTON, J. P. Excavations at Niezwiska, Poland, July 1926. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool)*. 17 (1-2) Apr. 1930: 19-26.—Niezwiska is further east than any other site at which Danubian ribbon-ware has been found. The first "Megaron" of the Bilze period was discovered there. A stratum of virgin loess proves that the region was nearly if not wholly deserted between 2000-500 B.C. and explains the absence of bronze age remains from that part of Poland. A model house in Tripolji fabric with pitched roof was found. Other pottery and sherds proves the Tripolji and Cucuteni wares to have been contemporaneous.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

1957. KNORRE, GEORG v. Kraniologische Untersuchungen an Schädeln aus Skelettgräbern Lettgallens. [Craniological investigations on skulls from the skeleton graves of Lettgallen.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 28 (3) 1930: 256-312.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1958. KRAFT, GEORG. Zur Periodisierung der Urgeschichte. [On the periodization of early history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (2) 1930: 121-133.—The cultural history of northern Europe may be divided into four stages. The first synchronized with the paleolithic period; men lived as hunters and fishers, and at least three different series of cultural groups, which were probably also racial groups, may be distinguished. The second period begins with the adoption of agriculture and lasts until the Carolingian empire; fairly large political groups must have existed in neolithic times, and the introduction of bronze and iron brought no fundamental advance, nor is it a really important point in cultural history. The third stage began with the influence of the higher social organization worked out in the south and brought north by the Roman empire; to this stage belong the middle ages and most of modern times. Finally, the period in which we are now living began in the 19th century when steam and electricity made modern social and economic groupings possible. Three natural points of division are used in this series. The non-material part of human culture may be closely tied up. Palaeolithic man was as much a part of nature as the animals; in the fourth stage he aspires to complete control. While the material for the early period is slight, the most important part of history, the history of man's *Weltanschauung*, can be connected with this scheme.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1959. RAINBOW, HERBERT N. Socketed and looped iron axes from the British Isles. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928 (Publ. 1930): 170-175.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 2-15797-15801, 15822; 1948, 1967, 2058)

1960. FLEURE, H. J. Drifts of mankind in Africa and Europe. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (1) Mar. 1930: 11-32.—The resemblances of the Stellenbosch type of stone implement to the Acheulian type in southwestern Europe suggest a culture movement that probably spread from an intermediate point into Africa, Europe, and India. Available evidence supports the hypothesis that this center may have been some part of northern Africa, or southwestern Asia, or both. It is not true that all migrations were due to drought or driving poverty. Thus, contrary to Huntington, the period of Islamic expansion was one of prosperity. The then relatively recent development of the Arab breed of horse was probably also

a factor. This invasion of Islam into Africa may afford possible links to the drifts of Bantu speaking people with their Hamitic intermixtures. It is highly improbable that the first passage from the hunting to the cultivating mode of life can have occurred in Africa south of the Sahara, Abyssinia, and Jubaland. There was probably a correspondence of glacial conditions in Europe with pluvial conditions in the Mediterranean Basin and Mesopotamia, seasonal rains in the Sahara and Arabia, desert in the Sudan, and pluvial conditions on the equator. The Chellean and Acheulian cultures probably reached Europe from Africa. The early Caspian culture of North Africa and Southwest Asia seems to be the ancestor of the Aurignacian cultures of Europe. The author favors lowering the line of divisions for the cephalic index and accepts the possibility of the increase of pigmentation being due to the extreme heat of Africa.—*R. W. Logan.*

1961. GOODWIN, A. J. H. The earlier stone age in South Africa. *Ann. South African Museum*. 27 May 1929: 1-7, 9-51, 53-69, 71-94.

1962. GOODWIN, A. J. H. The middle stone age. *Ann. South African Museum*. 27 May 1929: 95-145.

1963. GOODWIN, A. J. H., and RIET LOWE, C. van. The later stone age. *Ann. South African Museum*. 27 May 1929: 147-150, 151-234, 235-244, 245-250, 251-276, 277-284.

1964. HOERNLÉ, R. F. A., and HOERNLÉ, Mrs. R. F. A. The stone hut settlement on Tafelkop, near Bethal. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (1) Mar. 1930: 33-46.—The Tafelkop settlement is better preserved than the stone huts of Vechtkop described by C. van Riet Lowe in *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst.* 57 (1927). The huts, moreover, unlike those of Vechtkop, have the cattle kraals and enclosures arranged outside the hut circle. The site was evidently chosen as a vantage point to observe the approach of the enemy. The smaller group of 14 and the larger group of some 90 huts correspond in size and method of construction—the cantilever principle—entirely to those of Vechtkop. It is impossible for a full-grown man to get through the entrance without wriggling on his chest or to stand or lie down at full length inside. There are no supports inside the hut for hanging up calabashes. The hypothesis that these huts may have been constructed by Bantu or Europeans is hardly tenable. Some doubt is cast upon the authenticity of A. A. Anderson's description of stone huts in the Marico district. A report of the skeletal remains of an infant and of an adult is not yet completed. Only the fragments of a thin greyish-black pottery, apparently of late date, have so far been found. (Photographs and diagrams, and a facsimile of Anderson's drawing of the Marico group accompany the text.)—*R. W. Logan.*

1965. RIET LOWE, C. van. Fresh light on the prehistoric archaeology of South Africa. *Bantu Studies*. 3 (4) Dec. 1929: 385-393.—The author conducted a party of prehistorians on a tour of 1,200 miles. Among the results are the following conclusions. First, (1) South Africa is one of the richest archaeological fields in the world. A comparative table of South African earlier stone age, middle stone age, and later stone age with northern counterparts is submitted. (2) The Vaal valley hides the greatest secrets of South Africa's prehistory. (3) The expedition collected sufficient data for a better appreciation of prehistoric climatic conditions. Second, (1) the discovery was made that "the Victoria West industry belongs basically to the Stellenbosch culture, and that the abundant Victoria West type remains there found are actually the factory-site debris of the maker of upper Stellenbosch tools." (2) It is probable that Victoria West is an entirely autochthonous development. (3) Upper Stellenbosch has a technique that represents the beginnings of the true Levalllois of both Africa and Europe. Third, the middle stone age in the area tra-

versed at least four phases. Fourth, at Koffiefontein, Abbé Breuil found what he believes to be the tools actually used for rock engravings. Fifth, rock or cave engravings are to be divided into two distinct periods. (Two figures showing "masked men" from the best polychrome period accompany the text.)—*R. W. Logan.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 2-15803, 15805, 15807-15808; 13, 1903)

1966. CODRINGTON, K. de B. The archaeology of Indian sectarianism. *Man* (London). 30(5) May 1930: 84-86.

1967. HILZHEIMER, MAX. Die ältesten Beziehungen zwischen Asien und Afrika nachgewiesen an den Haustieren. [The earliest connections between Asia and Africa with reference to domestic animals.] *Africa*. 3(4) Oct. 1930: 472-482.—Sheep were domesticated in the Indus and Trans-Caspian regions, the goat came from western Europe, and the ass was indigenous to Africa from Somaliland to the land of the Berbers. While we have no exact information concerning the domestic sheep and goat of the first prehistoric culture of southern Upper Egypt, they were nevertheless known and must have come from Asia. Likewise the domestic ass belongs to this period. In the second culture of northern Upper Egypt, there is preserved evidence of the appearance of the hair-sheep. The dog also seems to indicate connections with Asia. Later, the Egyptians preferred to domesticate their own animals such as the gazelle, antelope, maned sheep, and wild goat. Even the dog and the camel disappeared. Not until the Hyksos do other domestic animals appear. Thus at the beginning of Egyptian culture close connections between Africa and Asia must have existed. Moreover, recent excavations at Ur reveal the ass in Asia about 3,300 B.C. The road between the two countries must have been via the Bab-el-Mandeb route, for the Delta at that time was too marshy to allow the easy passage of sheep and goats. The old Egyptian sheep while no longer extant in Egypt is found in almost unchanged form on the Niger while the old goat in a slightly changed form is

still found in Somaliland. Since the routes by which Hamitic culture spread can be traced through these animals they should be studied before the crossing with European animals makes the study impossible.—*R. W. Logan.*

1968. HUTTON, J. H., and MILLS, J. P. Ancient monoliths of North Cachar. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*. 25(1) 1929 (Issued Apr. 1930): 285-300.—In certain villages of the North Cachar Hills in Assam a number of monoliths have been found. They usually have a cavity in the bulbous end. Often they are decorated with animal and human figures. It is here suggested that they may have been used as repositories for funerary ashes (as indicated by specific findings), or as receptacles for water in connection with fertility rites. The authors discuss extant and former native customs relating to the regional culture of this part of Assam to support these and other more remote explanations.—*C. P. Pearson.*

1969. NEUVILLE, R. Additions à la liste des stations préhistorique de la Palestine et Transjordanie. [Additions to the list of prehistoric stations of Palestine and Trans-Jordania.] *J. Palestine Oriental Soc.* 9(3-4) 1929: 114-121.—An addition to the list of P. Alexis Mallon, *Quelques stations préhistorique de Palestine*. (Beyrouth, 1925.)—*Henry S. Gehman.*

1970. RICHMOND, CHARLES W. Explorations of the Rev. David C. Graham in western China. *Smithsonian Inst., Explorations & Fieldwork*. 1928. Publ. #3011. 1929: 33-42.—Most of the collecting done by the Rev. David Graham was in the field of zoology. He was also fortunate in being able to obtain some archaeological specimens as well as anthropometric data. More than one hundred artifacts were obtained from old burial tombs near Kiating. He says these tombs are of the Han dynasty although popularly believed to be prehistoric. The anthropometric measurements were of pure blooded Lolos.—*G. G. MacCurdy.*

1971. SSU YUNG LIANG. New stone age pottery from the prehistoric site at Hsi-Yin Tsun, Shansi, China. *Memoirs Amer. Anthropol. Assn.* (37) 1930: pp. 80.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1950, 2263, 3307, 3356, 3358, 3446)

1972. BLACKWOOD, BEATRICE. Racial differences in skin-colour as recorded by the colour top. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 137-168.—"The sampling and recording of skin tints in man is greatly facilitated by the use of the colour top, which enables us to record in percentage the proportion of black, white, red, and yellow discs required to make up the appropriate tint on its spinning surface. This method... is capable of fine graduation... Records obtained with it can be treated statistically... Experiment indicates that divergences between different observers amount to about 2% for means of groups... The mean percentages for the four discs of the colour top derived from estimates taken on groups of whites, Negroes, American Indians, Chinese and Mexicans, involving the testing of over 1,800 individuals, are examined and discussed in detail. The quantitative results obtained by the colour top are found to be in accord with the impressions gained by qualitative observations, which they serve to render more definite and more easy to handle statistically or otherwise. The top can be utilized in studies of racial mixture, ... effect of sunshine, etc." (24 references.)—*E. M. Pölzel.*

1973. KRAUSE, FRITZ. Das Museum für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig. [The Museum of Ethnology in Leipzig.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1929: 106-133.—A description of the development of this museum.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1974. KRZYWICKI, LUDWIG. Zwrot w poglądach na istotę pierwotnej więzi społecznej. [New aspects of the nature of primitive society.] *Ruch Prawn. Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 262-266.—Instead of the conception based on a schematic uniformity as to the development of the social structure of primitive society, modern sociology assumes that diversity is the characteristic of peoples of a low cultural degree of development.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1975. NOLTENIUS, FRIEDRICH. Charakterstudium als Mittel zur Rassenerforschung. [Character study as a means to race study.] *Arch. f. Rassen u. Gesellsch. Biol.* 23(2-3) Jul. 1930: 231-248.—The character study of races must make its beginning with the impartial collection of definitely separate character types. The author describes in detail three characteristic race types which are most readily distinguished without exhausting the wealth of other materials: the master race (*Herrenrasse*), the freeman race (*Freiassenrasse*) and the slave race (*Knechtsrasse*).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1976. STEINMETZ, S. RUDOLF. Anleitung zu einer systematischen Ermittlung des Individuums bei

den Naturvölkern. [Notes for a systematic discovery of the individual among primitive peoples.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1929: 1-16.—Since the importance of the individual is seldom adequately heeded by explorers and theoreticians, Steinmetz compiles 24 tests which indicate positive signs of personal life.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 1951, 2010, 2426, 2437, 2480, 3357)

1977. AUSTIN, MARY. American Indian dance drama. *Yale Rev.* 19 (4) Jun. 1930: 732-745.—In most universities a study of the origin of the drama is tacitly assumed to consist largely of the history of the art in Greece and Italy. Yet dramatic performances, comparable in every respect to those of Mediterranean lands, have been performed by natives in all parts of the world, and examples, instructive as well as artistically important, may still be found among the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. The mysticism, the religious secrecy, the pantomime, the use of rhythm, color, and gesture to supplement those appeals which cannot be made by imitation are all present in a high degree.—T. F. McIlwraith.

1978. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. Drinking tube and tobacco pipe in North America. *Ethnol. Studien*. 1929: 29-39.—The drinking tube of the Eskimos is related ritually with the tube of the northwestern North America and the shamanism of the ocean territory and the southern part of North America from which the common tobacco pipe originated. (Map.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

1979. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. Über die Herkunft der Eskimos und ihre Stellung in der zirkumpolaren Kulturentwicklung. [On the origin of the Eskimos and their relation to the development of Polar civilization.] *Anthropos*. 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 3-23.—The author gives historical notices on Eskimo-European contacts and their history. Their place of origin is the tundra west of Hudson Bay; their first migration towards the Coronation Gulf; another migration was towards Alaska, which in turn sent cultural influences eastwards to the central Eskimo, who also in return sent some of their traits as far as North-East Cape in Siberia. A fourth stratum of the Eskimo inhabits Greenland, east and west, with some differences in traits. Evidence showing Eskimo culture to have extremely close affinity with the ancient culture of the American Indians and with the palaeo-culture of Siberia is presented. Such culture traits are clothing, knives, boats, and houses. The newer studies throw some light on Boyd-Dawkins' early theory that the Eskimo are the descendants of the French reindeer peoples, but the evidence is, as yet, not quite conclusive. It begins to look as though they were so descended but over very long sequences. The author hopes for chronological help on Eskimo sequence whenever the Mayan chronology shall have been definitely worked out. A tentative sequence is as follows: (1) a proto-Eskimo people whose direct descendants are the present-day Caribou Eskimo; (2) the palaeo-Eskimo of the Coronation Gulf; (3) the neo-Eskimo of the east and west peripheries; (4) the eschato-Eskimo, somewhat resembling and living at the same place as 2.—E. D. Harvey.

1980. DELORIA, ELLA. The sun dance of the Oglala Sioux. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 42 (166) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 354-413.

1981. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. The serpent in African belief and custom. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 655-666.

1982. HARRINGTON, J. P. Studying the Mission Indians of California and the Taos of New Mexico.

Smithsonian Inst. Explorations & Field-Work 1928 Publ. #3011. 1929: 169-178.—A preliminary report on the work of several seasons among the Chumash Indians of southern California and the Tigua Indians of Taos, New Mexico, conducted for the Bureau of American Ethnology. For the Chumash, new data were obtained covering daily habits and cultural procedure, foods, houses, burial customs and political and social organization. The research included the identification of Indian and early Spanish place names. The work at Taos involved a complete interpretation of the life and customs of its inhabitants.—W. C. McKern.

1983. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Das Recht der Polarvölker. [The laws of Polar peoples.] *Anthropos*. 24 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 621-664.—An account of the laws and regulations of the northern Siberian tribes and the Eskimo pertaining to private property, family possessions, game, communism, inheritance.—W. D. Wallis.

1984. SWANTON, JOHN R. An Indian social experiment and some of its lessons. *Sci. Monthly*. 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 368-376.—The Creek Indians who formerly lived in the territory now occupied by the states of Alabama and Georgia possessed a confederate organization that was surpassed north of Mexico only by that of the Iroquois. The higher tribal organizations found in America rested upon a type of farming which has been called milpa agriculture. The principal exceptions were on the western plains where the people were held together by the communal bison hunt, and on the north Pacific coast where food was abundant and where a property-competition pattern brought people together annually in towns of considerable size. The weakness of Creek economics was that they had no domestic animals except dogs, and they made practically no use of fertilizer. Periodic desertion of towns was universal during the hunting season. The Creek Indian was bound first to his own clan, then to several other clans through either real or imaginary kinships; this relationship was usually derived through some animal. Most American ethnologists now believe that the clan was an extension of the family relationship. These clans were distinctly exogamous, both maternally and paternally. Games and feasts, between the Cowetas and the Kasibtas were substituted for real war. Tribes moving into adjacent territory might join in these "equivalents of war" as allies to either of the original tribes; thus federations arose, and clans became related to each other, but without the destruction of language or other cultural differences. The fusion of cultures, however, was facilitated by such federation. The clan system and the institution of town moieties and tribal deception helped to build the confederacy into a formidable defensive and offensive organization. The fatal defect of this organization in the preservation of peace was that honors depended upon successful deprivations against the enemy.—O. D. Duncan.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 587)

1985. NIKODEM, PAWEŁ. Guaira, dzieje indyjskiej ścieżki. [Guaira, a history of an Indian foot-path.] *Kwartalnik Naukowy Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonialnego*. 5 (1-2): Jan.-Jun. 1930: 73-192.—Historical facts in early history of Southern Brazil and of Argentina and the development since their discovery until now. A description of the native population and its customs is also given.—O. Eisenberg.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 2109, 2111, 2114, 2123, 2130, 2384, 2388)

1986. CLEMEN, CARL. Südöstliche Einflüsse auf die nordische Religion? [Was Norse religion in-

fluenced by Asiatic ideas?] *Z. f. Deutsche Philol.* 55 (2): Jun. 1930: 148-160.—In this article Carl Clemen takes up the question of Oriental (which he terms in general "southeastern") influence upon the Norse (or Germanic?) religion. This theory of Asiatic influence is accepted by various scholars, including Sophus Bugg, Schröder, Neckel, and Hempel; but Clemen finds the observations adduced by them as proof of it to be not sufficiently conclusive. Admittedly during historic times and probably even before, there was contact between the Germanic tribes and the peoples of the Near East, (and a general diffusion of Mediterranean culture traits); but whatever resemblances there may be between the characteristics and functions of Norse gods and Asiatic gods, especially gods of vegetation and fertility, it is difficult to prove that the Asiatic gods and mysteries were directly borrowed by the Northern peoples. Some authorities see Manichaean influences in the Voluspá, and evidences of a true hellenistic stratum in the Norse religion, but according to Clemen, the influence of Asia Minor and the Near East cannot be proved. (Numerous citations and quotations both in the text and in footnotes).—*Winifred Smeaton.*

1987. FISCHER, EUGEN. Die anthropologischen Erhebungen an der deutschen Bevölkerung. [Anthropological data on the population of Germany.] *Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Physische Anthropol.* 4 1930: 21-22.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1988. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Documents pour l'étude anthropologique des Albanais. [Documents for anthropological study of the Albanians.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 40 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 109-115.—So far we have very few and incomplete documents concerning the Albanians, who are interesting as representative of the Adriatic or Dinaric race. The present study is based on a series of 50 men measured by the identification service of the Bucharest police, as there are many Albanians in Rumania. The Shkumbi River divides the Albanians into two groups, northern or Ghegs and southern or Tosks, not ethnically homogeneous. The average stature of the 50 men examined, 1.649 meters, is relatively low and in fact weaker than previously published averages probably referring to northern Albanians. A résumé sums up the physical measurements of the Albanians probably belonging to the southern group or Tosks.—*E. B. Renaud.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 1938, 1945, 2060, 2419, 3067, 3360)

1989. BROWNLEE, FRANK. The in-Tonjane ceremony. *Bantu Studies.* 3 (4) Dec. 1929: 401-403.—The custom of *in-Tonjane* requires girls reaching the age of puberty to undergo a period of seclusion lasting from three to four months. During this period they are supervised by the sisters of their grandfather or of their father, but never by their maternal relatives, father or mother. They may not leave the hut during the period of seclusion. It is imperative that the custom be observed before marriage. Some of the practices are indicated. During the whole period the girls are addressed by "in-Tonjane," never by their own name. A feast and lascivious dancing celebrate the end of the period.—*R. W. Logan.*

1990. CLARKE, EDITH. The sociological significance of ancestor-worship in Ashanti. *Africa.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 431-471.—The author shows the extent to which the religion of Ashanti is part of an integral cultural whole, its precise foundation, and those religious beliefs which enter most fundamentally into the structure of the society and how far the form of society is correlated to them. There is no real foundation for the assumption that 'Nyame is the one great God nor that his divine power is the keystone of Ashanti religious

theory. Thus, in the ritual of birth, naming, puberty, marriage, divorce, death and burial; in the religious sanctions connected with the transfer of land, the punishment of adultery, the tilling of the ground, and the weaving of cloth, the references are not to 'Nyame but rather to the *samanfo* (the spirits of the departed forebears of the clan) and to the *abosom* (nature deities). The author also rejects the belief that the *abosom* are derived from 'Nyame. The connection of *ntoro*, variously defined as spirit, semen, saliva, with the *abosom* is not clearly established. Rattray, while realizing the constant role of fetishism, failed to give an adequate account of it probably because of his desire to bring out the more "elevated" and "inspired" elements of the Ashanti religion.—*R. W. Logan.*

1991. CLERCO, AUG. de. La peur et la honte chez les Noirs Baluba. [Fear and shame among the Baluba.] *Congo.* 2 (4) Nov. 1928: 588-601.—A Baluba native at the request of a missionary wrote out examples of incidents and situations among his people in which the emotions of fear and shame seemed to be present. The missionary has here translated them without much comment. The native's understanding of these emotions seems to have been conventional with respect to local mores.—*C. P. Pearson.*

1992. DOKE, CLEMENT M. Additional Lamba aphorisms. *Bantu Studies.* 4 (2) Jun. 1930: 109-135; (3) Sep. 1930: 181-192.—These aphorisms, including proverbs, axioms, and idiomatic sayings, were collected subsequent to those appearing in the author's *Lamba Folk-Lore*, (New York, 1927). They are given in the original and in English with cross-references to those already published.—*R. W. Logan.*

1993. DUISBURG, ADOLF von. Gestalten des Mittelmeer-Sagenkreises in einem Bornu-Märchen? [Figures of the Mediterranean legendary cycle in a Bornu story?] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (10-11) Nov. 1929: 322-327.—The author here analyzes a story which he heard from a Kanuri child and of which he had previously published a translation in *Arch. f. d. Studium Deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, 15 1913. It is the story of Mahmady-Fanami Nga (Mahmady the strong son of Fanna), and tells how a hero who has proved that he excels all in strength gathers companions for an enterprise, and under a gnarled tamarind tree kills a winged many-headed monster. Then how the dragon-slayer founds a city in the same place and declares himself ruler. The author suggests that the characters of the story bear a striking resemblance to certain well known figures in the Greek and Mediterranean epic cycles. Thus Mahmady may be Herakles, Fanami Aphrodite, the double-nosed man Hephaistos, while other characters may be identified with Aidoneus, Poseidon, the dolphins, Kerberos, etc. Mahmady's founding of a dwelling place suggests the story of Kadmus founding Thebes. Since the Kanuri relate that they came from the north, the author suggests that their ancestors may have been the Garamantes of Pherzania (Fezzan) which was conquered by Cornelius Balbus in the second century B.C.—*C. P. Pearson.*

1994. EARTHY, E. DORA. Sundry notes on the Vandau of Sofala, P.E.A. *Bantu Studies.* 4 (2) Jun. 1930: 95-107.—This tribe lives in Portuguese East Africa. The author discusses the origin of the name, the present and ancient distribution of the tribe, totemism, terms employed to denote relationship, and the use of the polite plural pronoun.—*R. W. Logan.*

1995. FERREIRA, F. H. Setihapiñ nomenclature and uses of the indigenous trees of Griqualand West. *Bantu Studies.* 3 (4): Dec. 1929: 349-356.—Many of the trees now commonly used were formerly considered sacred by the Bathapiñ (plural of Setihapiñ). Some could not be cut by the common people; others only at certain periods. Many are supposed to draw light-

ning, others to afford protection from it. The use of the wood, roots, leaves, and berries of 23 trees is described.—R. W. Logan.

1996. GERMANN, PAUL. Eine Expedition in das nördliche Waldland von Liberia. [An expedition into the northern forest country of Liberia.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a.d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (2-3) Apr. 1930: 36-43.—The people of Liberia belong to the linguistic Mande-fu group. Among them are the Kpelle previously studied by Westermann. The Mande-fu, who were long ago driven into the forest, have retained their former speech while taking on the culture of an earlier stock related to the Kru and Bassa. Between the Gbandi and the Mendi there is little speech difference. The Gbandi who extend to the Makona River on the north and to the high forest in the south number about 25,000. The Buszi-Toma to the east number 250,000. The Buszi include four groups: the Bundi, Sziamai, Buljamai and Giszimai. The Giszi came from the north as a foreign element and number 25,000. The author describes the mode of living, agricultural activities, secret societies and masked dances. The Mandingo from the north have exerted Islamic influences.—C. P. Pearson.

1997. GERMANN, PAUL, and FRANKE, ERICH. Zeichnungen von Kindern und Jugendlichen aus dem Waldlande von Nord-Liberia. [Drawings by children and youths in the wilderness of Northern Liberia.] *Ethnol. Studien.* 1929: 75-96.—These drawings originate partly from missionary students, partly from native Buszi-boys. It is not possible to establish clear differentiation. Individual aptitudes are clearly evident. (Ten drawings.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

1998. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. Notes on objects from Cameroon. *Man (London).* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 57-58.—Classification and description of objects in Museum's Cameroon collection.—W. D. Wallis.

1999. JAKUES, A. A. Terms of kinship and corresponding patterns of behaviour among the Thonga. *Bantu Studies.* 3 (4) Dec. 1929: 327-348.—Terms of kinship among the Bantu tribes of South Africa have a looser meaning and value than those of either the most civilized or some of the most primitive peoples. For example, a Thonga, Veda, or Sotho may marry a woman whom he calls "mother." The same person may bear several terms of kinship to any one individual. Descriptive rather than classificatory terms are used. This loose and vague terminology in no way obscures the behavior. Native discourtesy toward Europeans is due to the lack of a behavior pattern. The author gives nine of the principal patterns of behavior in the Thonga system and compares the reactions in connection with food, speech, and sex. Thus the same pattern of behavior is applied to persons who have no relationship to the individual except as relatives of the woman acquired through the cattle which the individual gave the brother for *lobolo*. There is a list of questions still to be solved.—R. W. Logan.

2000. KIRSCHSTEIN, EGON FR. Im Lande der Wabende. [In the land of the Wabende.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (2-3) Apr. 1930: 43-45.—These people live to the north of Karema in German East Africa. Arab slave raids and internecine war long weakened them, while sleeping sickness and syphilis continue as destructive agents and contribute to a high death rate. They seem to respond better to Belgian than to British control notwithstanding the greater freedom conferred upon them by the latter. Natives from other tribes are brought in for heavy mining work, while the Wabende take more naturally to lighter tasks. Today the Wabende are comparatively prosperous but are sparsely settled in the region.—C. P. Pearson.

2001. LAYDEVANT, F. La poésie chez les Basuto. [Poetry among the Basuto.] *Africa.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930:

523-540.—The Basuto are endowed with a remarkable talent for the *lithoko*, a kind of improvised ode to chiefs, in honor of their own exploits, and even of their cattle and race horses. This talent is cultivated for boys from the time of initiation. At the initiation lodge the novices are taught by heart a sacred and secret song which probably alludes to the historic origins of the race. Each neophyte is also made to compose a piece of poetry which he recites in public when the period of initiation is ended. Not until he has passed this test is he admitted to a seat with the elders and accorded the privileges of citizenship. The girls pass through a somewhat similar initiation. They do not, however, have to compose their own songs. At certain times, nevertheless, they are given the opportunity of displaying their talent in improvisation. The lack of poems celebrating the beauty of women may be attributed to their inferior rank. Their melody and cadence are reminiscent of the versification of Homer and Vergil. Many customs of the Basuto closely resemble those of the Jews. These *lithoko* should form a part of the school training.—R. W. Logan.

2002. LEAKEY, L. S. B. Some notes on the Masai of Kenya Colony. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 185-209.—The author obtained from an old Masai woman and her married son these brief notes on occupations, family life, etc. No crops are grown; the food of both children and adults is milk, fat, and meat. Boys herd cattle and girls help their mothers with milking, sewing, etc. There are initiation ceremonies for both girls and boys. Marriage is exogamous as far as sub-clans are concerned, but marriage and intercourse within the main clan are allowed. Married women live in their husbands' villages and a man's possessions all pass to his male children. Polygamy is practised. There is an elaborate age-group system by which a boy passes upward, with appropriate rites, through warrior stages into the elder stage. Medicines are made from barks, seeds, and juices. Villages in which a death has occurred are abandoned.—E. M. Pilpel.

2003. LUGG, H. C. Agricultural ceremonies in Natal and Zululand. *Bantu Studies.* 3 (4): Dec. 1929: 357-383.—Although the tribes of Natal and Zululand no longer generally practise their ancient ceremonies in connection with their sowing and reaping, they still undergo some form of purification before they can partake of the new season's crops. The magnitude of the ceremonies is regulated largely by the social standing and strength of the tribes. Hereditary chiefs particularly, as contrasted with those raised to their position by the government, are prone to give to the ceremonies much of their former splendor. Great secrecy surrounds the preparations. The former custom of obtaining the ingredients by predatory raids upon neighboring tribes is now prohibited by the government. The king or chief is the custodian of all the sacred articles used. The central feature consists of an appeal to the ancestral spirits which may take the form of a simple prayer or of prayer accompanied by sacrificial offerings. Certain chants then used may not be sung at any other time. The main functions of the first fruit ceremony are (1) the strengthening of the chief, (2) the strengthening of the army, and (3) the assurance of a sanctified and ample harvest.—R. W. Logan.

2004. PERRON, MICHEL. Traditions claniques des groupements bozos et somonos du Moyen-Niger recueillies dans la région du Macina. [Clan traditions of the Bozo and Somono groups of the Middle Niger collected in the region of Macina.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 23 (257) Jun. 1930: 438-453.—C. P. Pearson.

2005. SCHAPER, M. A. Some ethnographical texts in Sekgatl. *Bantu Studies.* 4 (2) Jun. 1930: 73-93.—These texts, drawn up during a field-work trip to the

BaKgatla-ba-Kgafela of Bechuanaland Protectorate, have relatively little value as ethnographical documents, but have some interest because they show what details the natives considered significant. As linguistic material, however, they have considerable importance because, with the exception of a small catechism, no other publications appear to be available in this dialect of SeChwana. The texts deal with customs connected with birth, marriage, death, berry-gathering, incorporation of young men into regiments, the herding of goats and cattle. The texts are translated into English.—*R. W. Logan.*

2006. WATT, J. M., and BREYER-BRANDWIJK, MARIA G. A note on *phyllanthus engleri*, Pax. *Bantu Studies*. 3(4) Dec. 1929: 395-400.—The *Mufweba-Bachazi* (the smoking of the people of Bachazi totem) is a method of committing suicide in the Namwala sub-district of Northern Rhodesia. When one long inhalation of the burning roots of the plant is taken, the result is instant death. But if it is smoked slowly with only a little inhalation, the result is not fatal. Various tests have been made with rats and guinea-pigs. As yet the active principles have not been isolated.—*R. W. Logan.*

2007. WATT, J. M., and WARMELO, N. J. v. The medicines and practice of a Sotho doctor. *Bantu Studies*. 4(1) Mar. 1930: 47-63.—A report based upon the questioning at the Medical School, Johannesburg, of a Sotho doctor and upon examination of his complete outfit. While his professional knowledge was in some respects strangely deficient, he recognized with surprising ease the herbs which he knew, often only from their dried roots. If deprived of his divining bones, he cannot use his medicines. The patient pays only when cured. The "profession" is not very remunerative because the patient frequently does not pay and the medicines are often costly. Although he first throws his divining bones to determine the seat of the trouble, he treats according to the patient's own statement of his ailment. These bones are also used to trace strayed or stolen cattle. The names and functions of the bones, the medicines used for sickness and other purposes, and surgical instruments are described. His knowledge of anatomy and of physiology is very scanty. Fractures are turned over to European doctors.—*R. W. Logan.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 1983, 2111, 3073)

2008. CANAAN, T. Studies in the topography and folklore of Petra. *J. Palestine Oriental Soc.* 9(3-4) 1929: 136-218.—The article contains many important philological notes on local geography. In the section on folklore we find reference to many primitive customs and religious beliefs.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

2009. CUISINIER, JEANNE. The Indian influence upon the dances in the Far East. *Indian Art & Letters*. 3(2) 1929: 101-105.—As shown by the dances of Siva and Krishna the purpose of Indian dances is to realize unity. The purely native dances of India have a religious and metaphysical character, but have been influenced by Islam. In the dances of Java, Siam, Cambodia and Laos the music is not Indian. In Bali the ceremonies and traditional dances are preserved along with Hinduism. The ballet is generally taken from Hindu epic poems, but local legends have sometimes been used. While Malay dances and the ceremonial dances of Cambodia and India are performed in double file this does not prove Indian influence, nor do the minor parts played by women, and the significance attached to movements of the hand. These matters indicate at best an extra-Indian interrelationship.—*C. P. Pearson.*

2010. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Das Recht der Polarvölker. [Law among the Polar peoples.] *Anthropos*.

24(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 87-143.—An account of law and punishment among the northern Siberian tribes and the Eskimo, including rules of marriage, matrilineal practices, levirate, and the loaning of wives. (See also Entry 1983.)—*W. D. Wallis.*

2011. LAMSTER, J. C. Ikatdoeken. [Ikat weaving.] *Onze Aarde*. 4(4) Apr. 1930: 146-154.—A description of the process of *ikat* weaving in the Netherlands-Indies and the regions in which it is used. The native woman decorates her cloths with a colored pattern, which, however, is produced before she begins her weaving by coloring the threads of the warp with the pattern desired. This whole process is called *ikat*, the Malay word for bind, from the work of winding fibers around the cotton warp-threads.—*J. C. Lamster.*

2012. LEONOV, N. ЛЕОНОВ, Н. В. Низовьях Амура. [On the low banks of Amur.] *Советский Север* 2 1930: 94-98.—The author cites a number of statements from indigenes received by the District Executive Committee which vividly paint the position of the indigene woman in questions of marriage and *kalym* (marriage ransom). According to documents cited, a daughter, girl, or a woman becomes the property of the man who has paid *kalym* for her, on the strength of which she can be resold or reyleided. She can only be freed from the man who has paid *kalym* for her if the sum spent for her is repaid. Even in those instances when a man is criminally responsible for his deed, the indigenes replace this type of responsibility by a financial responsibility. But a new stream is making its way into the life of the indigenes and a statement has been received from a young Gilak woman about her divorce from her old husband.—*G. Vasilevich.*

2013. NARGIS. Some Bedawin of Palestine. *Moslem World*. 20(3) Jul. 1930: 302-308.—As most of the Bedawin in Palestine live in very close quarters to one another, their raiding instincts are curbed and their energy directed to farming. Possibly this is also one reason why they have become essentially mystics, and accept readily the idea of a spiritual family of the lord of the universe. While there are marked differences between the Bedawin of Palestine and those of Arabia these are the result mainly of such factors in physical environment as the shorter distances in Palestine, and the varying products in the soil due to which luxuries in one country may be necessities in the other. The Palestine Bedawin women and babies are independent and really attractive, but one marked characteristic, differentiating the Bedawin from other eastern peoples in Palestine, is their treatment of animals. In this they are thoughtful and kind, and thus by their attitude can frequently be told from the neighboring *fellahin*.—*H. W. Hering.*

2014. PERVUKHIN, I. ПЕРВУХИН, И. Карагасы. [The Karagasses.] *Советский Север*. 2 1930: 82-93.—The author describes the rapid development of this tribe, forgotten in the past and doomed to extinction. The Karagasses, numbering about 419, are wandering hunters and live on the upper banks of the basin of the Uda, a tributary of the Yenisei. To aid the hunting trade of the Karagasses, a territory has been set apart, from which all Russians and Buriats were removed. The hunting trade has been regulated and rationalized, which has brought an increase of budget. A considerable number of the Karagasses have become settled and in connection with this the total number of reindeer has decreased and the number of horses and horned cattle has increased. In the center of the Karagass settlement have been built a clinic, public baths, and a day nursery. Almost the whole population has been drawn into the work of R.O.K.K. Since 1924 the number of pupils in the school has increased four times. The Karagasses are governed by their clan's council.—*G. Vasilevich.*

2015. TEMPLE, SIR R. C. A Kachin forest shrine. *Indian Antiquary*. 58 (735) Dec. 1929: 225-229.—Underlying the veneer of higher religious beliefs among the peoples of Burma is the dominating fear of spirits known as *nats*. The forest *nats* are especially feared and for this reason *nat*-shrines, one of which is illustrated, are common among the hill tribes in wooded regions. Animal sacrifices, especially white cocks, are made at these shrines. It is noticeable that the devotees use the more edible portions themselves, leaving the entrails for the *nats*. Benevolent *nats* receive little attention. The author discusses religious beliefs and practices at some length and appends a curious example of *nat* exorcism.—C. P. Pearson.

AUSTRALIA

2016. WILLIAMS, F. E. Rain-making on the River Morehead. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 379-398.—The river valley forms a flood-plain of alternating inundation and extreme aridity. The yam harvest depends altogether on favoring conditions of wetness and dryness. But in some years the weather is very irregular. Weather-magic then assumes very great importance; and it takes on two forms. The sun-magic to secure dryness is done in the open while the rain-magic is secretly performed. Both purport to meet the recurrent need of the people. The ritual of rain-magic is made up of the utterance of a charm, dancing, drinking of coconut juice from the split halves of the fruit. But the liquid is not swallowed, rather is it spit out in a wide circle to imitate the falling of rain. Hot ginger is also chewed and spit out to the accompaniment of a charm, which says, "Rain descend, the sun is hot." The magician also whistles for the rain-bringing winds. The practices are strictly tied up with the mythology of the people.—E. D. Harvey.

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 2986, 2990, 3069, 3072, 3314)

2017. BOTERHOVEN DE HAAN, C. La Sabara. *De nieuwe heilige*. [Sabara. The New Saint.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 19 (3) May 1930: 300-305.—This is an account, one of many cases among the Bugis, of a deceased person who, by chance, happens to stand in sanctity, and consequently many pilgrims march to his grave in order to bring sacrifices or to express their wishes. Especially after the harvesting of the rice crop, when the people have little to do, are they receptive for such psychic infections, which also take place every year in South Celebes.—C. Lekkerkerker.

2018. CLARKE, LOUIS. A'art des Îles Salomon. [The art of the Solomon Islands.] *Documents: Doctrines Archéol. Beaux-Arts Ethnog., Variétés*. 2 (5) 1930: 277-281.—Descriptions and illustrations of various objects from these islands on display in the Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro. Among the objects are: the prow of a canoe, war clubs, bucklers, belts, some of which are inlaid with shell.—C. P. Pearson.

2019. FIRTH, RAYMOND. A Raga Tale. *Man* (London). 30 (4): Apr. 1930: 58-60.—A Melasian folk tale, the telling of which is accompanied by the tracing of intricate figures in sand.—W. D. Wallis.

2020. PERNE, E. In Celebes. A few notes on Macassarese music. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38 (5) Nov. 1929: 421-424.—The songs of the Macassarese are monotonous and not very melodious. Attacks upon persons or some state of affairs are sometimes embodied in improvised songs, causing hilarity among the listeners. Dances are also improvised. Detailed descriptions of the various musical instruments are given.—Frances Densmore.

2021. VONOVERBERGH, MORICE. Dress and adornment in the mountain province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. *Publ. Catholic Anthropol. Con.* 1 (5) Nov. 1929: 181-242.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

2022. HALL, H. R. Some wooden figures of the 18th and 19th dynasties in the British Museum. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 15 (3-4) 1929: 236-238; 16 (1-2) May 1930: 39-40.—The first article deals with a number of the more striking wooden female figures in the British Museum. The second part is devoted to the male figures in the same material. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

2023. HASAN, SELIM. Excavations at Gizeh. *Ancient Egypt*. (Pt. 1) Mar. 1930: 23-24.—During these excavations, the large tomb of Ra-wer who lived under Nefer-ar-ka-ra of the 5th dynasty was found. The tomb contained many statues and some copper tools. In another mastaba was found a sarcophagus within which a valuable necklace remained. Four canopic jars were with the sarcophagus. Work has been done on two additional tombs also. The objects found consist of vases and bits of jewelry.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

2024. PETRIE, FLINDERS. Fifty years' experience of digging. *Ancient Egypt*. (Pt. 1) Mar. 1930: 1-7.—Only those discoveries are mentioned which have built up our knowledge of history and culture. It is to be hoped that the next 50 years will see the joining up of our knowledge of all the east, out even to the Indus, that the view of civilizations will be carried back into continuity with all the earlier ages of stone working, as one great prospect of the past of mankind.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 1969)

2025. BEN-ZEVIL, I. Discoveries at Pekiin. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Oct. 1930: 210-214.—Among the hills of Naphtali is the village of el-Bukaia, called Pekiin by its Jewish inhabitants. A community of Jewish farmers has remained here for hundreds of years. In the synagogue there is a stone upon which is carved in relief the seven-branched candelabrum. On another stone there is a relief of a door divided into two halves, each half being subdivided into three parts. It seems to be a representation of the holy ark of the synagogue. In a house near the Jewish quarters there is still another stone bearing the carving of a cluster of grapes, a customary motive in the art of the ancient Jews. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

2026. GLUECK, NELSON. Buried treasures in Palestine. *Asia*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 690-698.—Palestine, the natural bridge between Egypt and Asia, was powerfully affected by alien cultural influences. The Egyptian influence, excavations show, was especially strong. Archaeological investigation in Palestine begun about a century ago received a mighty push forward after the World War. The entire range of history is now the concern of Palestine archaeology. The dating of pottery has been developed into an exact science, enabling the archaeologist to assign pieces of pottery picked up on a site to definite historical periods. New or additional

excavations are planned for or are under way at Jericho, Samaria, Tell en-Nasbeh, Shiloh, Beth-Shemesh, Jerusalem, Beisan, Hazor, Megiddo, Tell beit Mirsim.—*Nelson Glueck.*

2027. NEUVILLE, R. La nécropole mégalithique d'El-'Adeimeh. [The megalithic necropolis of El-'Adeimeh.] *Biblica*. 11 (3) Jul-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 249-265.—The discovery of a megalithic necropolis, in connection with which were found dolmens, false cromlechs, and burial sites, is described. The burial of a woman with linen and cotton textiles, a bracelet, a collar, and a vanity-case was discovered. The latter consisted of a bronze vial and spatula of a pattern very common throughout the age of bronze, not prior, however, to about the 18th Egyptian dynasty. Beads of glass, ivory, amethyst, amber, quartz, onyx, and nephrite were found. Glass beads did not appear earlier than the 18th Egyptian dynasty. The rest of the beads seem to indicate a date between the 13th and 16th century B.C. A fragment of a vase was also found, probably dating from the second bronze age. Neuville attributes the necropolis to Bedouins rather than to villagers. He thinks this necropolis may have been frequented in the time of Moses, located as it is in the trans-Jordan country.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

2028. POWER, E. The site of the Pentapolis. *Biblica*. 11 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 149-182.—Where were Sodom and Gomorrah? This article (continued from *Biblica*, 11 23-62, see Entry 2: 14073) concludes a rather exhaustive weighing of the evidence for a location north or south of the Dead Sea. Evidence is adduced favoring a location north, attention being focused on this region by the discovery at Teleilat el-Ghassul in Transjordan of "a large city destroyed by fire at the close of the first age of bronze and never rebuilt." The author's conclusion is based on the facts that: (1) Scripture passages, without exception, favor the northern location; (2) all the most ancient traditions locate Pentapolis north; (3) the finding of ashes and ruins in the north, only. Without identifying the present excavation site, Power believes he has proved the location of the Biblical Sodom north. Facts pro and con are presented.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

2029. SCHAEFFER, F. A. A new alphabet of the ancients is unearthed. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 477-516.—In March, 1929, an expedition sent by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres left Latakia on the coast of the Syrian state of Alaouites. At the Bay of Minet-el-Beida (probably the Leucos Limen of Herodotus), which is directly east of the eastern tip of Cyprus, the remains of an old civilization were discovered. These remains date from the second millennium B.C., and pottery and other articles of Egyptian, Cypriote, and Mycenaean style were found together. Two royal tombs had been rifled long ago but one of them contained some valuable materials, notably a piece of carved ivory portraying a Minoan goddess of fertility. In the ruins of the royal palace at Ras Shamra, were found some clay tablets written in cuneiform characters. The language of some of them is Babylonian but one language employed is a new one never found hitherto. It is written in an alphabet which employed 27 signs. The materials were sent to France. This once important city was a great commercial center which had extensive contacts with Egypt, Crete, Mycenae, and Babylonia. (Illustrations.)—*T. A. Brady.*

2030. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Excavation at Ur, 1929-1930. (Abstract of lecture.) *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (4) Oct. 1930: 879-888.—The program consisted of three principal objects: (1) to clear up the plan of the city; (2) to go on with the great cemetery which in previous seasons had produced such good results; (3) to enlarge upon the work done the season before, when a trial pit brought to light material

evidence of the flood and of a civilization older than the flood and following after it.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 2046)

2031. BRIGGS, CECIL C. The "pantheon" of Ostia (and its immediate surroundings). *Mem. Amer. Acad. in Rome*. 8 1930: 161-169.—The "pantheon" consisted of a rotunda with a long attached portico and a large forecourt, and its reconstruction presents numerous problems. The court shows three pavement levels, and while an opening into the adjoining basilica is evident, the point of entrance from the street is not clear. The portico, reached from the court by steps, had ten *cipollino* columns, of which one complete monolithic shaft remains. Its walls are sufficiently preserved to show their general character and dimensions. The rotunda was doubtlessly roofed by a dome. Its four square and four round niches probably once contained statues. The function of the building cannot be surely known, but it may have been a place for the worship of local or imperial deities or for such ceremonies as public funerals. The methods of construction used would date it in the 4th century, and it may belong to the period of pagan restoration under Julian. (8 plates.)—*Lida R. Brandt.*

2032. PAVARI, ALDO. The Roman ships of Nemi, and the woods used in their construction 2,000 years ago. *Amer. Forests & Forest Life*. 36 (9) Sep. 1930: 551-554, 610.—Cesare Sibilia of the Royal Station of Vegetal Pathology of Rome by microscopic analyses has determined the kinds of wood used in the ship of Caligula recently recovered from the waters of Lake Nemi. Aleppo pine (*pinus halepensis* Mill), used for the great beams, ribs, and planks, predominates, while much of the interior woodwork was of European white fir (*abies alba* Mill), which was evidently more common in Italy then than today. For parts requiring bending, oak (*quercus pedunculata* Ehr and *quercus sessiliflora* Smith) was used. Some European elm (*ulmus campestris*) has also been identified. Hardwood pins were used to join planks of the belting and also for nails of door hinges. The conifers have survived time and water much better than the oak and elm, but since exposure to air the wood has been crumbling rapidly and measures are being taken to preserve it by chemical treatment.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 1956, 1958-1959, 1967)

2033. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Grim's ditch in Wychwood, Oxon. *Antiquity*. 4 (15) Sep. 1930: 303-315.—Although there are many Grim's ditches in the south of England, nothing definite is known of their age or purpose, for only one has been excavated and the results were inconclusive. If, as the author believes, the ditch was for the protection of a group of Romano-British settlements, they are to be dated 300-400 A.D. The area enclosed by Wychwood Grim's ditch, as worked out by the author on the ground and from the air, is about 22 sq. mi. Five Roman villas are contained therein and a half dozen or so sites where Roman remains have been found. Most interesting and important is Callow Hill (which needs excavating). Apparently the ditch was to protect (against marauding Picts and Scots) the area through which Akeman Street passed in going from the Cotswolds to Northampton. The Saxons, ignorant of the origin and purpose of the ramparts, called them after Grim and Woden.—*H. P. Lattin.*

2034. ENGLEHEART, GEORGE. Concerning orientation. *Antiquity*. 4 (15) Sep. 1930: 340-346.—The idea that places like Stonehenge and Woodhenge were

built with a definite plan of orientation must be given up, unless one can prove the fact objectively.—*H. P. Latén.*

2035. LEFÉBVRE des NOETTES. Une erreur archéologique. La station "Romaine" de la Saalbourg. [An archaeological error. The Roman camp of Saalbourg.] *Mercure de France*. 219 (765) May 1, 1930: 612-621.—The authenticity of the so-called Roman horse shoes of the Saalbourg Museum is once again called in question. The writer demolishes the proofs set up by J. Quicherat, and assigns the 9th century as the date of the first reliable evidence for this use of iron.—*J. J. Van Nosttrand.*

2036. RIESMAN, DAVID. Glozel, a mystery. *Science*. 72 (1858) Aug. 8, 1930: 127-131.—Is Glozel an-

other case of the *Lithographiae Wirceburgensis* of 1728? Is it a practical joke, a deliberate forgery, or are there genuine archaeological finds? This article surveys the situation pointing out the difficulties in each interpretation.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 1967)

2037. HOCART, A. M. Archaeological summary. *Ceylon J. Sci., Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol. etc.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1930: 73-97.

2038. PARANAVITANA, S. Epigraphical summary. *Ceylon J. Sci., Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol. etc.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1930: 99-128.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

2039. DAVIS, TENNEY L., and LU-CH'ANG WU. Chinese alchemy. *Sci. Monthly*. 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 225-235.—Alchemy appears to have arisen spontaneously in China as early as the 2nd century B.C., or even earlier. Whether alchemy arose out of the fantastic side of Taoism or not, the religion and alchemy attracted the same scholars. Long before the founding of Taoism by Lao-tze, (604-500 B.C.) the Chinese had very definite notions about the origin of things. *Wu-hsing* (the quintet) water, fire, wood, gold (or metal), and earth were guarded as the material principles of natural objects. Later on, the word took on magical and occult connotations. *Yin* originally had the meaning of covering the sun with clouds. *Yang* originally referred to "the bright aspect of banners fluttering at sunrise." The couplet *yin-yang* came to signify opposites, reverse and obverse, north and south, etc. As used by Confucius this had a scientific and philosophical value in the discussion of natural phenomena. *Wu-hsing* and *yin-yang* as doctrines were spread by the divinationists, astrologers, and magicians between the 4th and the 1st centuries, B.C. It was thought that gold was born under the influence of the moon, and at daybreak, receiving magic force from the sun, it returned to its mother. The alchemists during the last four centuries B.C. carried their speculations to the point of establishing them as well regulated principles in both theory and practice. So far, Chinese alchemy is a broad and largely unexplored field. (Numerous documentations and quotations).—*O. D. Duncan.*

2040. DEICHGRÄBER, K. Wenkebach: Beiträge zur Textgeschichte der Epidemienkommentare Galens. [Contributions to the textual history of the commentary of Galen on epidemics.] *Gnomon*. 6 (7) Jul. 1930: 368-376.—This book makes a considerable advance in the difficult problems of the text of Galen's commentaries. Some of the remaining problems are indicated.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2041. GANDZ, SOLOMON. Studies in the history of mathematics from Hebrew and Arabic sources. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 247-276.—The article is divided into two parts. The first treats the terminology of multiplication in Arabic and Hebrew sources, the other, the first Hebrew geometry (the Mishnat Hamidot) written about 150 C.E.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

2042. GASPERINI, GUSTAVO. L'Asclepio di Coo e la sua importanza nella storia della idrologia medica. [The Aesculapius of Cos and its importance in the history of hydrotherapy.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 199-208.

2043. GOTTHEIL, RICHARD. Fragments treating of medicine from the Cairo Genizah. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (2) Jun. 1930: 112-124.—The fragments

form part of the collection deposited in the library at Strasbourg. They contain portions of a treatise on ophthalmia. (Text, translation).—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2044. PALADINI, PANTALEO. La natura e l'origine della medicina prima dell'uomo sono da ricercare nel regno minerale. [The nature and the origin of man's first medicine are to be sought in the mineral kingdom.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 253-265.—Expression of various views.

2045. SOLMSEN, F. Demel, "Platos Verhältnis zur Mathematik." [Rev. of Demel, Plato's connection with mathematics.] *Gnomon*. 6 (7) Jul. 1930: 382-384.—Demel does not betray acquaintance with the recent studies of Plato's mathematical interests, but his book has a practical value in that he has worked out the mathematical problems suggested in Plato's works, on the ground that the mathematical passages, fully excerpted, give a complete view of Plato's development in mathematics. Faults in verbal interpretation make the worth of his analysis of individual dialogues very uneven.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 2022, 2062, 2102-2103, 2135)

2046. BLAKE, MARION ELIZABETH. The pavements of the Roman buildings of the Republic and early Empire. *Mem. Amer. Acad. in Rome*. 8 1930: 7-160.—The pavements of Pompeii, Rome, Ostia, and other sites in Italy have been carefully examined and described. They can be classified in four main groups: (1) Cement pavements, chiefly of brick aggregate or lava, often have designs in white tesserae in meander, rosette, or reticulate patterns. Later pavements show parallel rows of little white crosses or designs in colored limestone. (2) Sectile floors were composed of stone cut into various shapes, of which the lozenge, triangle, square, and hexagon were most common. Limestone was used until the end of the Republic, when marble was introduced. (3) Lithostrota pavements were made by setting pieces of colored stone against a background of black or white tesserae, sometimes oblong or irregular in shape, but usually square. Occasionally the background was of colored tesserae. (4) Colored mosaics, while not narrowly limited in time or place, found their chief inspiration in southern Italy during the period of Hellenistic influence. They display the Greek meander, reticulate, turreted border, braid, tongue, cancellum, and guilloche patterns, combinations of various motives, and designs from nature. Black and white mosaics of the first century B.C. follow various patterns: all over squares and triangles, rosettes, cancellum, imbrication, reticulate, checkerboard and labyrinth, circles outlined

in ovals, interlaced circles, and meanders. Simplicity of design was combined with good workmanship. In the first century A.D. some motives disappeared and others were introduced, greater variety was sought for, and all-over patterns became very popular. Coarser tesserae were used and they were less carefully squared. Effect rather than technical perfection was sought. In this century a new element is seen in pictorial thresholds, which often depict animals but rarely human figures. Emblemata, or pictures made of very fine tesserae of glass as well as of stone, were produced by Greek artist-workmen. In addition, brick was used for less important pavements, only slightly at Pompeii, but freely at Rome and in northern Italy. (51 plates.)—*Lida R. Brandt.*

2047. COUCH, H. N. An archaic goddess and child from Lokroi. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 344-352.—An early 5th century occurrence of a motive first established in art at the beginning of the 4th century. Demeter, in her capacity as nurse, holds the child Triptolemus in her arms.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2048. DAVIS, PHILIP H. The foundations of the Philonian portico at Eleusis. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-19.—The building as it exists today does not correspond to the original specifications in the inscription dealing with it.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2049. DINSMOOR, WILLIAM B. The Nike parapet once more. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 281-295.—The neglected elements of construction and style must be taken into consideration as well as composition in placing the fragments of the Nike parapet of the Acropolis. Dinsmoor accepts 3 of Carpenter's proposals and adds 19 new identifications, placing 37 pieces out of the total of 44.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2050. MATZ, F. Mühlestein: Die Kunst der Etrusker: 1. Die Ursprünge. 2. Über die Herkunft der Etrusker. [Rev. of Mühlestein: The art of the Etruscans: 1. Sources. 2. On the origin of the Etruscans.] *Gnomon.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 491-496.—The first volume consists chiefly of plates to illustrate Etruscan art to the middle of the 6th century B.C., omitting ceramics, which the author holds to be purely Italic, and omitting also the monumental grave architecture. Etruscan art, as an art of "lords and luxury," is sharply distinguished from the geometrizing folk art of the Italici, springing from the Villa Nova culture, and expressing itself especially in the field of pottery. The parallelism between Etruscan and Cretan art is of too general a nature to justify the conclusions that Mühlestein bases on it. The text is in general much less useful than the plates. The second book, on Etruscan origins, is the work of a dilettante in the field, useful only as a popularising account, and somewhat misleading even then.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2051. MATZ, F. Müller: Frühe Plastik in Griechenland und Vorderasien. [Rev. of Müller: Early sculpture in Greece and the Near East.] *Gnomon.* 6 (5) May 1930: 245-262.—The detailed investigations in this book gain unity through emphasis on Greek art, which is made its central point. The earlier portion of the work proves that Greece and the Aegean formed a unified area in motive as well as in the principles of form embodied in the representation of types. A wider circle surrounded this unified area, including the northern lands from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, clearly independent of the rest of Europe and of the Near East. This relationship does not imply racial unity but close contacts. The older oriental sculpture represents a chaotic nature, whose wild forces are dominated by the clear and strong will of man. Müller accepts as axiomatic the principle that each folk-group had its individual and fixed principle of form in sculpture. His contrast between the development of the Dorian style from the general to the particular and the Ionian from the particular to the general seems to be carried too far. "The history of an-

cient art is vitally enriched by this book."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2052. NEUGEBAUER, K. Rev. of Lamb: Greek and Roman bronzes. *Gnomon.* 6 (5) May 1930: 263-269.—The choice of materials is somewhat erratic and badly proportioned. The author has read widely and worked carefully, but has not sufficiently close knowledge of the museum collections. The book deals with statuettes and decorative bronzes, but not with the larger bronze statues, and many decorative bronzes are scantily treated. The reviewer adds a considerable list of pertinent materials, especially from the Berlin Antiquarium, and suggestions and corrections on those included in the volume.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2053. RICH, DANIEL CATTON. Five red-figured vases in the Art Institute of Chicago. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 153-176.—These vases are connected with well-known painters, the Penthesilea painter, the Syriskos painter, the Providence painter, the Achilles painter, and the Niobid painter.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2054. ROBINSON, DAVID M. An illustration of Hesiod on a black-figured plate by the Strife painter. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 353-359.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2055. ROBINSON, DAVID M. The lasso on a pyxis in the style of the Penthesilea painter. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 177-181.—This lasso is apparently unique in Greek art.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2056. ZAKHAROV, A. A. Cappadocian pottery. *Arch. Orientalni.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 255-261.—The small collection of Cappadocian pottery acquired by the State Hermitage in 1911 from Lemesinsky consists of 37 fragments and one fragment of a seal-impression. They belong by their technique to red-wash ware.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 1993, 2022-2024, 2026-2027, 2111, 2120, 2128-2129, 2139, 2155, 2160)

2057. DICKER, MARY E. The Antinoopolite calendar. *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (3-4) 1930: 226-227. The calendar of this Egyptian city was probably taken over along with its laws from Naukratis. Since the latter was a Milesian colony, the similarity of the month-names of Antinoopolis and those of the cities of Asia Minor is explained.—*T. A. Brady.*

2058. EISEN, GUSTAVUS A. Lotus and melon beads. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 20-43.—The earliest bead is dated to the first dynasty. Such beads are known from the 12th dynasty to the 12th century A.D. They seem to have been used as amulets. The early examples are made of paste and stone, the later of glass and amber. Forty-six types of lobed and creased beads are listed.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2059. HEICHELHEIM, FRITZ. Nachtrag zur Prosopographie der auswärtigen Bevölkerung im Ptolemäereich. [Supplement to the prosopographia of the foreign population in the Ptolemaic empire.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 47-55.—The author adds several hundred names to the list published in *Klio*, Suppl. 18, pp. 84ff., and makes some corrections.—*T. A. Brady.*

2060. HORNBLOWER, G. D. Ancestor cult in ancient Egypt. *Ancient Egypt.* (Pt. 1) Mar. 1930: 20-22.—The primitive ancestor cult in Egypt probably originated in fear. The dead left this world for a vague shadowy one where they were destined to remain, miserable and hungry, unless ministered to by the living. If regularly provided for, they would be able to aid and protect their descendants; but if neglected they would avenge their misery on the living. From care given to the dead in general it was but a step for a family to

pay duty to forefathers alone. Thus the cult of the dead became that of ancestors.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2061. JARRETT-BELL, C. D. Rowing in the XVIIIth dynasty. *Ancient Egypt.* (Pt. 1) Mar. 1930: 11-19.—An experiment has been made which proves that the Egyptians, by about 1600 B.C., had developed a special style of rowing which is accurately shown in their drawings and carvings of that time. Since this style was specially suitable for narrow water, and was not so convenient among waves, as the blade never comes clear of the water, it was not adopted by other nations. It appears to have lasted about 500 years. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2062. MURRAY, M. A. A Pharaoh of the Old Kingdom. *Ancient Egypt.* (Pt. 1) Mar. 1930: 8-10.—In the collection at University College, London, there is a head found by Petrie in the temple of Koptos. It is the head of a king, as the place from which the uraeus has been broken is very evident. It is in the style of the Old Kingdom and so closely resembles a diorite statue of Khafre that it may well be another portrait of that king. A fragment of the throne which seems to belong to the statue shows the emblem of the Union of the Two Lands in its early form. Workmanship and form both point to the 4th dynasty as the period of the statue. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2063. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The linking of Egypt and Palestine. *Antiquity.* 4(15) Sep. 1930: 279-284.—The purpose of the work of the British School of Egyptian Archaeology in this area is to gather the history of the Egyptian frontier and, by means of objects dated from Egypt, to settle the history of the products of Palestine. Two sites so far have been searched: Gerar, 9 miles south of Gaza, where towns are piled one on the other to a depth of 30 feet, from 1500 to 460 B.C.; Beth-Pelet, 18 miles south of Gaza, which was occupied by the Hyksos down to the Roman period, 2,000 years or more. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2064. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Demotische Beiträge. [Demotic contributions.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9(1-2) 1929: 56-60.—From a demotic papyrus owned by the New York Historical Society, it appears that the priest of the dead Apis calves was at the same time a priest of Isis in the Memphite Serapeum. In the second part of the article, new light is thrown on the military organization of Ptolemaic Egypt by the interpretation of some words whose meaning has hitherto been obscure.—*T. A. Brady.*

2065. THOMPSON, H. A. Syrian wheat in hellenistic Egypt. *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9(3-4) 1930: 207-213.—The Syrian wheat in Egypt was probably a variety of this grain which came originally from Syria. Apollonius, the Dioecetes, brought it in during his term of office in order to increase the amount of grain which Egypt could produce. For Syrian wheat is probably the same as "three-months wheat," hence there would be two crops of it each year. This wheat was grown on the higher land which did not overflow but was irrigated. The terms, "first Syrian wheat" and "second Syrian wheat," in the papyri refer probably to the first and second harvest of the year. The introduction of this rapidly-maturing grain must be ranged along with many other innovations as part of the enlightened agricultural policy of the second Ptolemy.—*T. A. Brady.*

2066. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Zur Sarapisinschrift von Halikarnass. [On the Serapis inscription of Halicarnassus.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9(3-4) 1930: 223-225.—Nelly Greipl, in *Philologus* 85(2) 1930, has re-edited the inscription O.G.I.S.16. The new reading places the document beyond doubt (as Beloch thought) in the reign of Philadelphus, after the death of Arsinoë II. If a restoration of the present commentator be accepted, there would be mention in line 2 of the much-discussed "son" who appears in the letter of Ptolemy

to the Milesians. The dedication is made by a religious official of Halicarnassus to Serapis, Isis, Arsinoë Philadelphus.—*T. A. Brady.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 2027-2028, 2030, 2056, 2065, 2085, 2096, 2111)

2067. BORK, FERDINAND. Die Schrift der Karer. [The script of the Karians.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4(1-2) Aug. 1930: 18-30.—About 75 inscriptions in Karian, a dialect of Asia Minor, are preserved. With the exception of A. H. Sayce, no scholar has hitherto undertaken a detailed study of the Karian alphabet and texts. The Karian script is a mixture of a letter alphabet similar to those of western Greece and of syllable signs similar to those found in Cyprian. The syllable signs are undoubtedly of older origin and were only gradually replaced by letter symbols. In the inscriptions that have been found, there are 21 signs for letters, 18 signs for syllables, and a sign for division into words.—*Sol. Liptzin.*

2068. DOUGHERTY, RAYMOND P. A Babylonian city in Arabia. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 296-312.—Nabonidus who ruled as king of Babylon 556-939 B.C. spent some years of his reign in Teima, an Arabian city of great prosperity because of its copious water supply.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2069. POWER, E. The decipherment of the inscriptions of Amathus. *Biblica.* 11(3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 325-349.—This is a reply to an attack of Dhorme upon a prior article (*Biblica*, 10 1929: 129-169 see Entry 2: 3838), in which Power's attempt to decipher these Cyprian scripts was pronounced "worthless." Here Power points out anew the basis for his readings as follows: (1) Separation marks are used to separate not only individual words, but also groups of words; (2) the case endings, *ose* and *oseke*, supposed to indicate the Greek character of these inscriptions, are asserted not to tell positively against the Accadian dialect indicated by other and weightier considerations; (3) faulty separation marks are the source of the conclusion that the script is Greek in character. Power urges that comparison with Phoenician inscriptions at Cyprus, historical and geographical confirmations, and philological considerations support his position. He submits a revised translation, believing he has "scientifically established" the Accadian character of the language and the general sense of the inscriptions.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

2070. SAYCE, A. H. The decipherment of the Moscho-Hittite inscriptions. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1930: 739-759.—A great number of new Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions have enabled the writer to improve upon his old translations and to correct mistakes and misreadings, as well as to show that the fundamental elements in his decipherment are correct.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2071. STÖWESAND, RUDOLF. Der Schreibgriffel der Babylonier. [The stylus of the Babylonians.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4(1-2) Aug. 1930: 105-115.—At Uhairim in Irak, about 15 miles east of Babylon, the ruins of ancient Kish are being excavated. The excavators claim to have found an ancient stylus. This stylus, though badly worn, is still in such good condition that it enables us to reconstruct the Babylonian method of using it in making cuneiform signs. The French scholar, de Genouillac, who preceded the American-British excavators at this place, denied that the find was a stylus and sought to prove that it was merely a blunt needle. The writer of the article is inclined to agree with de Genouillac. He sees the chief objection to the acceptance of the find as a stylus in the fact that it is of bone, whereas almost all scholars had concluded that the

Babylonian stylus must have been of wood, and that for this reason none have come down to us. However, the author does not wholly deny the possibility that a bone stylus may have been used at times. The question is still unsolved.—*Sol Liptzin*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 2025-2026, 2041, 2043, 2063, 2111, 2140, 2166, 2170-2171)

2072. ALLGEIER, A. Der Brief an Sunnia und Fretela und seine Bedeutung für die Textherstellung der Vulgata. *Biblica*. 11 (1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 86-107.—Allgeier dissents from the recent view of De Bruyne that Sunnia and Fretela are fictitious names used by Hieronymus in his Letter 106 (1) to point out certain differences between the vulgar and the Hexaplar-LXX text; (2) to give expression to a polemic against the Augustinian recension of the Psalter; (3) to correct his own recension of the Gallic Psalter; (4) to clear up particular difficulties, to call attention to interesting Hexaplar readings, to point out late corruptions in the text, and to explain the meaning of the asterisk and the obelus. Allgeier declares the language of the Gallic Psalter shows a greater dependence on the Masoretic text than upon the Greek, that Hieronymus did not steadily adhere, evidently, to any particular source, and that a reconstruction of the Hexaplar text is impossible unless one has previously investigated the textual history prior to Hieronymus. [See Entry 2: 12618.]-*J. M. P. Smith*.

2073. APTOWITZER, V. Arabisch-jüdische Schöpfungstheorien. [Arabian and Jewish theories of creation.] *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 205-246.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2074. BAMBERGER, BERNARD J. Fear and love of God in the Old Testament. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 39-53.—In the Old Testament the expressions fear of God and love of God are practically synonymous and interchangeable. Both have the general meaning of religion. The emotion of terror is absent from most of the instances where fear of God is mentioned. However, in early times the actual fear of the deity must have been present to some degree.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2075. BICKERMANN, E. Ginsburg: Rome et la Judée. [Rev. of Ginsburg: Rome and Judaea.] *Gnomon*. 6 (7) Jul. 1930: 357-361.—This book is a compilation of the diplomatic relations of Rome and Jerusalem, deriving some importance from its pro-Jewish point of view.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

2076. BINNS, L. ELLIOTT. Midianite elements in Hebrew religion. *J. Theol. Studies*. 31 (124) Jul. 1930: 337-353.—There is evidence in the Old Testament of some Midianite or Kenite influence on the religion of the Israelites. In Midian, Moses was called to deliver the Israelites from Egyptian bondage and received a revelation of Yahweh; thither he led his people, there the divine covenant was made. Yahweh may have been a Midianite deity; this god was probably known to the early Semites; Jethro instructed Moses and was apparently a worshipper of Jehovah (Ex. 18); the Rechabites are connected with the Kenites. There are points of contact in matters of ritual: the term "Levite" occurs in a Minaean inscription, the altar of incense is like those of the Minaeans, the religious terminology is to some extent Arabic, as also the day of atonement (Lev. 16). The Old Testament answers some of the objections that can be raised against this theory.—*R. H. Pfeiffer*.

2077. GASTER, MOSES. Eliezer Crescas and the Bible references in Talmud and Midrash. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 277-295.—Some modern editions of the Bible have indexes to references in the Talmud and Midrash to verses in the Bible. The references were made possible after the Talmud was arranged according

to treatises and chapters and paragraphs. The origin and antiquity of these references was never investigated. Gaster tells of three unknown Hebrew manuscripts by Eliezer Crescas who lived in Avignon in 1295, which throw much light on the antiquity of these references.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2078. GAVIN, F. Rabbinic parallels in early church orders. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 55-67.—The Christian texts, the *Didache* and *Apostolic Tradition* of Hippolytus, are roughly contemporaneous with the Tannaitic tradition of Rabbinic Judaism, as redacted in the Mishna, Tosephta, and the baraitot. A comparative study shows that, despite the parting of the ways, the two religions continued to influence each other. Thus there are parallels between the rites of Jewish proselytism and Christian baptism. Also the ancestral type of the Christian *Agape* is certainly the Kiddush as it was observed by a Haburah. The blessing of the bread and the Rabbinic thanksgiving after the meal may have furnished the antecedents for *Did.* IX3.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2079. HERZOG, ISAAC. The outlook of Greek culture upon Judaism. *Hibbert J.* 29 (1) Oct. 1930: 49-60.—The texts upon which this study is based are to be found in Josephus's treatise *Contra Apionem*, where they are cited either to demonstrate the merits of the Jews, or to be refuted, and in T. Reinach's *Textes d'auteurs grecs et romains relatifs au Judaïsme*, (Paris, 1885). Herodotus's "Syrians that are in Palestine" (2.104) are in fact Jews. Clearchus's information to Aristotle that the Jews were descended from Indian philosophers was based on a confusion between Abraham and Brahman. Hermippus of Smyrna taught that Pythagoras had learned from the Jews. Strabo and "Longinus" illustrate favorable attitudes on the part of Greeks. More such favorable notices doubtless occurred in pagan Hellenistic authors no longer extant.—*Moses Hadas*.

2080. LAUTERBACH, JACOB Z. The Pharisees and their teachings. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 69-140.—At the time of Jesus the Sadducees were the ruling party. When the Gospel writers lived the Pharisees were in power. The Gospel writers who were not skilled in historical criticism identified the Jewish leaders of their time with those of the time of Jesus. The Pharisees combatted the Sadducean priestly aristocracy, its primitive ideas of religion, and its particularistic conceptions of God, Israel, and the Torah. The Sadducees interpreted the Torah literally, and only the laws mentioned in it they considered as binding. Their allegiance to the Torah was based on the supposed existence of a covenant, a violation of which will bring calamity. The Pharisees believed in the Torah because of their faith in its divine origin. They believed the Torah was intended to guide men at all times and in all conditions, hence it is subject to reinterpretation through reason. God is continuously revealing himself. The Pharisees believed in divine justice and divine retribution, in one humanity and in one God, and that Israel cannot claim hereditary privileges.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2081. MARGOLIS, MAX L. Corrections in the apparatus of the Book of Joshua in the larger Cambridge Septuagint. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (pt. 3) 1930: 234-264.

2082. MARMORSTEIN, A. The background of the Haggadah. *H. U. C. Annual*. 6 1929: 141-204.—The Haggadic literature was created by the rabbis in the first centuries of the Christian era as a means to refute attacks on Judaism. The background of the Haggadah is traced to the attacks made by followers of Gnosticism on the Jewish faith, its god, Israel's relation to god, Israel's past and future. Marcion and his pupils wielded a powerful influence on the development of the Haggadah. The style of the Haggadic literature was much influenced by the Stoic-Cynic diatribe.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2083. MEYER, EDUARD. Die kulturelle, literarische und religiöse Entwicklung des israelitischen Volkes in der älteren Königszeit. [The cultural, literary, and religious development of Israel during the period of the earlier kingdom.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (2) Jan. 16, 1930: 66-77.—The united kingdom under David marks Israel's entry among the civilized peoples of the Near East. Pride in the new power and prosperity is expressed in the blessings of Balaam and of Jacob; though certain elements in these blessings are earlier, internal evidence dates their composition to this period. From the 9th century a Herodotean type of history was written in Israel, from which many scriptural anecdotes are drawn; the religious element in these stories is a later accretion. But prosperity was short lived, and the breach between rich and poor grew wider. The Paradise story pictures (in Hesiodic colors centuries before Hesiod) the hardships of a poor peasant. Poverty was considered a mark of God's displeasure and was the occasion for many observances. From Judaea was introduced the institution of the Nazirite, the Levites, and certain heroes; so the imageless cult of Judaea displaced the images of Israel. The Book of the Covenant (Ex. 20:23-23:19) illustrates the development of Israel in the 9th century: murder is punished by the state, and

not by family vendetta; God punishes only where the law is impotent; there is much social legislation. Exodus 34 indicates actual sacrifice of the first-born, and the silence of the prophets tends to confirm the existence of the practice. Strange cults persisted in Israel. Amos' preachment of a God of righteousness and justice marks the close of the development.—*Moses Hadas*.

2084. MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. The gates of righteousness. *H. U. C. Annual.* 6 1929: 1-37.—It is the eastern gate of the Temple of Solomon. It was walled up by the Turks because of a Moslem tradition that through it will pass the conquering Christian. In the Talmud it is called the Sun Gate. In the ritual of the Temple the gate played an important part. The non-Yahweh'istic rite of sun worship was observed at the eastern gate twice a year. On the days of the spring and fall equinoxes the gates were opened and worshippers greeted the rays of the rising sun.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2085. YOUTIE, HERBERT C. A gnostic amulet with an Aramaic inscription. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 214-220.—In the collection of Edward T. Newell of New York there is a dark red jasper 18×14 mm. in size with the inscription, in crude Greek capitals, IAKWB, AKOYBTA, IAW, BERU: Jacob—the likeness—Jahweh—his son.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 1895, 2040, 2042, 2045, 2047-2049, 2051-2055, 2057, 2079, 2082, 2131, 2147, 2159, 2186)

2086. BABELON, JEAN. Les monnaies de Syracuse. [Coins of Syracuse.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 31-34.—A discussion of Boehringer's *Die Münzen von Syrakus*, which covers many important questions concerning the dating and classification of Syracusan coins.—*T. A. Brady*.

2087. BUSSE, A. Xenophons Schutzschrift und Apologie. [Xenophon's Defence and the Apology.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 79 (3) 1930: 215-229.—Xenophon's Defence (*Memorabilia* I 1-2) is generally taken as a most reliable source of knowledge of the true Socrates. But both in regard to the *Daimonion* and to oracles Xenophon gives his own opinion rather than that of Socrates. In details of Socrates' teaching methods and daily life, and of his part in the Arginusae case, Xenophon gives a more trustworthy picture than Plato. This is also the case in his account of Socrates' attitude toward the Sophists. The second portion of the *Memorabilia* (I 2, 8-16, and 49-64) was added after Xenophon became familiar with the invective of Polycrates. His refutation of Polycrates' four chief points of accusation is strongly subjective, only seldom referring to Socrates himself. The third section (I 2, 17-48) shows a clearer understanding of Socrates' teachings, and a marked change of attitude toward Critias and Alcibiades, who are here assumed to have been *bona fide* disciples of Socrates in their youth, though corrupted by later experiences, whereas before Xenophon had pictured them as following Socrates from motives of self-interest. This portion shows the influence of the Alcibiades speeches of Aeschines and Antisthenes. A comparison of passages in the *Memorabilia* with the *Apology* demonstrates the authenticity of the latter and its dependence on the former, with the addition of materials drawn from Plato's *Phaedo* and other writings, but not the *Republic*.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

2088. CALHOUN, GEORGE M. Risk in sea loans in ancient Athens. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 561-584.—Investigation of the early history of insurance must take into account the ancient Greek shipping contract. The nature and extent of maritime risks and the provisions made against them may be seen from cases in the private orations of Demosthenes. These contracts made shipping loans for the voyage,

the rate depending on the cost of money to the lender, on the normal time required for the voyage, the loan risk, and the maritime risk. The last varied according to perils from enemies or piracy. In the shipping loan the lender explicitly assumed certain risks, as the loss or destruction of the goods on the sea extinguished the borrower's obligation. This was covered by the high rate. Since the traders largely worked with borrowed money, this type was common. The effect of losses was distributed to such an extent that disasters did not in the large interfere with trade.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

2089. CLOCHÉ, P. Piraterie et commerce. [Piracy and commerce.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 25-30.—This is a review of Ziebarth's *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Seeraubs und Seehandels im alten Griechenland*. This volume also contains a discussion of the associations which the merchants formed for mutual aid and protection. In two appendices, the author gives the texts dealing with piracy and maritime commerce.—*T. A. Brady*.

2090. DORJAHN, ALFRED P. Extenuating circumstances in Athenian courts. *Classical Philol.* 25 (2) Apr. 1930: 162-172.—*C. W. McEwan*.

2091. FERGUSON, W. S. Lachares and Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Classical Philol.* 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-31.—On the basis of Pap. Oxy., xvii, 2082, the author supplies certain details in the career of the tyrant Lachares and reconsiders the chief chronological problems of the history of Athens in the period 302/1-296/5.—*C. W. McEwan*.

2092. FRITZ, K. von. Benz: "Das Todesproblem in der stoischen Philosophie." [Rev. of Benz: The problem of death in Stoic philosophy.] *Gnomon.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 474-481.—The first section of this book deals with the problem of death in Stoic physics and psychology, and the second with it as a part of the Stoic ethics, in a more far-reaching study than the chronological arrangement of the first part permits. Panaetius is unfortunately given only brief mention. Benz recognizes the necessity for a study of the origins of Stoic ideas, but unfortunately gets no further with it as a rule than the *communis opinio*. Too little use is made of the first portion of the book in the second. The physics of the Old Stoa needs more careful investigation

to make possible a proper estimate of the New. The discussions of the sources of the teachings on the second death, that of the soul, and the excursus on Stoic suicide in its two best-known historic examples, Cato and Seneca, and on Augustine criticism of Stoic suicide are particularly valuable.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2093. GAERTRINGEN, F. H. von. *Herbillon: Les cultes de Patras, avec une prosopographie Patréenne.* [Rev. of Herbillon: The cults of Patras, with a Patraean prosopography.] *Gnomon.* 6(8) Aug. 1930: 425-428.—In spite of the scanty mythology, the lack of local literature, and the slight aid given by inscriptions, the author succeeds in establishing the value of the restricted field he has chosen. The arrangement is topographical, which causes early and late divinities to be grouped together, but lends clearness. The prosopography suggests the need of a series of similar works for individual sections rather than one unwieldy tome for all of Greece. Several etymological suggestions are well made.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2094. GEERLINGS, JACOB. The Athenian calendar and the Argive alliance. *Classical Philol.* 24(3) Jul. 1929: 239-244.—The renewal of the Argive alliance with Athens can be dated between June 28 and July 4, 417 B.C.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2095. HUBBELL, HARRY M. The chronology of the years 435-431 B.C. *Classical Philol.* 24(3) Jul. 1929: 217-230.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2096. JOHANSEN, K. FRIIS. *Tonbullen der Seleukidenzeit aus Warka.* [Clay seals from Warka of the Seleucid period.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1(1) 1930: 41-54.—Publication of eleven clay seals from the Danish National Museum, each with from six to twelve impressions. The seal impressions fall into three groups: (1) Those of the chreophylakes of Orchoi (Babylonian Uruk, modern Warka); these officials apparently registered documents of various kinds; the designs of their seals were usually taken from the Seleucid coinage. (2) Inscriptions only, giving a date and the words eponion or andrapodikon of Orchoi; these seals are presumably from documents relating to the sale of slaves. (3) Seals of individuals showing the same mixture of Greek and Babylonian motifs that we find in the seals of contemporary cuneiform documents.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2097. KAHRSTEDT, U. Rev. of Rostovtzeff, A. *History of the Ancient World.* *Gnomon.* 6(6) Jun. 1930: 311-316.—The most serious weakness is the sharp division into Greek and Roman history, by which everything after 200 B.C. is seen only from the western point of view. Too little attention is paid to the place of the farmers in the political changes of the archaic period. More emphasis is needed on the fact that codification of the law did not imply new laws; that Sparta's opposition to the tyrants was motivated by her fear of the liberation of the peasants; that colonization sought land for a long time, not trade until the time of the tyrants. The 4th century is too late a date to set for the freeing of the Roman clients from serfdom. The foreign policy of Rome is made to seem milder than it actually was. "The strongest sentiment that the book arouses is envy of students who can begin their studies with such tools as this, since they have the money to buy them."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2098. KNIGHT, W. F. J. The wooden horse. *Classical Philol.* 25(4) Oct. 1930: 358-366.—The author concludes (provisionally): The wooden horse of Troy was a magical, not a tactical, device, intended to break the magical potency of the ring-wall of Troy, and—on another plane of thought—to reverse the protection of the deity of the wall; and its true ideology was probably from the first understood only by a few adepts, and was soon almost obliterated by rationalizing constructions.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2099. KOLBE, WALTHER. *Das athenisch-ar-*

givische Bündnis von 416 v. Chr. G. [The Athenian-Argive alliance of 416 B.C.] *Classical Philol.* 25(2) Apr. 1930: 105-116.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2100. LARSEN, JAKOB A. O. Notes on the constitutional inscription from Cyrene. *Classical Philol.* 24(4) Oct. 1929: 351-368.—This document is to be connected with Ptolemy Soter's first intervention in Cyrene in 322/1; few, if any, recently recovered inscriptions are of greater importance for the study of Greek political institutions, especially those of a moderate oligarchy.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2101. LOEW, E. *Das Lehrgedicht des Parmenides eine Kampfschrift gegen die Lehre Heraklits.* [The didactic poem of Parmenides as an attack on the teachings of Heraclitus.] *Rhein. Museum f. Philol.* 79(3) 1930: 209-214.—The men to whom the goddess of Parmenides is opposed are throughout his poem those who follow the empirical-physical path of research into the Being and Non-Being of Nature; in other words, those who follow the teaching of Heraclitus. Three fragments (1.30, 6, 16) of Parmenides' poem show this distinctly, paraphrasing important sayings of Heraclitus in order to refute them. Thus the didactic poem of Parmenides furnishes the best commentary on the teachings of Heraclitus.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2102. LUCE, STEPHEN B. Studies of the exploits of Herakles on vases. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 313-333.—The numerous vase-paintings of Herakles' theft of the Delphic tripod are listed with a discussion of the variants in the myth.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2103. LUCE, STEPHEN BLEECKER. Attic red-figured vases and fragments at Corinth. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 334-343.—The comparative absence of Attic pottery among the Corinthian finds points to a lack of commercial intercourse in the 5th century. Corinthian imitations of Attic lekythoi indicate that there was a distinct effort to keep this industry in local hands.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2104. MERITT, BENJAMIN D. *Senatorial and civil years in Athens.* *Classical Philol.* 25(3) Jul. 1930: 236-243.—A new text of lines 68-75 of I.G.I.² 304, (a record of the amounts of money borrowed by the Athenian state from the treasurers of Athena in 407/6), with comments upon the significance of this document for the study of the Athenian calendar of the late 5th century: the senatorial year was the basis for records of state expense from 426/5 to 423/2 and was maintained for some purposes at least through 410/9, but had ceased to exist as an entity before 407/6, when the Panathenaic, rather than the civil, year was adopted.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2105. MERITT, BENJAMIN D. The departure of Alcibiades for Sicily. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 125-152.—I.G.I.² 302 must be restored with 85 letters to a line for the year 416/5. Epigraphically the latest date possible for the last payment to the generals is June 18, probably the day on which Alcibiades was accused of sacrilege. The mutilation of the herms must be dated near the commencement of the lunar cycle beginning with the new moon of June 8. The departure of the fleet occurred soon after the accusation of Alcibiades, probably June 21. Keil's theory that the senate of the year 416/5 was prematurely dissolved must now be abandoned.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2106. MEWALDT, J. Stoltz: *Zur relativen Chronologie der Parallelbiographen Plutarchs.* [Rev. of Stoltz: On the relative chronology of the Parallel Lives of Plutarch.] *Gnomon.* 6(8) Aug. 1930: 431-434.—Stoltz agrees in general with Mewaldt's support of the authenticity of Plutarch's self citations. Three of the 48 quotations he rejects, however, all *Wechselzitate* occurring in lives which themselves are quoted in those from which these citations are taken. Mewaldt sets forth his reasons for disagreement with Stoltz on this point.

If Stoltz's conclusions in regard to the three citations are rejected, his system of chronology is seriously affected. The work is carried out in a thoroughly scholarly fashion and means a distinct advance in Plutarchian chronology.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2107. OERTEL, F. Zur Frage der attischen Gross-industrie. [On the question of Attic large scale industry.] *Rhein. Museum f. Philol.* 79 (3) 1930: 230-252.—This study is based primarily on the business activities of Demosthenes' family, and on Xenophon's *Ways and Means*. While industry had a great importance in Greek economy it was, aside from the mines, a small scale industry selling its wares in the local markets and peddling them from city to city. Capital was not concentrated in a single large undertaking but invested in a variety of ways ranging from the very safe banking of funds to purely speculative enterprises, as the accounts of the elder Demosthenes and others show. A single property was thus amazingly diversified in investment. Even the larger individual industries absorbed only a part of the owner's capital. The single large scale enterprise, mining, was handled in small blocks, and individual owners of large numbers of slaves working in the mines were likely to have different units employed in various sections. The factory owners were known simply as "makers" of the product of their establishment, and there was no word for factories aside from the general term for a workshop of any size. Actually there was no capitalistic production, and hence there were no true factories.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2108. PHILIPPSON, R. Bailey, The Greek atomists and Epicurus. *Gnomon.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 460-473.—The author wishes to trace the development of the theory of elements among the pre-Socratics from monism to an ever-increasing pluralism, with its precursors in the atomism of Democritus and Leucippus, and its fullest completion in the system of Epicurus. The book gives a full critical study of the systems of these three. Unfortunately the author is not acquainted with some of the most important recent works on the subject. He misunderstands certain problems in connection with the principles of Heraclitus and Anaxagoras, of Leucippus and Democritus. He gives a good study of Democritus' theory of knowledge, but handles the development of the atomistic school after Democritus in a step-motherly fashion. He rightly notes that Epicurus was more influenced by Democritus in his theory of thought than he himself realized. He keeps the old error of thinking that Epicurus and his followers held that there are two kinds of gods, whereas Philippson has shown previously that they believed not in two kinds of gods, but in two ways of knowing them, through *prolepsis* and through *logos*.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2109. PREISENDANZ, KARL. Die griechischen und lateinischen Zaubertafeln. [Greek and Latin magical tablets.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 119-154.—A review of all the published material.—*T. A. Brady.*

2110. PRENTICE, WILLIAM K. How Thucydides wrote his history. *Classical Philol.* 25 (2) Apr. 1930: 117-127.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2111. PRÜMM, K. An Quellen griechischen Glaubens. Die Mutterreligion des ägäischen Kreises in neuester Sicht. [At the source of Greek religion. The mother cult of the Aegean.] *Biblica.* 11 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 266-290.—The author reviews various opinions as to the character and source of the early religion of the Aegean region, especially of Crete, in its relation to Aryan, Semitic, Egyptian, and Minoan cultures. He cites such writers as Farnell, Curtius, Kretschmer, Obermaier, A. Evans, L. Matthias, Nilsson, Kern, and Kreichgauer with critical remarks in respect to each. No wide generalizing should be done since the religion of the early days, even in the second millenium B.C., was quite composite. The presence of female figurines

and pictures in archaeological finds have been too easily interpreted as evidence of mother-goddess worship, as a recent find in Dendra seems to prove.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

2112. REGLING, K. Rev. of Grose: Fitzwilliam Museum, Catalogue of the McClean collection of Greek coins. *Gnomon.* 6 (7) Jul. 1930: 353-357.—The important German numismatic publications of the last 20 years have not been used in the compilation of this catalogue, which is therefore already antiquated on many points.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2113. REHM, A., and SCHRAMM, E. Bitons Bau von Belagerungsmaschinen und Geschützen. Β-τωρος Κατασκευα Πολεμικων Οργανων και Καταπαλτικων. [Biton's construction of siege machines and military weapons.] *Abhandl. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (2) 1929: pp. 28.—An edition (Greek and German in parallel columns) of a work on military technology dedicated to Attalus I of Pergamum. Rehm has furnished the *apparatus criticus*, Schramm the technical commentary. There are 10 figures in the text and 5 plates.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2114. ROUSSEL, P. Un sanctuaire d'Agdistis à Rhamnonte. [A sanctuary of Agdiste at Rhamnus.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 5-8.—Roussel redits an inscription which was published in the first volume of the new review *Ελληνικά*. The document dates from the first century B.C. or A.D. The names of the officers of the cult are followed by an official decree "from the Metroön," which confirms to Zenon of Antioch the free exercise of his religious duties in Attica. An Athenian archon, hitherto unknown, appears, though he has not yet been identified with certainty. The officials of the cult are foreigners from Antioch, Garystus, and Miletus, and were probably mercenaries stationed at Rhamnus. Since this is the first occurrence of Agdiste in continental Greece, the document has considerable interest for the student of the expansion of the pagan cults.—*T. A. Brady.*

2115. SEURE, GEORGES. Inscriptions grecques du pays des Astiens. [Greek inscriptions from the country of the Astians.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 297-313.—This territory, which lies between ancient Apollonia-in-Pontus and the Bosphorus, is called today Strandja Planina. It was a rough country, full of brigands, but contained valuable mines. The Romans, like Philip of Macedon, used it as a penal colony. Four inscriptions from this district are dealt with here. Two relate to the same individual, one of them being dated in the year 216 A.D. Though earlier readings of this document were incorrect, still it is probable even now that the dedicant was the leader of an association of free Hellenic laborers employed here, and the god which he identifies with Apollo is probably the Thracian Horseman, Heron. Another inscription is the epitaph of a freedman who was killed probably in one of Trajan's Dacian campaigns. The other inscription, a metrical epitaph, is largely restored by this editor.—*T. A. Brady.*

2116. SMITH, STANLEY BARNEY. The Athenian "proedroi." *Classical Philol.* 25 (3) Jul. 1930: 250-276.—The origin, the history, the function, and the influence of one of the relatively minor instruments of Athenian government.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2117. STANLEY, CARLETON W. Thucydides. *Hibbert J.* 29 (1) Oct. 1930: 75-92.—Thucydides rather than Herodotus should be regarded as the "father of history." He displayed such insight into tendencies and movements in contemporary events that his work has been the model and despair of historians since. He was distinguished by two passions—a passion for fact in its interconnection and a passion to understand how men can be governed. Hence his interest in the Athenian empire as a step in the evolution of Greek society away from the city state and as the embodiment of the

Greek ideal of culture or law. Hence, too, his enthusiasm for Pericles. He is not a materialistic historian, but is impressed with the importance of individual genius. Athens, the upholder and champion of democracy, was in the van of thought, science, and literature. In the Peloponnesian war Greece lost its soul: love of liberty, reverence for law, moderation in treating enemies, all perished. Finally in the speeches, he employs the method of the artist rather than the scientist, and history is an art rather than a science. It works with abstractions, principles, laws: with what is universal and typical, but at the same time concrete.—A. D. Winspear.

2118. VOGLIANO, ACHILLE. Ein neues Fragment von Epikur. [A new fragment of Epicurus.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9(1-2) 1929: 1-4.—The author redits a Herculaneum papyrus fragment and shows that it contains a quotation from the work of Epicurus. The quotation was probably made by Philodemus.—T. A. Brady.

2119. WADE-GERY, H. T. A document of the restored democracy of 410 B.C. (I.G. I² 114.) *Classical Quart.* 24(2) Apr. 1930: 116-118.—A new and careful reading of parts of this inscription disclosed that it is a decree of the restored democracy of 410. There are many provisions to the effect that without a full meeting of the demos, certain things cannot be done, and under no circumstances can the democracy be touched. There is also an addition made to the bouleutic oath. The whole stone must be read carefully in order to recover the full import of the decree.—T. A. Brady.

2120. WILHELM, ADOLF. Inschrift aus Theben. [Inscription from Thebes.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9(3-4) 1930: 214-217.—Pococke published this inscription which he said came from Thebes in Boeotia. The fifth line may be restored to read τῶν στρατηγοῦ μαχιμῶν and if the restoration be correct, the inscription prob-

ably belongs to Thebes in Egypt. The leaders of a group of Thracian soldiers in Egypt are here making a dedication to their native deity, the Thracian Dionysus.—T. A. Brady.

2121. WOLFF, WERNER. Der griechische Narzissmus. [The narcissism of the Greeks.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 3(8) Aug. 1930: 464-481.—Conrad Taeuber.

2122. ZACHARIAH, K. Thucydides II. 13. A possible explanation of certain difficulties. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 25(1) 1929: (issued Apr. [1930] 171-180.—Two statements of Pericles, as reported by Thucydides, about Athenian finances at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, present difficulties: (1) There had at one time been 9,700 T. in the Acropolis, but this sum was reduced by large expenditures for the Propylaea and the expedition to Potidaea; (2) the tribute from the allies brought in about 600 talents a year. It is improbable that these two sources of expenditure required as much money as this, and the figure of Thucydides for the maximum reserve is too high. Either our text is corrupt or Thucydides made a mistake. The figures from the tribute lists are never as high as 600 talents. There may be a mistake in the textual tradition, or the 600 talents was intended to include the value of ships as well as cash payments, or perhaps the quota lists represent an assessment total and included towns that had long since seceded. But more probably Thucydides made a mistake. This may have resulted from a misreading of the inscription preserved in I.G. 2., 1, 92, which records that 10 talents were contributed by the Hellenotamiai to the Propylaea, a round number instead of the usual sixtieth. Moreover, Thucydides seems to have added to the 6,500 T. of silver and gold in the Acropolis, 3,000 paid to Athena and 200 to the other gods, thus getting his sum of 9,700. In general Thucydides was not much interested in problems of finance.—A. D. Winspear.

ROME

(See also Entries 2031-2033, 2035, 2046, 2050, 2052, 2075, 2086, 2092, 2097, 2109, 2227)

2123. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Le caractère divin du Sarno. [The divine character of the Sarnus.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 421-454.—That the Sarnus river near Pompeii had been venerated as a god in ancient times is proved by the coins and paintings of the vicinity. Many facts testify that its sacred character has only been transformed and christianized. Each of its seven sources has its significance and the central one arises beneath the cathedral of Sarno which was dedicated to St. Michael.—P. S. Fritz.

2124. ALBINI, G. Billiard: 'L'agriculture dans l'antiquité d'après les Géorgiques de Virgile.' [Rev. of Billiard: Agriculture in antiquity according to the "Georgics" of Virgil.] *Gnomon.* 6(6) Jun. 1930: 301-305.—The author makes good use of his knowledge of agriculture. "An attentive and useful, if not always exact and complete, commentator on the poem of Virgil."—Eva M. Sanford.

2125. BANDINI, ALBERT R. Virgil and Dante—and Statius. *Thought.* 5(2) Sep. 1930: 209-223.—Summing up the Dante-Virgil-Statius situation we find that apart from an episodic and symbolical value (of a didactic purpose): Statius is a counterpart of Dante in respect to Virgil, expressing the same artistic, moral, and religious relation. Perhaps we can delve a little deeper into this matter. Virgil's prophecy could not have borne fruit in Statius if the latter had not (as Dante makes him state in the history of his conversion) found the Christian church already organized, and had not come in contact with the example and teachings of her followers. Above all, he was impressed by their fortitude during the persecution in Domitian's time. This gives ground to some commentators to visualize in the

Statius symbol another connecting trait between Virgil and Dante.—W. F. Roemer.

2126. BESNIER, MAURICE. Notes sur les routes de la Gaule romaine. [Notes on the roads of Roman Gaul.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 31(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 334-338.—This is a discussion of four Roman milestones which shed new light on the routes of travel through Armorica, Poitou, and Limousin. The documents are carefully dated and explained.—T. A. Brady.

2127. BICKEL, E. Apollon und Dodona, ein Beitrag zur Technik und Datierung des Lehrgedichtes Aetna und zur Orakelliteratur bei Lactanz. [Apollo and Dodona, a contribution to the technique and dating of the didactic poem Aetna and to the oracular literature in Lactantius.] *Rhein. Museum f. Philol.* 79(3) 1930: 279-302.—A pedantic display of learning motivated the anonymous author of the Aetna in the place names used in his invocation of Apollo. The decline of the oracles made possible the association of Apollo, preeminently the god of oracles, with the former oracle of Zeus. The poem was composed after Manilius, and before the earthquake of 63 A.D. We may assume, therefore, that Lactantius and Arnobius had good classical authority for their ascription of oracles of Dodona to Apollo, possibly in the work of Cornelius Labeo on the oracle of Clarian Apollo. While Lactantius conceived Apollo and the other Olympians as dead kings, following the euhemerism of his age, he also pictured the daimons as speaking to men in the person of Apollo, using his mask, to prophesy the truth and the true God. It was this twofold view of the world that particularly endeared him to his 15th century admirers.—Eva M. Sanford.

2128. BICKERMANN, ELIAS. Beiträge zur anti-

ken Urkundengeschichte. [Contributions to ancient diplomatics.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 24-46; (3-4) 1930: 155-182.—This is a study of the relationship between the diplomatic form and the legal content of a group of documents from Roman Egypt. Many phrases concerning the meaning of which there has been some controversy are discussed and defined.—*T. A. Brady.*

2129. BOAK, A. E. R. The month *Ἀγριππινεύης*. *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (3-4) 1930: 225-226.—Caligula introduced this new month name into Egypt, probably calling it thus in honor of Agrippina the Younger, his sister.—*T. A. Brady.*

2130. BURRIS, ELI EDWARD. The nature of taboo and its survival in Roman life. *Classical Philol.* 24 (2) Apr. 1929: 142-163.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2131. CASE, JAMES F. The ancient Roman aqueduct at Athens. *Stone & Webster J.* 46 (1) Jan. 1930: 21-30.—After describing the technical features of the Hadrian aqueduct, a well-known engineer advances the theory that its incrustation is a geologic record of Athenian history for the last 1,800 years: the water carries 37 parts per 100,000 of lime, the rapidity of deposition, its density, etc., correlate with political vicissitudes.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2132. DAUZAT, A. La toponymie gauloise et gallo-romaine de l'Auvergne et du Velay. [Gallic and Gallo-Roman place names of Auvergne and Velay.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 139-148.—A study of compounds of which the second part is the root *-ialo*—meaning a glade.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

2133. DRIOUX, G. Le dieu "à la roue" chez les Lignons. [The god "with the disc" among the Lignons.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 354-358.—The author discusses the drawing of a statue which is now lost and contends that the subject is not Mars with a shield but the deity who appears on various other monuments with a disc in his hand.—*T. A. Brady.*

2134. DUHN, F. v. Ducati: "Storia di Bologna," I. [Rev. of Ducati: History of Bologna, vol. I.] *Gnomon.* 6 (5) May 1930: 241-245.—The present volume published by the Bolognese government carries the history of the city to the end of the classical period. The discussion of the Benacci graves is particularly fine. The author is rather uncertain in his accounts of the pre-Etruscan population. Errors are of detail only, the general development is excellent. Ducati believes in a long persistence of the Etruscans at Bologna in the face of the Gallic advance, and holds that wars of Etruscans against the Gauls in this district lasted until the middle of the 4th century. He makes fruitful use of name-lists to give a clearer picture of the mixture of races. It is noteworthy that the Gallic helmets discovered are thoroughly Etruscan and that there are no actual Gallic remains in Bologna itself in the 3rd century until the formation of the Latin colony in 189.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2135. EISEN, GUSTAVUS A. Antique fig-beads. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 190-196.—The occurrence of fig-beads in Italian tombs of the 9th and 8th centuries B.C. strengthens the theory that the fruit was imported from the east at that time. The fine fig-beads begin in the 5th century B.C. and few can be well dated after that time.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2136. ENSSLIN, W. Stein: "Geschichte des spätrömischen Reiches." I. [Rev. of volume I of Stein: History of the Late Roman Empire.] *Gnomon.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 496-505.—Stein seems to set the position of the praetorian prefect somewhat too high. Though his legal decisions were not subject to appeal, they could always be set aside by the emperor. He makes too sharp a distinction between the official conduct of the prefects acting in the emperor's stead and those directly in the emperor's service. In spite of these and other criticisms of detail, Stein has rendered a signal service to students of the later empire, without falling prey to the current

underestimation of the importance of individual personalities in favor of social and labor questions. He is particularly interested in showing clearly the position and functions of the emperors and their officials. He has judged the chief figures of this period without Seeck's fundamental pessimism and with fruitful results. His study of the relations of church and state is illuminating, though he rates the historical work of Ammianus higher in his reconstruction, and the works of the Christian writers lower, than most scholars would be inclined to do.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2137. FARINELLI, ARTURO. Chateaubriand e Virgilio. [Chateaubriand and Vergil.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1404) Sep. 16, 1930: 137-161.

2138. FESTA, NICOLA. L'originalità di Virgilio. [The originality of Vergil.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 3-33.—Vergil was indebted to earlier writers, especially Homer, for both ideas and inspiration, but his genius was individual and the resulting poetry Vergilian and not plagiaristic. He possessed a sense of historical accuracy and combined such unlike traits as reflection with phantasy and reason with sentiment. His sense of proportion enabled him to express himself in many ways feelingly but with restraint.—*J. C. Russell.*

2139. GRIER, ELIZABETH. Lucius Julius Senrenus, an Egyptian landowner of the second century after Christ. *Classical Philol.* 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 42-47.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2140. HADAS, MOSES. Rabbinic parallels to Scriptores Historiae Augusti. *Classical Philol.* 24 (3) Jul. 1929: 258-262.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2141. HARRER, G. A., and GRIFFEN, M. H. Fasti consulares. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 360-364.—The list of consuls for the first three centuries of the Empire is supplemented largely on the basis of new material in the field of Latin inscriptions.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

2142. HILL, H. Livy's account of the equites. *Classical Philol.* 25 (3) Jul. 1930: 244-249.—Livy's terminology in his account of the *equites* is not, as most scholars assert, anachronistic, but deliberately chosen with full realization of the difference between the circumstances of the republican period and those of the Augustan reorganization.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2143. JULLIAN, C. Chronique gallo-romaine. [Gallo-Roman chronicle.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 149-151.—The author offers two notes, one on place names and one on historical geography. The former consists largely of an appreciation of the work of Lognon, accompanied by suggestions for future investigations.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

2144. KUNKEL, W. Arangio-Ruiz: Lineamenti del sistema contrattuale nel diritto dei papiri. [Rev. of Arangio-Ruiz: Features of the legal contractual system of the papyri.] *Gnomon.* 6 (8) Aug. 1930: 421-425.—The paper gives not only summaries of other men's work but much of its author's individual research, hitherto unpublished. He recognizes a considerable influence of the East on late Roman law. He handles the problem of the degree of subjective influence on the laws of the character of the occasion for their individual enactment, showing that the general interpretation of the papyrus sources for the law has been too exclusively objective in the past. The chapter on sales depends chiefly, of necessity, on the section of the Alexandrian city laws on the sale of real estate (Pap. Hal. i, 242 ff.). In this he brings forth some new conjectures which are of value, though they do not seem wholly tenable. His denial of the extraordinary splitting up of house property into tiny subdivisions, which the papyri surely seem to require, cannot stand. Comparison with modern Russian conditions shows that it is not at all impossible to conceive of 27 day laborers living in the tenth part of a house, as one papyrus of 189 A.D. states. Working

throughout the day away from home, they required only sleeping room. His interpretations of passages on wages, credit, and interest present much of value.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2145. LUGAND, RENÉ. Suétone et Caligula. [Suetonius and Caligula.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 9-13.—The deeds of horror attributed to Caligula were, in some instances, merely religious rites which Suetonius did not understand. The death of the man who offered up his life for the emperor's welfare may, like the death of Antinous, have been a part of certain esoteric religious rites. Also the wealth and care lavished upon the horse, Incitatus, along with some of the Parthian ceremonials, may have been only a result of Mazdean influence at Rome. Moreover, after the time of Alexander, the practice of showering divine honors upon a horse belonging to the ruler was not unusual. Suetonius did not wilfully blacken the monarch's character, but his narrative is largely anecdotal and more of a pamphlet than history.—*T. A. Brady.*

2146. MAFFII, MAFFIO. Come Roma perdè e reacquistò il dominio del mare. [How Rome lost and regained the mastery of the sea.] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1402) Aug. 16, 1930: 428-444.—Pompey's destruction of piracy in 67 B.C. not only restored the supremacy of the sea to the Roman government, but showed how important was a unified control of sea forces.—*J. C. Russell.*

2147. MENTZ, ARTHUR. Römische und griechische Stenographie. [Roman and Greek stenography.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 67-70.—In the controversy as to the priority of the Greeks or the Romans as the inventors of ancient stenography, Theodor Birt had taken sides in favor of the Greeks. The author refutes the arguments of Birt and reiterates his conviction that the Roman Tiro was the first stenographer. Although Tiro was well versed in Greek, his stenographic system is based on a principle entirely different from the Greek stenographic system. This would point to the probability that Greek stenography was not yet developed. Hence, the right of priority must be assigned to Tiro.—*Sol Liptzin.*

2148. NEVILS, W. COLEMAN. The perennial geographer. *Nail. Geog. Mag.* 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 439-465.—This is a discussion of the life of Vergil and an explanation of his works. The author retells the story of the *Aeneid* and describes the various sites in the Mediterranean world which are linked with the story of this poem. Something of the medieval legend is given and there is some discussion of the ways in which the bimillenary of the poet's birth have been commemorated. There are many illustrations: photographs, paintings, and mosaics.—*T. A. Brady.*

2149. POHLENZ, M. Wielsing: Aufbau und Quellen von Ciceros Schrift "De re publica." Sprey: De M. Tullii Ciceronis politica doctrina. [Rev. of Wielsing: Structure and sources of Cicero's On the Commonwealth, and Sprey: On the political doctrine of M. Tullius Cicero.] *Gnomon.* 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 289-297.—Wielsing holds that Cicero used a rhetorical scheme in the *De re publica*, though no rhetorical rules were established for a subject of this type. This theory leads to useful detailed discussions, but fails in its general application. The influence of Panaetius and Isocrates on the work are over-emphasized. Sprey's purpose to separate Cicero's theories from those of his predecessors is welcome, since in the *De re publica* Cicero was more independent than in his later philosophical writings. Sprey divides the *Laws* too sharply from the present work, however. While it is true that the assumption of the proconsular *imperium* and the *tribunicia potestas* led Augustus along another way than that upheld by Cicero, still "when he forswore the Caesarian monarchy on the Hellenistic plan and sought to maintain instead the con-

stitution of his ancestors, Cicero's book proved to be not without influence."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2150. SALMON, E. T. Historical elements in the story of Coriolanus. *Classical Quart.* 24 (2) Apr. 1930: 96-101.—Coriolanus was not a Roman but a Volscian, and he led the Volscian army not against Corioli but against Rome. The apocryphal capture of (Rutulian?) Corioli was placed in 493, i.e., at just about the time that an apocryphal Marcius (Rutulius?) was said to have been active. Coriolanus' march on Rome was really a raid into Roman territory which yielded no permanent results. But the fact that the raid threatened to link up the Volsci and Aequi and thus isolate the Hernici may have caused the latter to enter into an alliance with Romans and Latins a short time later.—*T. A. Brady.*

2151. SCOTT, KENNETH. Drusus, nicknamed Castor. *Classical Philol.* 25 (2) Apr. 1930: 155-161.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2152. SCOTT, KENNETH. Octavian's propaganda and Antony's "de sua ebrietate." *Classical Philol.* 24 (2) Apr. 1929: 133-141.—The *de sua ebrietate* was probably Antony's reply to Octavian's propaganda directed against his manner of life in the East.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2153. STEELE, R. B. Interrelation of the Latin poets under Domitian. *Classical Philol.* 25 (4) Oct. 1930: 328-342.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2154. STROUX, JOHANNES. Eine Gerichtsreform des Kaisers Claudius (BGU 611). [A court reform of the Emperor Claudius (Berlin. Griech. Urkunden 611).] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Kl.* (8) 1929: pp. 96.—There are discussions of the *textus receptus*, the *recuperatores* and the *aetas legitima*, the emperor and the senate, and other relevant topics.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2155. UXKULL-GYLLENBAND, WOLDEMAR. Zum Gnomon des Idioslogos. [On the Gnomon of the Idioslogus.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (3-4) 1930: 183-206.—The papyrus discussed here contains an extract from the real *Gnomon*, and deals with those parts of it which, due to new dispositions and incorrect application, no longer agree with the intent of the ruler. One must presume a great reorganization in Egypt in the fields of testamentary law, status of classes, and religious law during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, at which time this extract was made. The extract was drawn up for subordinates of the Idioslogus in order that they might administer the law accordingly. Many of the laws embodied here are of recent origin, i.e., the religious duties given to the Idioslogus, certain burial laws, and certain supplementary provisions of the law regarding state debtors. In respect to the latter provisions particularly, the document shows the continuous battle waged by the emperors against administrative corruption in the provinces.—*T. A. Brady.*

2156. VAN SICKLE, C. E. Some further observations on the chronology of the year 238 A.D. *Classical Philol.* 24 (3) Jul. 1929: 285-289.—The correct (*contra* Townsend in *Yale Classical Studies* I) chronology is: the Gordian revolt from beginning to end, March 238; election of Maximus and Balbinus, with Gordian III as Caesar, Apr. 2, 238; death of Maximinus and end of siege, May 10, 238; death of Maximus and Balbinus, Gordian III Augustus, July 9, 238.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2157. VAN SICKLE, C. E. The public works of Africa in the reign of Diocletian. *Classical Philol.* 25 (2) Apr. 1930: 173-179.—The age was not a *felicissimum saeculum*—the signs of decline were many—but the imperial government was sincerely and consistently trying to arrest the decay by its public works program.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2158. VAN SICKLE, C. E. The repair of roads in Spain under the Roman Empire. *Classical Philol.* 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 77-88.—The paper considers the frequency and nature of repairs, the emperors most active in this

work, and the historical significance of these data. The curve of efficiency in road maintenance correlates very well with our general knowledge of the imperial government.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2159. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Zur propositio libellorum. [On the propositio libellorum.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 15-23.—Wilcken contends, against Dessau, that Mommsen correctly deduced that in the 3d century petitions to the Roman emperor were rescripted and published in some public place. This "book of petitions" was a pasted roll containing many such rescripted petitions and the petitioner's copy was made from this published roll. He cites some Greek documents from Egypt to support his interpretation of the inscription from Scaptoparene.—*T. A. Brady.*

2160. ZINGERLE, JOSEF. Römisch Militärisches aus Ägypten. [Roman military affairs in Egypt.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 5-13.—The author discusses two dedicatory poems from Roman Egypt, throwing light on Roman military affairs. There is a note by Wilcken who identifies one of the soldiers named in the second inscription.—*T. A. Brady.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 2-14168; 25, 63, 1958)

2161. BART, ALPHONS. Ein keltischer Münzfund aus dem Bregenland. [Celtic coins from Burgenland.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 20-27.—A full description of an important find of Celtic coins made in 1927. The more important specimens are figured in Plate III at the end of the volume.—*Donald McFayden.*

2162. PINK, KARL. Goldstibringe aus Dakien. [Gold bar rings from Dacia.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 1-11.—Out of the use of rings of precious metal for personal ornament grew their use as a medium of exchange, a very widespread custom in early times. In this article Pink studies the rings of gold or electrum, made by bending a bar of the metal of rhomboidal cross-section into an open ring, which are found in the territory of ancient Dacia. He believes that they were used as money, and that they date from the late bronze age.—*Donald McFayden.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 2039, 2376)

2163. DUBS, HOMER H. "Nature" in the teaching of Confucius. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 233-237.—Here is reflected another attempt by rival schools to claim and capitalize an *ipse dixit* of their common philosophical ancestor. Long controversy has raged in China as to whether human nature is essentially good or evil; Mencius being chief advocate of the former, Hsüntze of the latter. Which is right? Chu Hsi stamps Mencius as truly Confucian, and Hsüntze as a heretic, largely, Dubs thinks, through a misunderstanding. Two passages from Confucius' own words are cited in favor of the one view; they might as well be interpreted to favor the opposite. It is probable that the Master never clearly faced a dilemma not yet arisen above the philosophical horizon. Hsüntze is not an alien, but has logical affinity with the stream of orthodox authoritarianism. The logical flowering of Mencius' dictum is seen in Wang Yang-ming.—*W. H. Stuart.*

2164. MARDIROSSIAN, N. Altarmenische Volksüberlieferungen über Tork', den Gott der übermenschlichen Kraft. [Ancient Armenian folk traditions concerning Tork', the god of superhuman strength.] *Arch-Orientalni.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 293-298.

2165. SANAKA, SO. On Wu-hang Ch'i. *Shigaku Zasshi.* 41 (1) Jan. 1930: 101-126.—According to Hungfan in Su-ching (Chinese classic), Wu-hang are five elements, namely water, fire, wood, metal, and earth,—material objects indispensable to human life. In Lü-shi-chu'un-ch'iu which appeared in the period of civil wars, we observe the emergence of the idea of Wu-hang Ch'i. This Ch'i means a pure spirit. It is something fundamental vis-a-vis material objects. Therefore the relation of Ch'i to material objects is a contrast between the fine and the coarse, the pure and the impure. And the material object resembles Ithūlabhūtāmi and Ch'i resembles Tanmatra in the five element theory in ancient India. And the theory relating to their reciprocal relationship resembles the *Mischungstheorie*. The idea of the Wu-hang Ch'i which appears in Lü-shi-chu'un-ch'iu and other books of the period of civil wars is traceable to Tsou-yen or his school and the examination of his conception of the five elements, the world view, and fairyland shows that they are in perfect harmony with the Brahman theories. The author thinks that the development from five elements as material objects to the idea of Ch'i Spirit has been caused by the introduction of Brahman ideas into China. (Article in Japanese.)—*H. Ikeuchi.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

2166. ARNOLD, WILLIAM R. The relation of primitive Christianity to Jewish thought and teaching. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 161-179.—Jesus wanted to be a Jew and considered his religion to be the essence of Judaism of his day. Primitive Christianity is a precipitate of the Judaism of Jesus' day. In a general way Jesus assented to the theories of the Pharisees and opposed the Sadducees, the priestly class. Jesus believed that the kingdom of God was coming very soon, that is, that the government of the world would conform to the decrees of God alone. He interpreted the will of God as the ethical motive behind the law, therefore he dared to repudiate observances which lacked ethical justification. He believed himself to be the Messiah in the sense that in his own life he was the first to demonstrate the purely moral character of the kingdom. It is difficult to determine why he allowed himself to be considered a political Messiah by the Jerusalem masses. He was closer to the Jewry of his time

than Christianity is to his teachings. With Pauline theology Christianity abandoned the sphere of Jewish thought although it never succeeded in breaking either with the fact or the ethical influence of its Jewish origin.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

2167. BOWEN, CLAYTON R. The Fourth Gospel as dramatic material. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (pt. 3) 1930: 292-305.

2168. HEDRICK, CHARLES B. A reading course on the Johannine literature. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12 (6) Oct. 1930: 538-545.—Bibliography.

2169. JACKSON, F. J. FOAKES. Stephen's speech in Acts. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (pt. 3) 1930: 283-286.

2170. JEREMIAS, J. Der Ursprung der Johannistaufe. [The origin of Johannine baptism.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (3-4) 1929: 312-320.—Several important studies of the origin of Johannine baptism by Reitzenstein, Leipoldt, and others have raised new problems. Reitzenstein derives it from heathen

ceremonies which he attempts to reconstruct from the Mandaic baptismal ritual. Leipoldt and Schäfer derive it from the Jewish baptism of proselytes. A third explanation is suggested by a passage in 1 Cor. 10: 1-2., which indicates that even before Paul's time the baptism of proselytes, which originally was secondary to circumcision as a ceremony of proselytism, had, among the Hillelites at least, become the chief ceremony of initiation. The Hillelites were obliged to find a validating Biblical verse and this they found in the account of the wanderings in the wilderness, to which Paul also refers in this connection. Rabbinic exegesis also connected the awaited Messiah with the wilderness; this is significant in view of John's appearance in the wilderness. The New Testament account of John shows a consciousness of the notion that Moses was a type of the Messiah, the generation of the Exodus was a type of the new generation to be saved, and that the baptism of the former generation was a type of the baptism of the latter.—*Ralph Marcus.*

2171. JEREMIAS, J. Nochmals: War Paulus Witwer? [Once more: Was Paul a widower?] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (3-4) 1929: 321-323.—To Jeremias' theory that Paul must have been married inasmuch as rabbinic custom demanded that only married men could be ordained, Fascher objects that at least two other cases of unmarried teachers may be cited. Fascher's objection is not valid: in one case he is misinformed; according to the Talmud the particular teacher was married. In the other case, that of Ben Azzai, the very fact that he was not formally ordained proves that marriage was a prerequisite to ordination. Since Paul was ordained, it must be assumed that he had married at the age usually prescribed.—*Ralph Marcus.*

2172. LABRIOLLE, P. de. Christianus. *Bull. du Cange.* 16 (1) 1929-1930: 69-88.—The word *Christianus* is not a natural Greek formation, but has a Latin suffix. It would appear to have been adopted through the influence of the use of the suffix *anus* for adherents to the party of a given leader in political quarrels. Thus a *Christianus* was a political partisan of Christ, and Suetonius' assumption of the actual presence of "Chrestus" as instigator of the Christians under Claudius is easily explained. Renan's theory that the Christians at Antioch in A.D. 43 deliberately and officially adopted the name is improbable; it seems clear that the name was bestowed on them by non-Christians. As the use of "saint" as the common designation of Christians among themselves became less and less suitable and came, from the end of the 3d century, to be reserved chiefly for those no longer living, the other name gradually became universal. The origins and history of the form *Christianus* are also discussed; it would appear to have been the form used by Tacitus in Book XV of the *Annals*, where, however, the correct form *Christus* is used for the noun.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2173. MACKINTOSH, H. R. Professor Adolf von

Harnack. *Congregational Quart.* 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 410-414.

2174. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. From Locke to Reitzenstein: the historical investigation of the origins of Christianity. *Harvard Theolog. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1929: 263-369.—The English deists gave the first impulse toward the historical study of Jesus and early Christianity. John Locke maintained that the epistles of Paul had to be interpreted by Paul's own views and thus discovered the true basis of historical and critical exegesis. Under the influence of deism a new critical and rational theology sprang up in Germany under Semler (1725-91), Ernesti (1707-81), and J. D. Michaelis (1717-91). The patriarch of theological rationalism is Paulus (1761-1851), who tried to harmonize faith and reason. In comparison with Reimarus, Semler, or Paulus, Schleiermacher's transcendental sentimentalism represents a long step backward, but his influence has been tremendous. In 1835 there appeared Strauss' *Leben Jesu*. C. H. Weise (1801-1866) accepts Strauss' principle of the "myth." Then come F. C. Baur (1792-1857), the founder of the Tübingen School, and Schwegler (1819-1857) of the same school. They overstressed the Pauline-Petrine controversy, but their greatness lay in an effort to fuse into a single whole the history, doctrine, and literature of early Christianity. H. J. Holtzmann (1832-1910) opposed both Strauss and Baur, but with them he eliminated the Fourth Gospel as an historical source. Holtzmann and Harnack mark the high point of historical theology in Germany from 1860 to 1900, but in interpretation and reconstruction of history their product is not a real advance over Strauss and Baur. Renan was a brilliant historian, but he neglected the apocalyptic and mystical elements in Jesus and primitive Christianity. Toward the end of the 19th century more attention was being paid to apocalyptic, eschatology, and the mysteries. In 1901 Albert Schweitzer explained the public career of Jesus from beginning to end by Jesus' messianic self-consciousness, a contribution to the first order. Due to the efforts of the *religionsgeschichtliche Schule*, Oriental syncretism and gnosticism had to be considered as well as Hebrew and Hellenistic influences. Reitzenstein showed that gnosticism was a pre-Christian phenomenon and not a Christian heresy, that it was mythical, realistic, and mystical rather than philosophical, and that it was of Hellenistic-Oriental origin. This emphasis, however, is not opposed to the historical derivation of Christianity from Judaism. Schweitzer in 1913 attacked the methods of the *religionsgeschichtliche Schule* and emphasized the eschatological element. The radical school attracted no serious attention until 1910, when Arthur Drews published *Die Christusmythe*. Its extreme position cleared the field for the *religionsgeschichtliche Schule*. In recent years an attempt has been made to find in the Synoptics "forms" or literary types (Bultmann). A conservative view of Christian origins is found in the work of Eduard Meyer. The article closes with twelve problems suggested by the present state of historical investigation.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 2190)

2175. BUIST, R. C. Dundee doctors in the sixteenth century. *Edinburgh Medic. J.* 37 Jun. 1930: 357-366.—Contains the genealogy and activities of various doctors of 1550-1600 in Dundee, viz., the names of Kinloch, Carrail or Craell, Man, Thomson, Quhitson, Lyndsay, Fordyce, Gibson, Duncan, Ferguson, and Durham. Apparently the term "physician" was met with for the first time in this period. "Surgeon and barber" appear

in records from 1591 to 1618. No trace of mid-wives is found with certainty. Many of the distinguished doctors were buried with noteworthy grave markers which are now fallen into decay.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2176. CIASCA, RAFFAELE. L'arte dei medici e speciali nella storia e nel commercio fiorentino dal secolo XII al XV. [The art of the physician and the specialist in the history and commerce of Florence from the 12th to the 15th century.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1928: 73-85; (5-6) May-Jun. 1928: 117-122; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 163-183.

2177. COLOMBO, ALESSANDRO. Il medico aulico Guido da Vigevano e la sua famiglia. [The court physician, Guido da Vigevano, and his family.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 255-275.

2178. GALLI, PAOLO. Il "De aegritudinibus infantium tractatus" di M. Leonello Paentino dei Vittori. [The "Tractate on children's diseases" of M. Leonello Paentino dei Vittori.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 4-25.

2179. GEDDA, LUIGI. I tira-palle: Contributo alla storia dell'armamentario chirurgico per la cura delle ferite da arma da fuoco. [Bullet removers: Contribution to the history of surgical instruments for the cure of wounds made by fire-arms.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 141-145.

2180. GEDDA, LUIGI. Un trattato di terapia agli inizi dell'evvo moderno. [A treatise on therapeutics at the beginning of the modern age.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 151-162; (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 208-241.—The treatise is *De curis egritudinum particularium noni Almonoris practica uberrima* by Marco Gattinara.

2181. MESSINI, MARIANO. Giuliano da Foligno e Guido Gori. [Giuliano da Foligno and Guido Gori.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 275-285.—The two are not to be identified.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 2237)

2182. FRAMER, HENRY GEORGE. The origin of the Arabian lute and rebec. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1930: 767-783.—Among the instruments that contributed most to the progress of the art of music, the lute and the rebec stand pre-eminent. It is generally admitted that they were introduced into Western Europe by the Arabs. Various kinds of lutes were in use among the Arabs in pre-Islamic days and probably were introduced from Persia. The instrument that became the parent of the European lute was developed at the Baghdad court of the 'Abbāsids. The *rabāb* (rebec) was a flat-chested instrument and was played with a bow. According to tradition the Arabs had it in pre-Islamic days. It was carried to Spain and had a place in the ancestry of the modern guitar and violin.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

2183. JUNIUS, WILHELM. Friedrich der Grossmütig in der Gefangenschaft. [The imprisonment of Frederick the Magnanimous.] *Cicerone.* 22 (12) Jun. 1930: 328-331.—Numerous documents, chiefly letters, resulting from the capture of the Elector Johann Friedrich of Saxony by imperial troops, Apr. 24, 1547, and his subsequent imprisonment for 5 years, are important for the historian of art as well as the historical researcher. From these it appears that the portrait of the Elector in the Gotha gallery (catalogue no. 369) ascribed by Christian Schuchardt to Lukas Cranach the Elder and entitled by Schuchardt "Elector Johann Friedrich of Saxony playing chess with Duke Ernst of Lüneberg," was really painted by an unknown painter of Louvain. Moreover, the other figure is that of a Spanish captain. It is among the best portraits of the Elector.—*H. P. Lattin.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2208-2209, 2228, 2233, 2241, 2249, 2258, 2264-2265, 2272, 2295, 2303, 2458, 2971)

2184. BLOCH, RAISSA. Die Klosterpolitik Leos IX. in Deutschland, Burgund und Italien. [The monastic policy of Leo IX in Germany, Burgundy, and Italy.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 176-257.—After a survey of the original and secondary sources of the

subject, the author narrates in detail the monastic policy and activity of Bruno of Toul as bishop and pope. Her conclusion is a negation of the theory that Leo IX was either iconoclastic or revolutionary in his monastic policy. He was everywhere solicitous to safeguard the proprietary rights and the canonical privileges of the monasteries and to protect them against feudal and episcopal aggression. His primary aim was the restoration of peace and moral and economic order in these communities. There is no evidence to prove that the pope desired to create a *Papstkirche*. In general the pope favored peace between *imperium* and *sacerdotium*. If there was any consistency in papal policy at all, it was in the repeated emphasis upon religious reform. Political factors were secondary.—*Ernest Lauer.*

2185. HERMESDORF, B. H. D. Geert Groote en zijn verhouding tot Recht en Rechtspraak. (Geert Groot and his relation to law and administration of justice.) *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9 (2) 1930: 109-121. See Entry 3: 244—mistranslation corrected. *Rechtspraak* = "administration of justice" throughout.

2186. COLEMAN-NORTON, P. R. St. Chrysostom and the Greek philosophers. *Classical Philol.* 25 (4) Oct. 1930: 305-317.—A collection of Chrysostom's belittling remarks about the philosophy and the philosophers of Greece.—*C. W. McEwan.*

2187. CROSBY, JOHN RAYMOND. A degenerate cleric. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 28 (4) Oct. 1930: 299-305.—The janitor of the modern church is the fallen descendant of the *aquaeabularius* of the medieval Anglican church, whose office goes back in the West at least to Gregory the Great. Provision for the support of the parish clerk was made by Archbishop Boniface of Savoy in 1261. Lyndwood speaks of the custom of payment to a cleric who brought holy water to the people's houses on Sundays. From the 7th century the parish clerk was given dignity next to that of the priest. His duties in the middle ages are fully defined in a document called *The Offesse of Dekyn*. They include bell-ringing, singing, care of the church, and the distribution of holy water in the parish. He was vested in a surplice or rochet. At the Reformation he sometimes assumed the duties of a reader, but regulations of Grindal and other bishops condemned his intrusion into priestly functions. After the Restoration the office degenerated, though it was still far above that of "Jim the Janitor" in the 17th and 18th centuries.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2188. FRANZ, GÜNTHER. Lienhart Götz von Schnelldorf. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte Karlstadts und des Buchdruckers Philipp Uhart. [Lienhart Götz of Schnelldorf: a note on the relations between Karlstadt and the printer Philipp Uhart.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26 (3-4) 1929: 265-269.—In 1921 Karl Schottenloher published an account of the Augsburg printer, Philip Uhart, who published numerous works of the radicals, 1523-1529. Uhart's work could be identified only by certain typographical peculiarities. Franz publishes herewith the minutes of the trial in 1525 of an itinerant book peddler, Lienhart Götz. The record shows incidentally that he was selling books by Karlstadt printed by Uhart. Götz was one of the numerous obscure book peddlers who did so much to spread the teachings of the Reformers, but who come to light only on the occasions when they came into conflict with the authorities.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2189. GRUMEL, V. Le "Filioque" au concile photien du 879-880 et le témoignage de Michel d'Anchialos. [The "Filioque" at the council of Photius in 879-880 and the testimony of Michael of Anchialos.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33 (159) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 257-264.—A study of the works of Michael of Anchialos, patriarch of Constantinople in the 12th century, shows that he and his contemporaries were ignorant of what really happened at the council of Photius. They cannot, therefore, be relied upon for proof that the pope's legates at that council consented to a union of the churches with a con-

demnation as heretical of the addition of "Filioque" to the creed.—*Alfred R. Bellinger.*

2190. **HOFFMANN, ERNST.** *Das Universum des Nikolaus von Cues.* [The universe of Nicolaus of Cusa.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (3) 1929-30: pp. 45. (Cusanus-Studien 1.)—Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus, the philosophical classicist of German humanism, was the first genuine Platonist in Christian philosophy. The problem to be solved, the relation of God to the world, was essentially medieval, scholastic, and Cusanus' originality lay not in his results, but in his manner of reaching them. Thus, to him, Aristotelian logic was not an intellectual means for formulating a doctrine about God, since logic deals with the finite, hence the logical universals belong to the realm of the finite. The infinite is a negative form of knowing and is thus expressed: infinite, incomparable, imperishable, etc. Moreover, it was a logical absurdity to consider, as the Church held, that the earth was the center of the world, as only God could be the center. The fundamental difference between the Aristotelian and the Platonic modes of thinking of Aquinas and Cusanus inevitably led to philosophical conflict. During his lifetime Cusanus' opponents considered his position absurd, and such recognition as was accorded him was due to his Greek and Hebrew learning. A hundred years later came recognition of Cusanus' importance as a philosopher. The revolution in logic inaugurated by Cusanus was a necessary precursor of the revolution in astronomy.—*H. P. Lattin.*

2191. **KIRCHBERGER, CLAIRE.** *A forgotten Dominican convent: Oetenbach, Zurich.* *Dublin Rev.* 94 (375) Oct. 1930: 251-269.—The history of the Dominican convent of Oetenbach, in Zurich, has remained hidden in a single MS of the convent of St. Catherine, at Nuremberg, now in the town library. Both the great Master Eckhart, and later, Suso, visited and directed some of the nuns. The story of the foundation of Oetenbach and the lives of seven of the first sisters are given.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2192. **KOSTECKI, ROMUALD.** *Blogosławiony Albert Wielki.* [Blessed Albertus Magnus.] *Ateneum Kapiańskie.* 26 (3) Oct. 1930: 225-242.—The life and work of Albertus Magnus (1200-1280) has been of such great importance that efforts are being made to secure his canonization by the church and recognition as a doctor of the church. He was a theologian and philosopher of the first rank. His wide knowledge and erudition resulted in no original system of philosophy but he was a popularizer of the writings of the ancients, particularly Aristotle. His work prepared the way for the renaissance of philosophy that attained its complete development in the work of his pupil, St. Thomas Aquinas. The author gives a list of the works of Albertus Magnus and indicates the need for further investigation and study.—*Frank Nowak.*

2193. **LEVASTI, ARIGO.** *Skotus Erigena und der hl. Anselm.* [Skotus Erigena and St. Anselm.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 42 (4) 1929: 506-509.

2194. **MARTIN, EUGÈNE.** *Les trois Ordres de St. François dans la région Lorraine.* [The three orders of St. Francis in the Lorraine region.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (242) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 552-585.

2195. **MATROD, H.** *Notes sur le bienheureux Odoric de Pordenore (1265-1331).* [Notes on St. Odoric of Pordenore.] *Études Franciscaines.* 40 (230) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 481-504; (231) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 612-634.

2196. **MORIN, G.** *Pages inédites de deux pseudo-Jérômes des environs de l'an 400.* [Unpublished pages from two pseudo-Jeromes of about 400 A.D.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 40 (4) Oct. 1928: 289-318.—The pages are from MS 190 of St. Gall, which also contains writings of Gallo-Roman and Merovingian bishops and a series of letters addressed to Bishop Rurice of Limoges. The letters here edited are clearly letters from one lady to

another. Morin discusses the authorship and analyzes the points of historical significance. The second fragment here published for the first time in full is the apocryphal *De septem ordinibus ecclesiae.*—*G. G. Walsh.*

2197. **NIESEL, WILHELM.** *Zum Genfer Prozess gegen Valentin Gentilis.* [The trial of Valentin Gentilis at Geneva.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26 (3-4) 1929: 270-273.—Gentilis differed from Calvin on the Trinity, holding the latter's doctrine to be heresy. Previous accounts of his trial in 1558 have made inadequate use of the sources. Niesel makes certain corrections on the basis of the original of Gentilis' *confessio* in the Geneva Archives.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2198. **OLIGER, LIVARIUS.** *Franciscan pioneers amongst the Tartars.* *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Oct. 1930: 249-275.—One of the methods tried by European peoples as a defense against the threat of Ghengiz Khan, the "yellow peril of the thirteenth century," was that of conversion to Christianity. In this attempt the Franciscans took a leading part. As Christian missionaries, and at the same time envoys of the pope in the cause of peace, they penetrated into the Tartar dominions as far as Peking. The records of their journeys, faithfully kept, form a very large part of the literature of travel of the 13th century. A series of documents bearing on the Franciscan missions in China, the *Sinica Franciscana* (Vol. I. Quaracchi, College of St. Bonaventure, 1929), is now being edited by Anastasius Van den Wyngaert. This first volume contains all the original texts written by or on the Franciscans in China during the middle ages and is to serve only as an introduction to a greater collection of documents on the Chinese Franciscan missions from the 17th century to about 1820. Eleven texts are included in the volume: John of Pian di Carpine, Benedict of Poland, William of Rubruc, John of Monte Corvino, Peregrinus de Castello, Odoric of Pordenone, Paschal of Victoria, the martyrdom of the Franciscans at Armalec, John of Marignolli, and an anonymous account by a Franciscan of the 14th century.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2199. **PATCH, HOWARD R.** *Richard Rolle, hermit and mystic.* I. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 28 (1) Jul. 1930: 32-38.

2200. **PEERS, E. ALLISON.** *Jerónimo Gracián.* *Dublin Rev.* 94 (375) Oct. 1930: 270-280.—When the definitive history of mysticism in Spain comes to be written it seems likely that Jerónimo Gracián will become a figure of greater significance than he is at present. His life and bibliography are reviewed.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2201. **RUSSELL, JOSIAH C.** *The many-sided career of Master Elias of Dereham.* *Speculum.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 358-387.—A brief biography of a 13th century English ecclesiastic, who was an architect and artist of note, poet, and trusted friend and executor of the wills of such prominent prelates as Hubert Walter, Hugh of Lincoln, Stephen Langton, Richard Poore, and Pierre des Roches.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2202. **SALTER, EMMA G.** *Sources for the biography of St. Francis of Assisi.* *Speculum.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 388-410.—An evaluation of the sources in the light of recent criticism.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2203. **SHUMWAY, D. B.** *The language of the Luther Bible of 1671.* *Germanic Rev.* 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 247-287; (4) Oct. 1930: 345-377.—The author has compared the Luther Bible of 1671 with that of 1545 and gives in full the numerous changes in the language of the 17th century edition.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

2204. **WELTER, T.** *Un nouveau recueil franciscain "d'Exempla" de la fin du XIII^e siècle.* [A new Franciscan collection of the "Exempla" from the end of the 13th century.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (241) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 432-476.

2205. **WUNDT, MAX.** *Zur Chronologie augustini-*

scher Schriften. [On the chronology of Augustine's writings.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 343-346.—This is a continuation of Wundt's controversy with Zepf over the chronology of Augus-

tine's anti-Donatist writings. The *Enarrationes in Ps.* 36 is to be dated 401 and not 403. Zepf is also wrong in defending the Maurist chronology of other Augustinian writings around the year 400.—*Ralph Marcus.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 2-15891, 15893, 15896, -15898; 187, 258, 270, 337, 2189, 3448)

2206. ADONTZ, N. Mamigonian Ishkhanouhin Puzantagan Cahî vëra. [Mamigonian princess on the throne of Byzantium.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 8(5) Mar. 1930: 71-79; (6) Apr. 1930: 105-116; (7) May 1930: 81-89; (8) Jun. 1930: 96-105; (10) Aug. 1930: 92-108.—Emperor Theophile of Byzantium (829-842) was married to Princess Theodora Mamigonian, a descendant of the old Armenian dynasty, in 821. In 842 the emperor died and his three year old son, Michael, was placed under the regency of his mother. With Theocliste as her minister, she became the ruler of the empire until 856, when her minister was murdered and her son became emperor.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

2207. ADONTZ, N. Vart Mamigonian. *Hairenik Amsakir.* 8(11) Sep. 1930: 98-105; (12) Oct. 1930: 57-69.—After the death of Emperor Theophile his son Michael succeeded to his father's throne in 856. He chose his uncle, Vart Mamigonian, as his minister and it proved to be a wise choice. As an able administrator and as a lover of knowledge and learning, he instituted the first school of higher learning in Byzantium. By his continuous support of public enlightenment and spiritual liberty within the church he antagonized many of his followers; as a result he was slain by one of his adversaries, Basil, on Apr. 21, 866.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

2208. BEES, NIKOS A. Αἱ πασχαλῖαι ἐπιγραφαὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Δημητρίου Θεσσαλονίκης καὶ ὁ μητροπολίτης αὐτῆς Ἰσίδωρος Γλαβᾶς (1396). [The paschal inscriptions of St. Demetrios of Salonika and its metropolitan Isidore Glavas. (ob. 1396).] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7(1-2) 1930: 140-160.—In 1912 there were discovered in the church of St. Demetrios at Salonika "paschal" inscriptions containing the movable feasts from 1473 to 1493. Bees considers that they were placed there owing to the studies of Isidoros Glavas, metropolitan of Salonika, about the end of the 14th century, whose works he is publishing. The inscriptions offer a further proof of the fact that St. Demetrios was used for Christian worship long after the Turkish conquest of Salonika in 1430, and was not converted into a Turkish mosque till October, 1492.—*William Miller.*

2209. BEES, NIKOS A. Manassis, der Metropolitan von Naupaktos, ist identisch mit dem Schriftsteller Konstantinos Manassis. [Manassis, the metropolitan of Naupaktos, is identical with the author Constantine Manassis.] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7(1-2) 1930: 119-130.—The Manassis, mentioned in a letter of Joannes Apokaukos to Bardanis, metropolitan of Corfù, as having been metropolitan of Naupaktos when the writer was "a young deacon," is shown by a MS in the University library of Tübingen, which belonged to Martin Crusius, to have been identical with the Byzantine author of the same name. His tenure of the see of Naupaktos is placed by Bees before 1187, and Apokaukos described as his nephew.—*William Miller.*

2210. CASSON, STANLEY. Saint Sophia revisited. *Discovery.* 11(130) Oct. 1930: 323-325.

2211. KRAUSS, SAMUEL. Ein neuer Text zur byzantinisch-jüdischen Geschichte. [A new text for Byzantine-Jewish history.] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7(1-2) 1930: 57-86.—Ginzberg's *Genizah Studies* contains, under the form of a revelation made to the Prophet Daniel, a Jewish account of the Byzantine em-

perors from 842 to 944, followed by one of the Latin Capture of Constantinople and of the places whither the Jews could flee thence for safety. The favorite of Romanos I is identified with the Armenian Zaitzes, and among the refugees "Berijah" is Berrhoea, "Strigaljon" the Strivali Islands, "Istambolin" Stampalia, and "Arm" Amargos (?Almyros).—*William Miller.*

2212. LAURENT, V. Sceaux byzantins. [Byzantine seals.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33(159) Jul-Sep. 1930: 314-333.—Among a number of lead seals, there are published those of (1) Sergius, strategus of the theme of Macedonia in the 8th or 9th century; (2) the Sebastoi Constantine Kounales and Demetrius Kontenos and Kalogonomos, procatheomenos (civil or religious governor) of Drama. These persons were apographoi (census and revenue officials) of the theme of Thessalonica in 1317; (3) Nicephorus Kampanares, probably the same who, at the command of the Empress Theodora, captured and blinded the Emperor Michael V in 1042; (4) Nicholas, Spatharocandidatus and protonotarius (provincial treasurer) of the Anatolic theme in the 9th or 10th century.—*Alfred R. Bellinger.*

2213. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. The continuity of Roman law in the East. *Tulane Law Rev.* 4(3) Apr. 1930: 341-369.—A discussion of the successive compilations of the Roman law under the Eastern emperors, namely, the *Ecloga* and other legislation of Leo III (717-741 A. D.), the *Prochiroi Nomoi*, the *Epanagoge*, and the *Basilica*, promulgated under Basil I (867-886), and the *Hexabiblos*, published in 1345. Each of these compilations reproduced, with a few exceptions, the substance not only of its immediate predecessor, but also of the *Corpus Juris*. The *Basilica* is still the basis of the national codes in all south European countries which once formed parts of the Ottoman Empire. The several codes which have been in force in modern Greece since 1828 have been based upon the *Hexabiblos*.—*Eric Beecroft.*

2214. OSTROGORSKY, G. Die Chronologie des Theophanes im 7. und 8. Jahrhundert. [The chronology of Theophanes in the 7th and 8th century.] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7(1-2) 1930: 1-56.—It has long been noticed that in certain periods of the Chronicle of Theophanes the years of the world do not tally with the years of the indictions but are regularly one year behind them. Older scholars thought that the indictions were correct, Bury believed in the accuracy of the years of the world, Hubert supported him by documents from the papal chancery, Hodgkin held the same view. The author considers that the indictions are correct and the years of the world inaccurate, and in proof of this statement examines a number of Theophanes' dates, such as those of the accessions and deaths of the emperors, khalifs, and oecumenical patriarchs, which are also known from other sources. He publishes a comparative table which shows that the years of the indiction, always one year behind the other mode of reckoning, coincide invariably with the real date. He thinks that the error first arose in the year of the world 6098 (605-606 A. D.).—*William Miller.*

2215. PAPADEMETRIOU. Φραγκικά κάστρα καὶ ὀχυρώματα ἐν Εὐβοῇ. [Frankish castles and fortifications in Euboea.] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7(3-4) 1930: 462-464.—An attempt to identify the sites of many of the Lombard castles and fortifications in Euboea.—*William Miller.*

2216. PASCHALES, DEMETRIOS P. Ὁ Σπαρτιᾶτης Στρατηγὸς Πούλος, δημόσιος ὑπὸ βασιλικὴν ἐξουσίαν νοτάριος

ἐν Ἀνδρῶν. Εἰδήσεις περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἀνδρῶν νοταρίων Φραγκοκρατίας καὶ Τουρκοκρατίας. [The Spartan Strategopoulos, public notary under imperial authority in Andros. Notices about the notaries in Andros under Frankish and Turkish rule.] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 7 (1-2) 1930: 87-98.—The historian of Andros shows from unpublished monastic documents that in the latter days of Frankish and the early days of Turkish rule over that island a Spartan named Strategopoulos and his son were public notaries—the only public function, to which Greeks could usually attain under Latin rule. The father subsequently became a monk and helped to restore the monastery at Gavreion. Theodosios Zygomalas, who visited Andros in 1577, mentions him. There is also mention of Filippus Paterius de Grimadis, a feudal lord of Andros, and of the first notary during the War of Independence.—*William Miller.*

2217. STEIN, E. Rouillard: *L'administration civile de l'Égypte byzantine*. 2^e édition. [Rev. of the second edition of Rouillard: *Civil administration in Byzantine Egypt*.] *Gnomon*. 6 (8) Aug. 1930: 401-420.—The great service of this book is its register of the papyrus sources for the administrative history of Byzantine Egypt. The first portion of the book sketches the details of administration; for this Stein discusses numerous details in which corrections or additional suggestions are necessary. In the outstanding description of "the milieu in which the corrupt administration, feared and hated by its subjects," had its being, the chief difficulty lies in Rouillard's clinging to Maspero's theory of the identity of the ruling and subject classes in Egypt as being both Coptic in nationality and Monophysite in religion. Instead we must recognize that the greater number of the nobles and officials, the great lords and the Greek population, especially in Alexandria, belonged to the "Catholic" or imperial church of the Empire, in contrast to the Monophysitism of the subject Copts. Maspero and Rouillard attach too wide a compass to the Coptic conception.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 2402)

2218. BRUCHNALSKI, W. Jan Kochanowski. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9 (25) Jun. 1930: 56-78.—Four hundred years ago the prince of Polish poets was born—Jan Kochanowski. In him we have the youth of good family whose studies at home (Cracow), and abroad (during twelve years from Königsberg to Padua and Paris), are meant to fit him to lead the van as a master of humanism in thought and in expression. Enthusiast for the individualism of the day, he yet refrained from becoming a rebel. Writing chiefly in verse, he used Latin more than Polish at first. Toward the end he used only his native tongue. His works comprise songs, epigrams, occasional verses, laments, some dramatic work, and above all *The psalmody of David*. His *The dismissal of the Greek envoys*, a drama in classic dress, is clearly a parable for the patriots of his own day.

He made the language in the way Shakespeare made English.—*W. J. Rose.*

2219. CIALDEA, LILIO. Per la storia dei Romeni di Transilvania. [The history of the Rumanians in Transylvania.] *Theoria Orient.* 10 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 272-280.—A discussion and criticism of the theories concerning the origin of the Rumanians in Transylvania, based on modern and ancient historical sources.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2220. JORGA, N. Moldavie et Pologne au commencement du XVII^e siècle. [Moldavia and Poland at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 7 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 139-149.—In a new volume of the Rumanian School of Rome, Mlle. Virginie Vasiliv has published documents throwing a new light on the relations between Moldavia and Poland, especially as regards the Catholic church in the former country. They contain a description of the battle of Hotin in 1615, much information about the pretender Gratiani, who offered ecclesiastical union between Moldavia and Rome on condition that he might retain the Orthodox liturgy himself, and news about the proposed marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with the daughter of the Czar. There is much about Michael the Brave, the conqueror of Transylvania, whom Rome contemptuously called "this Greek who would dictate to the world."—*William Miller.*

2221. RADOJČIĆ, NIKOLAS. Grčki Isvori za Kosovsky Bitky. [Greek sources for the battle of Kosovo.] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva*. 7-8 (3-4) 1930: 163-175.—The Serbian sources for this important battle are only short notes; the first longer description was not composed till 1431. The Byzantine sources are more copious but not contemporary: the most interesting were composed a century after the event. The change of Greek sentiment, previously unfavorable, towards the Serbs is noticeable after the battle in the tone of the Byzantine historians, who then shared their preference for the Orthodox Slavs rather than the Catholic peoples of the West, who made their support conditional upon ecclesiastical union. Consequently both Doukas and Chalkokondyles wrote as enthusiastically of Milosh as if they were Serbs, accepting the Serbian tradition that he slew Murat before or during the battle, and deriving their information from the monks of Athos. Thus Athos united, but too late, Greeks and Serbs.—*William Miller.*

2222. SALVATORI, GIUSEPPE. L'oriente europeo al tempo di Vytautas il Grande, 1350-1430. [Eastern Europe at the time of Vitovt the Great, 1350-1430.] *Europa Orient.* 10 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 213-228.—This is a sketch of the history of Lithuania during the second half of the 14th and the first half of the 15th centuries under the reign of the Grand Duke Vitovt or Vitold, whose 500th anniversary is now being celebrated. This very intelligent and ambitious ruler fought successfully against the Tartars and the Teutonic Knights, preserving Europe from the invasion of the former. In his time Lithuania was converted to Catholicism, when his cousin, the Lithuanian prince Jagello, became king of Poland. Later on, Vitovt was offered the crown of the Czechs.—*O. Eisenberg.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

2223. JONES, W. POWELL. Some recent studies on the "pastourelle." *Speculum*. 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 207-215.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2224. KEHR, P. Bericht über die Herausgabe der Monumenta Germaniae historica. [Report on the publication of the *Monumenta Germaniae historica*.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (18) Jun. 1930: 310-319.—During the past year vol-

umes VI and VII of the new series of the *Scriptores* have appeared, containing respectively the *Chronicle of the Counts of the Mark of Leveid von Northof* (edited by Fr. Zschaeck) and the *Chronicle of the Deeds of Frederick Barbarossa in Lombardy of Otto Morena* and his continuator (edited by Ferd. Güterbock). The following numbers are in press: in the octavo series of the *Leges*, the *Deutschenspiegel* (edited by K. A. Eckhardt); in the quarto series of the *Diplomata*, the charters of Henry III (edited by P. Kehr); in the new series of the

Scriptores, vol. VIII, the *Annals of Tholomeus of Lucca* (edited by B. Schmeidler); in the series *Scriptores in usum scholarum*, *Widukind of Corvei* (edited by P. Hirsch). Progress is noted in Krusch's new edition of Gregory of Tours, Holtzmann's new edition of Thietmar of Merseburg for the *Scriptores in usum scholarum*, Levi-son's work on the *Liber pontificalis*, and Scholz's edition of the *Defensor pacis*.—E. H. McNeal.

2225. LÖFFLER, KARL. Zur Geschichte der abendländischen Schreibformen. Eine Würdigung des gleichbetitelt Buches von Hermann Delitsch. [Contributions to the history of occidental scripts. An appreciation of Hermann Delitsch's book under this title.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen*. 4 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 61-66.—Delitsch's book, which appeared in 1928, seeks to explain the changes in occidental scripts since antiquity by a detailed study of the materials on which writing was done and of the tools with which it was done. Since this method of investigation was neglected by previous writers on this subject, Delitsch's conclusions and original viewpoint ought to receive wider attention.—Sol Liptzin.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 2033, 2224, 2231)

2226. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Esquisse du processus de dissemination de Capella en Italie. [Sketch of the process of dissemination of the word Capella in Italy.] *Bull. du Cange*. 16 (1) 1929-1930: 5-44.—Since the *capella*, or cloak of St. Martin, was kept in the royal treasury, and oaths were taken over it, the transfer of its name to the oratory of the royal residence, and its general application in this sense, were natural. During the latter part of the 8th century the term gradually came to be used of non-royal oratories also, in France. In Italy, however, its spread and gradual displacement of rival words was not due to the influence of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Martin, but rather to that of the imperial chancery. Its use in documents not connected with the chancery is relatively late, if we except some documents in which the word was introduced in a later revision. The papal chancery was slow in adopting the word. The scarcity of accessible documents for the period in Italy makes an absolute decision impossible at present.—Eva M. Sanford.

2227. DUBOIS, CH. L'influence des chaussées romaines sur la frontière linguistique de l'est. [The influence of the Roman roads upon the linguistic frontier on the East.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 455-494.—The main cause for the separation of languages and races (Flemish and Walloon) was the Roman military roads. The forests played a sporadic role by offering a barrier to the penetration of the invaders, but it was a frail obstacle to barbarians accustomed to dense forests.—P. S. Fritz.

2228. MÜLLER, ERNST. Beiträge zu Urkunden Ludwigs des Frommen. [Contributions to the charters of Louis the Pious.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 48 (3) 1930: 331-353.—The grant of immunity to the church at Halberstadt, dated Sep. 2, 814, is a document of the utmost importance for the relationship of Louis the Pious to the Saxon church. This document, rejected from Conring to Simson and Sickel, is in the main genuine. Although various insertions have been made in the grant, and a number of chronological errors have crept into it, it is genuine in so far as, and because, it is in accord with the grant of immunity to Worms.—Robt. R. Ergang.

2229. SHETELIG, HAAKON. Das Nydamschiff. [The Nydam ship.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (1) 1930: 1-30.—Further discoveries of old Norse boats make desirable a new study of the 4th century boat discovered at Nydam in 1863 and now in the museum at Kiel. The

length of the boat is 22.84 metres, its greatest breadth 3.26; it is constructed of overlapping planks of oak, undoubtedly the largest available, with a series of braces inside. The oars pass through oarlocks above the side of the ship; the rudder was handled near the stern, it is not clear just how. It is uncertain whether the oarsmen had a planking to rest their feet on, or used the stones which the ship would have required for ballast. The Nydam ship is of historical interest in the development of northern seafaring; a boat some centuries earlier is still built much in the manner of skin canoes; the Nydam ship shows a great improvement in construction, to which later Norse boats add a more definitely marked keel, better and more stable proportions, a fixed rudder, a sail, etc. The whole series shows how ship building improved at the time when the Scandinavian peoples were beginning their long expeditions.—Edward Rockie Hardy, Jr.

2230. SIMON, KARL. Die vorgeschichtliche Besiedlung Deutschlands und das germanisch-deutsche Sprachproblem. [The prehistoric settlement of Germany and the Germanic language problem.] *Z. f. Deutsche Philol.* 55 (2) Jun. 1930: 129-147.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 2125, 2176, 2201, 2224)

2231. BISCHOFF, BERNHARD. Miscellen zur Beneventana. [Miscellanea on the Beneventan script.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 47 (10) Oct. 1930: 537-539.—Notes on E. A. Lowe's *Scriptura Beneventana: Facsimiles of South Italian and Dalmatian manuscripts from the sixth to the fourteenth century*. (Oxford Press, 1929.)—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

2232. HASKINS, CHARLES H. Orleanese formularies in a manuscript of Tarragona. *Speculum*. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 411-420.—A note on two collections of letters intended as models for the *ars dictaminis*, which were obviously composed at Orleans during the first and second quarters of the 13th century. Selections from the student letters of these collections are given.—Cyril E. Smith.

2233. HÜTTEBRÄUKER, LOTTE. Ein Kampf um das Lütticher Friedensgericht. [A struggle over the rights of the clerical court at Liège.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 258-281.—An investigation of controversial documents of the mid-14th century centering about a dispute between Duke John III of Brabant and Bishop Engelbert of Liège over their respective judicial jurisdictions.—Sol Liptzin.

2234. LUCAS, H. S. The great European famine of 1315, 1316, and 1317. *Speculum*. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 343-377.—This famine and its resulting pestilence has hitherto practically escaped the notice of historians. The excessive rains of 1315 ruined the harvests and as a result famine and pestilence followed. From November, 1315, to June, 1316, prices of corn in Antwerp rose 320%. The extent of the mortality is indicated by a remarkable table setting forth the number of deaths in Ypres from May to November of 1316. These conditions are taken to be indicative of the situation throughout Europe from the Pyrenees to the Russian plain and from Scotland to Italy. The harvests of 1316 appear to have broken the force of the famine in western Europe, where, however, want continued sporadically. In eastern Europe the famine continued into 1317 and sporadically into 1318. The article contains much information about the social effects of the famine, difficulty of carrying out military operations, brigandage and robbery, and also about efforts to import foodstuffs, particularly into England.—H. S. Lucas.

2235. MIEROW, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. Medieval Latin vocabulary, usage, and style: as illustrated by the *Philobiblon* (1345) of Richard de Bury. *Classical Philol.* 25 (4) Oct. 1930: 343-357.—C. W. McEwan.

2236. MONTI, GENNARO MARIA. Il dominio Angioino in Piemonte. [The Angevins in Piedmont.] *Riv. Storica Italiana*. 47 (2) Jun. 1930: 123-134.—This phase of Piedmontese history has not been adequately appreciated by Piedmontese historians, who have viewed the period of Angevin dominion from too parochial a point of view. They have ignored the larger European aspects of the problem and have not stressed the fact that Piedmont was only a part of the domains of the Angevins.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

2237. NUNEMAKER, J. HORACE. Some medieval Spanish terms of writing and illumination. *Speculum*. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 420-424.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2238. PARRY, JOHN J. The Welsh texts of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia*. *Speculum*. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 424-431.—The remarkable variations which make the Welsh texts of this work almost impossible of collation are accounted for in their probable origin as transcriptions from the oral accounts of Welsh bards. Wherever two or more texts agree it is usually found that they do so because they agree with the Latin. Variations are greater in the latter than in the earlier parts of the manuscripts, which would be expected in a long work quoted from memory.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2239. PARSONS, H. ROSAMOND. Anglo-Norman books of courtesy and nurture. *PMLA*. 44 (2) Jun. 1929: 383-455.—The Anglo-Norman treatises on courtesy were extremely practical and eschewed entirely the tutelage in modes of courtly love which occupied the continental productions. They were intended for younger boys, and gave instruction in the duties of a page, in table manners, etc. Although far behind the continental writings in literary grace, they are distinguished by far greater sincerity. Text of five such poems is included in the article, two versions of one being printed. The poems are considered linguistically and socially. There is also a note on Middle English and foreign treatises on manners.—*A. Feinstein*.

2240. PÉREZ, JUAN BENEYTO. La tradición española en Bologna. [The Spanish tradition in Bologna.] *Rev. de Arch., Bibliot. y Mus.* 33 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 174-184.—Spanish students and teachers were present in numbers at the university of Bologna as early as the 12th century and Spanish influence at this seat of learning is indicated by the establishment of the *Colegio Albornociano* there in 1346. This article is a documented list of Spanish professors and distinguished students at Bologna, principally in the 13th century. Spanish influence is further established by a study of mural decorations and inscriptions of the former gymnasium of the university of Bologna; examples of the use of the word *Hispanus* or variants of it are cited.—*A. S. Aiton*.

2241. PFANNMÜLLER, GUSTAV. Westfälische Schreibverse aus dem Jahre 1238. [Verses by a Westphalian scribe from the year 1238.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen*. 4 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 71-72.—After the laborious work of copying a lengthy manuscript, scribes often affixed a few words of their own at the end. Sometimes these words gave information about the copyist's name, the date and the reason for the new manuscript, at other times they asked the reader to pray for them, and often they included a few interesting verses. Such verses are preserved in a Westphalian manuscript preserved in the Hessian State Library at Darmstadt. In these verses, here published for the first time, the scribe, who has just completed copying Latin selections from the Old and the New Testament, voices the wish that as a reward for his work he may be transported to the apostles, that he be liberated from his earthly prison and be permitted to participate in the realm of Christ. He hopes that the reader will also join in this wish and that they may both enter heaven.—*Sol Liptzin*.

2242. PIRENNE, H. Draps d'Ypres à Novgorod au commencement du XII^e siècle. [Cloth of Ypres in

Novgorod at the beginning of the 12th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 563-566.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2243. PIRENNE, ROBERT. Note sur le supplice de la décollation par la planche au Moyen-Âge, en Flandre et en Brabant. [A note regarding capital punishment by beheading on the block in the middle ages in Flanders and Brabant.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 Apr.-Jun. 1930: 567-573.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2244. REYNOLDS, R. L. Merchants of Arras and the overland trade with Genoa: twelfth century. *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 495-533.—The part played by merchants of Arras in the trade between Genoa and the North from 1180 to 1210 can be fairly accurately reconstructed from the notarial records of Genoa. The mercantile and financial transactions of the Arras merchants reached large totals. The everyday affairs of a typical medieval foreign merchant are traced. A freighting business flourished; A permanent trade with regular communication seems to have existed. In a supplement important merchants of Arras are identified by name and family.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2245. SPANKE, HANS. Ein unveröffentlichtes lateinisches Liebeslied. [An unpublished Latin love-song.] *Speculum*. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 431-433.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2246. VINCENT, JOHN MARTIN. The Battle Abbey records in the Huntington Library. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (1) Oct. 1930: 63-68.—The Battle Abbey manuscripts in the Huntington Library at San Marino, California, cover a period extending from William the Conqueror into the 18th century. These deeds and rolls, comprising 99 volumes, 44 of which are of special interest to the medievalist, primarily concern the student of feudal, legal, economic, and social history. The records are not unique in subject matter, but are valuable for the intensive study of the history of an important abbey over a long period of time. The materials for the economic history of the abbey are specially full and valuable—700 documents in 260 years—for the 14th and 15th centuries. Latinity, abbreviations, and script add to the difficulties of study.—*Ernest Lauer*.

2247. WOLFRAM, AUREL. Reinald von Dassel. *Deutsches Volkstum*. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 420-432.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 2175-2176, 2183, 2188, 2191, 2197, 2246, 2312, 2385, 2395, 2397)

2248. BEIS, HENRI. Les itinéraires de Paris en Bourgogne, 1552-1654. [Itineraries of Paris in Burgundy, 1552-1654.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2 (2) 1930: 117-133.—The author compares the first guide books of France and shows the interest which they contain from the point of view of human and even political geography. Those which he used for the relations between Paris and Burgundy from the 16th to the 18th centuries are *La guide des chemins de France*, by Charles Estienne (1552), the *Deliciae Galliae* of Mathias Quad (Frankfort a. M., 1603), the *Itinerarium Galliae* by Just Zinzerling (Lyon, 1612 or 1616) finally the *Voyage de France dressé pour la commodité des Français et des étrangers* (Paris, 1639) and the *Fidèle conducteur* of Louis Coulon (Paris, 1654). He concludes that in the 16th century travellers followed the Seine and the Yonne in order to reach lower Burgundy, but in order to reach upper Burgundy and Dijon they made the detour through Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine in the 14th century, or the more direct way, through Saint Florentin and Semur in the 17th century. In both centuries travellers avoided the way from Autun through Avallon which passed near Morvan. Yet here was later constructed a great road (road no. 1 of the province) after 1651, by the estates of

Burgundy. These changes of road are explained in various ways. The old road of Morvan used in the period of the Gauls was abandoned because it was generally in disrepair. The road over Troyes and Dijon, the most pleasant of all, was very Burgundian and was generally suspected by the Capetian kings.—*H. Calvet.*

2249. BLUNDELL, MARGARET. Cicely Burton. *Dublin Rev.* 94(375) Oct. 1930: 236-250.—A record of the troubles of a Catholic "delinquent," as the Royalists of the Civil War were named by their enemies, compiled from the notes and letters of William Blundell (1620-1698), some of which are here published for the first time.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2250. BRINKMANN, CARL. The Hanseatic League: A survey of recent literature. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(4) Aug. 1930: 585-602.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2251. C., J. Bruno and his forerunners. *Theosoph. Quart.* 28(2) Oct. 1930: 176-191.—*M. J. Aronson.*

2252. CHAMPEAUX, E. Le coutumier vaudois de Quisard et les coutumes du duché de Bourgogne. [The statute book of Vaud by Quisard and the customs of the duchy of Burgundy.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2(1) 1930: 22-55.—This legal study is interesting for the surveys of general history which it contains. The county of Vaud of the 15th and 16th centuries, a little larger than at present, in the canton of Fribourg, but deprived of the region of Lausanne, was at the crossroads of two great international roads. The road from Italy via the St. Bernard to Champagne or the valley of Rhine, and the road from Germany to Geneva, southern France, and Spain. Customary law entered over the first road, written law by the second. When the laws of Vaud became very much confused they were codified in the middle of the 16th century under the signature of Pierre Quisard and adopted officially by the Vaud possessions of Fribourg, June 16, 1650. Champeaux proves that most of the articles of the statute book go back to articles from the laws of Burgundy revised and edited, that the first plan of the statute book was the plan of the *coutume* of the duchy of Burgundy, that there were added a great number of articles from the revised *coutume* of the Bourbon of 1521, that Quisard's role was no more than that of a very modest editor. Champeaux explains these facts purely historically. Articles of inspiration from Burgundy must have been introduced at the time when Charles the Bold was at the height of his power, when the young duke of Savoy, Philibert, wished to marry his daughter. The articles deriving from Bourbon are due to the hope aroused by the enterprise of the constable of Bourbon who planned to resume Burgundian politics and with the aid of Charles V to reconstruct, perhaps, the kingdom of Austrasia. The invasion of Vaud by the people of Berne in 1535 endangered the *coutume* which was in a process of revision. In 1555, a new revision was about to be presented by a certain Pierre Quisard, a young man without authority, merely in order to gain some concessions. When this attempt failed, Berne dominated the county of Vaud without opposition, imposed its religion, government, customs, and laws. Only those who were in the ancient Catholic canton of Fribourg preserved the ancient *coutume* of Vaud, so strongly influenced by the law of Burgundy.—*H. Calvet.*

2253. DROUOT, HENRI. Après la paix de Nemours, l'affaire d'Auxonne, 1585-1586. [After the peace of Nemours, the affair of Auxonne 1585-1586.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 1(4) 1929: 302-336.—The rebellion of the town of Auxonne had its causes in the affairs of Mâcon and of Beaune. A typical bourgeois insurrection directed against all the factions which were destroying the country in the wars of religion, it shows at the same time a strong desire for peace and the attempt to profit from the general anarchy. Auxonne is one of the most important water bourgs of the Saône, a frontier and com-

mercial town, bordering on the Spanish Comté and Protestant Geneva. There lived in it a strong tradition of autonomy. It had preserved its own estates. The exactions demanded of it during the Civil War were collected with great difficulty. On Mar. 1, 1585, the villagers rose in a body against the governor Jean de Tavannes, guilty of arresting 2 judges, and of delivering the citadel to the troops of the Duke of Mayenne. The town became a republic and entrusted its defense to a neighboring leader, the sire de Plewault, who became governor without royal commission. All the parties tried to negotiate with the rebels: the king of Navarre, who sought allies; Henry of Guise, who wished to supplant his brother, the duke of Mayenne; king Henry III, who wished to limit the success of the Guise; and Catherine de Médicis. The bourgeoisie made no agreements with any of these and pressed for their autonomy, blocking up the bridges of the Saône to the negotiators, daring the towns of the league of Burgundy, and practicing contraband trade on a huge scale. In February, 1586, Jean de Tavannes tried to re-occupy the town, but he failed. In the summer of the same year, Henry of Guise arrived with an army and organized a blockade but his rivals carried through considerable business. On Aug. 15, 1586, the conferences of Tillyeray brought about the capitulation of the rebel city. The sire de Plewault received an indemnity of 30,000 crowns and the abbey of Vézelay for one of his sons; the burghers of Auxonne received 12,000 crowns, exemption from taxes for 9 years, and the removal of the charge of *lèse majesté*. They accepted as governor the baron of Sennecey, a partisan of the Guise but an old man, gouty, reasonable, and peaceful. Honorable as the capitulation was, it did not have the approval of all the burghers of Auxonne, but the revolt ceased and this emphasizes the fragility of such edicts as that of Nemours, the force of the current which carried French towns of the time to throw off the yoke of noble captains, and the importance of the removal of the bourgeois oligarchies for peace and wealth.—*H. Calvet.*

2254. FERRANTE, GIULIO MARCHETTI. Perché fu perduta la battaglia de Gavinana. [Why was the battle of Gavinana lost?] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1401) Aug. 1, 1930: 370-380.—Although the loss of the battle of Gavinana in 1526 may be attributed to a number of causes, such as the previous attack on San Marcello, the heavy rain, etc., it seems that at best Ferrucci's position was too difficult to warrant any hope of success.—*J. C. Russell.*

2255. FURLONG, PHILIP J. The Renaissance and individualism. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16(3) Oct. 1930: 317-322.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2256. GABRIELI, GIUSEPPE. Federico Cesi Linceo. [Federico Cesi, "Lynx."] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1401) Aug. 1, 1930: 352-369.—Federico Cesi (1585-1630), of an ancient Umbrian house, united with three other young men in 1603 to form the Accademia dei Lincei. This lynx-eyed organization died with Cesi but had a notable career, including Galileo as a member at one time. Cesi remained its head and showed extraordinary devotion to the cause of pure scholarship. Borne down at an early age by personal and family cares he left a notable tradition of enthusiastic and accurate research.—*J. C. Russell.*

2257. GEYER, RUDOLF. Die österreichische Münzordnung von 1524 und ihre Vorläufer. [Austrian coins of 1524 and their predecessors.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 28-58.—Traces the history of Austrian coinage from 1481 to 1524.—*Donald McFayden.*

2258. HERBST, HERMANN. Johannes von Brakel. Ein Beitrag zur Bibliotheksgeschichte des Benediktinerklosters Klus bei Gandersheim. [A contribution to the history of the library of the Benedictine monastery Klus near Gandersheim.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4(1-2) Aug. 1930: 31-46.—Johannes von

Brakel was active as scribe and bookbinder in the monastery of Klus from about 1485 to 1525. Several manuscripts are identified as the products of his art.—*Sol Liptzin*.

2259. JACOB, E. F. The fifteenth century: some recent interpretations. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester*, 14 (2) Jul. 1930: 386-408.—Three tendencies in the interpretation of the 15th century are suggested with the warning that in handling the period "it is most important that we should not start with the antiquated disposition that finds in the period the anticlimax which it subconsciously seeks." (1) Rudolf Stadelmann in his *Vom Geist des ausgehenden Mittelalters* (Halle, 1929) finds a formula for the period in Ackermann's *Willens Ende ist Unwillen*. Jacob dissents from Stadelmann's indictment of *docta ignorantia* as skepticism and finds in it a deep intellectual humility, active rather than passive in its significance. (2) Gerhard Ritter points out that in Germany, unlike Italy, the strongest humanists were found in conservative scholastic circles. Lynn Thorndyke (*Science and Thought in the Fifteenth Century*, 1929) declares that the term Renaissance hardly fits the 15th century. The humanist absorbed in his *elegantiae* was apt to be out of touch with the scientific studies of his time. The change in 15th century humanism was in style rather than in matter. (3) The emphasis on the individual mystics has inclined to shut out an adequate appreciation of the activities of such groups as the Brethren of the Common Life. Renewed attention must be paid to the administrative history of the Curia and its relation with national governments. A valuable list of suggested projects for research is offered.—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

2260. KUNNERT, HEINRICH. Die Silberversorgung österreichischer Münzstätten durch den Schledminger Bergbau im XVI und Anfang des XVII Jhr. [The supply of silver to Austrian mints by the Schledminger mines in the 16th and 17th centuries.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 59-67.—Describes the history of the silver mines of Schledminger in Styria and discusses the price of silver at that period.—*Donald McFayden*.

2261. LOEHR, A. Zur Olmützer Münzreihe. [The coins of Olmütz.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 118-122.—A propos of a find of 17th century coins made in 1928, Loehr discusses, in the light of certain archival material which he calendars, the probability that certain issues hitherto referred to Prague were really coined at Olmütz.—*Donald McFayden*.

2262. MITTMANN. Die Glasfenster der Konstanzer Münze 1624. [The windows with the mint of Constance, 1624.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 69-87.—Interprets the pictures which are furnished by these windows of the mint at Constance as it was in 1624. The pictures themselves are reproduced in Plates IV to VIII at the back of the volume.—*Donald McFayden*.

2263. MOOCK, WILHELM. Galilei ein Symbol. [Galileo a symbol.] *Hochland*, 27 (1) Oct. 1929: 1-9.—The talk of cultural crisis is an old story, which reached its high point in the time of Galileo. It occurs at the end of a cultural cycle. There are three primary cultures, the paternal hunting culture of the arctic steppes, the totemistic urban builder culture, and the maternal village culture. Each is related to ideas of nature. None has flourished exclusively, each has had a period of dominance. Platonic regard for beauty and the eternal verities springs from village sources; the Aristotelian concept of plan in action has roots in nomadic culture; the atomic, materialistic examination of fact, characteristic of Democritus, has totemistic origins. Tiny flaws in the working out of these ideas gave rise to succeeding cultures. The time of Galileo was the meeting point of the Aristotelian and modern concepts, and the conflict which raged over his work is discussed as a symbol of the hardly recognized conflict of philosophies.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey*.

2264. PAUL, JOHANNES. Gustav Adolf in der deutschen Geschichtsschreibung. [Gustavus Adolphus in German histories.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25 (3) Sep. 8, 1930: 415-429.—In a majority of contemporary pamphlets Gustavus Adolphus was hailed as the Messiah, as the Viking crusader against Rome. Protestant historians, such as Chemnitz (1648) and Pufendorf (1686), attempt to justify his acts, and even Catholic historians are not bitter in their criticism of him. The closing 17th century showed less interest in the religious warrior. In the 18th century, however, the idealization of the king by Swedish historians found an echo in Germany. In the Age of Enlightenment he came to be regarded as an enlightened monarch, similar to Frederick the Great, and parallels were drawn between the struggles of both monarchs against Austria. Schiller, in his *History of the Thirty Years War* (1793), created the picture of Gustavus Adolphus which found popular acceptance until our day. Schiller saw in the monarch's intervention a blessing for Germany, a blessing which might have become a menace. The early death of the king prevented him from becoming the oppressor of the people whose savior he had been. Historians of the 19th century are divided into three groups, but all go back to Schiller. One group emphasizes the religious mission of Gustavus Adolphus. To it belong among others E. M. Arndt, Gustav Freytag, Heinrich von Treitschke. A second group emphasizes the Swedish menace and arrives at the conclusion that the king was primarily engaged in an expedition of conquest. To this group belong Heinrich Leo, G. Droysen, Moriz Ritter, and the Ranke school. The third group see the king from the Catholic viewpoint as a royal adventurer who concealed his boundless ambition in a religious mask.—*Sol Liptzin*.

2265. POTTER, JOHN M. The Conference at Bayonne, 1565. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (4) Jul. 1930: 798-803.—Catherine de' Medici's apparent acceptance of the Counter-Reformation in terms satisfactory to Philip II at the Conference at Bayonne in 1565 is accounted for mainly on the basis of the Queen Mother's desire to hold the affections of her daughter, Queen Elizabeth of Spain, whom she found at this, their last meeting, so fully wedded to the aims of her husband as to bring forth from Catherine the reproach "Vous êtes devenue bien espagnole."—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

2266. PREVOT, G. Jean Second à Paris. [John II at Paris.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 553-558.—An unpublished letter written by him in 1532.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2267. RACKOW, PAUL. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Rabelais-forschung. II. [The present status of Rabelais research.] *German.-Roman. Monatsschr.* 18 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 277-289.—[See Entry 2: 12732.]

2268. RAISTRICK, A. A fourteenth century regional survey. *Sociol. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1929: 241-249.—The data for this study were derived mostly from the poll tax returns of 1379. The tax was levied on all persons over 16 years of age, husband and wife being listed jointly and charged a single tax. The tax levied in Craven against different social classes varied from 1 groat, or 4 d. for farm servants up to 20 s. for an esquire. The villages are separated into three classes, rural, artisan, and market villages. A noticeable feature of the poll tax returns is the great number of persons whose names were derived from the occupations in which they were engaged. In Skipton, principally a weaving town, the proportion of agricultural laborers, including farm servants, to craftsmen was 2 to 1. The trades represented were cloth, or clothing workers, and masons. In a typical rural village, the proportion of agricultural laborers to craftsmen was 10 to 1, the craftsmen being the minimum number needed to do necessary repair work; there were no producing crafts. In the artisan type of village, the proportion of agricultural

laborers to craftsmen was 1 to 1. The value of the poll tax returns is that reliable information is furnished for a comparison of population distribution and industry in 14th century England.—O. D. Duncan.

2269. RAVEAU, PAUL. Essai sur la situation économique et l'état social en Poitou au XVI^e siècle. [Essay on economic and social conditions in Poitou during the 16th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (2) 1930: 164-183.—Tanning and leather dressing were among the most active industries in 16th century Poitou. The price of hides went up steadily, the documents preserved in the departmental archives of Poitou showing that their value had nearly tripled between the years 1470 and 1559. Many of the tanners of Poitiers grew rich, partly owing to the fact that they traded in wool and tallow as well as in leather. Shoe-making constituted another of the more important industries, as did the saddler's trade. One of the most powerful guilds was that of the master butchers, whose interests frequently conflicted with regulations laid down by the municipal authorities. In 1476 the butchers of Poitiers were accused by the mayor of conspiring together in order to sell their meat at excessively high prices. The mayor of Poitiers threatened to import other butchers. The guilds of Poitou were often made up of members of the same family, and outsiders were scarcely ever admitted into the closed circle. The price of oxen and of meat in general increased fivefold in this part of France during the 16th century.—Grace M. Jaffé.

2270. RONCIÈRE, CH. de la. Manuscripts perdus de voyageurs français des XVe et XVI^e siècles. [Lost manuscripts of French travelers of the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Internat. Geog. Cong. Cambridge, July, 1928, Report of Proc.* 1930: 75-85.—Three French travelers of the 15th and 16th centuries left narratives of their journeys in manuscripts now lost. Anselme d'Isalguier of Toulouse spent eight years at Gao on the Niger between 1405 and 1413. The account of his adventures was last seen in the early 18th century. Georges de Virgile, of Languedoc, was sent by Francis I on a mission to India, where he won the favor and became chief of artillery under Bahadur Shah, sultan of Gujerat. His memoirs were in the hands of his descendants in 1728. The Breton, Pierre-Olivier Malherbe, between 1581 and 1608 visited Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, China, India (where he was received by the Mogul emperor Akbar), Tibet, Samarkand, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. A contemporary scholar, Pierre Bergeron, mentions having seen Malherbe's memoirs, a manuscript of more than 800 sheets. It is to be hoped that these lost manuscripts may be again brought to light, as they would unquestionably be of substantial historical and geographic value.—J. K. Wright.

2271. SCHLAUCH, MARGARET. The Danish Volksbücher. *Germanic Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 378-396.—A discussion of the popular literature current in Denmark in early modern times.—Robt. R. Ergang.

2272. SERFASS, CH. Les esclaves chrétiens du XVI^e au XVIII^e siècles. [The Christian slaves from the 16th to the 18th centuries.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 216-244.—Deals with the relations between French mercenary interests and Morocco, which began 1531-32, particularly with the Christian slaves in Morocco, as told by Thomas Le Gendre, (1670), in *Letter written in reply to various curious questions on the parts of Africa where Muley Arxid, king of Talifete,*

reigns today. The *Letter* is found in the *Unpublished sources of the history of Morocco* by De Castris (who gives a long list of Christian slaves).—Q. Breen.

2273. STOLZ, OTTO. Urkundenfälschungen eines ehemaligen Beamten der oberösterreichischen Kanzlei um 1410-1420. [Forged records of a former official of the Upper Austrian chancellery 1410-1420.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 282-284.—A summary of a more detailed essay, written by the author for the *Festschrift* on the occasion of Oswald Redlich's 70th birthday. The essay deals with Ulrich Kassler who was for a time employed as a scribe in the chancellery of King Sigismund and since 1413 in that of Duke Frederick of Austria. Kassler was invested with the fief Boimont at Eppan in Tyrol on the basis of documents which may not have been genuine and which he himself may have helped to forge. His other efforts to increase his holdings by forgeries were detected, but since he enjoyed the favor of his ruler, he was not severely punished.—Sol Liptzin.

2274. WALTON, THOMAS. Amé de Montgesoie, poète bourguignon du XV^e siècle. [Amé de Montgesoie, Burgundian poet of the 15th century.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2 (2) 1930: 134-158.—Amé de Montgesoie has remained for a long time in obscurity. Students of antiquity and biographers have merely known for a long time the mention which is made of him and his unknown poem *Pas de la Mort* by the chronicler Olivier de la Marche in his *Chevalier Délibéré* in 1483. In 1869, the work of Amé de Montgesoie was attributed by Jules Petit to Pierre Michault. By others it was confused with that of Michault Taillevent. In 1889, Arthur Piaget distinguished between the Michaults, but without attributing the poem to Amé. Only in 1912 Picot restored the poem to Amé with the aid of a manuscript of the library of James de Rothschild, but many again neglected these results. Amé de Montgesoie was attached after 1457 to the court of Isabelle de Bourbon, where he was counted among the retainers. He followed the countess of Charolais up to her death in 1465 an event which inspired his dirge *Maudite Mort*. He went over to the service of Marie of Burgundy as a bailiff. He is lost from sight after 1478. Walton describes three manuscripts which contain the *Pas de la mort* and two in which the *Complaint* is found. He announces the complete publication of the first with annotations.—H. Calvet.

2275. ZANETTE, EMILIO. Il numero come forza nel pensiero di Giovanni Botero. [Number as a force in the thought of Giovanni Botero.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 89-103.—Giovanni Botero (1540-1617) was interested in numbers because through them one attained to a knowledge of proportion. He prophesied the decline of Spain because of population losses and believed in the future strength of France. In regard to population he, like Malthus, said that population increase exceeded the increase in food supply but contended that sanitation was also a vital factor. He was like Mussolini in his calm, serious presentation of fact, his denunciation of peril from the colored races, and his insistence that, although Italians are supreme as fighters, it is numbers that count.—J. C. Russell.

2276. ZANTNER-BUSCH, DORA. Ein weiblicher Universitäts-Professor vor 400 Jahren. [A feminine university professor 400 years ago.] *Italien: Monatschr. f. Kultur, Kunst u. Lit.* 3 (8) Jul. 1930: 381-383.

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 2225)

2277. KOHT, HALVDAN. The importance of class struggle in modern history. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 61-64.—The concluding pages of the article. (See Entry 2: 4095.)—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2278. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR. Huvudlinjer i 1800-talets ekonomiska utveckling. [Trends in economic development during the 19th century.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (16) 1929: 1-27.—The term "in-

dustrial revolution" can be employed in a broader sense than customary to designate a process of transformation not yet complete. From this point of view the author gives an account of the role played in the process of industrialization by such factors as the accumulation of capital, natural resources, labor output, technical development, organization, etc.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2279. WILSON, P. W. Forgeries that have made history. *Current Hist.* 33(2) Nov. 1930: 187-194.—*Philip Davidson.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

2280. APERLO, G. La ferita del Generale Garibaldi ad Aspromonte. [The wound of General Garibaldi at Aspromonte.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 63-73; (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 97-115.

2281. BARDUZZI, DOMENICO. Della importanza del criterio storico nelle discipline mediche. [The importance of historical criteria in medical disciplines.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 49-62.

2282. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Le relazioni di Adolfo Quetelet con i dotti italiani. [The relationship between Adolphe Quetelet and Italian doctors.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 115-127.

2283. BROGI, DINO. Visitando la mostra di storia della scienza. [The exhibition of the history of science.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 189-195.—At Florence.

2284. FILIPPI, EDUARDO. Una malattia epidemica scomparsa: La migliare. [An epidemic fever which has disappeared: miliary.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 217-245.—The history of the ravages of this fever.

2285. MIRONE, GIUSEPPE. Francesco Maria Scuderi e la profilassi del vaiuolo. [Francesco Maria Scuderi and the prophylaxis against small-pox.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 173-189.

2286. SALIER, CECIL W. Lawrence Hargrave. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc.* 15(3) 1929: 142-188.—This is a preliminary study in the biography (1850-1915) of an Australian aeronautical pioneer who, between 1872 and 1877, devoted his energies to the opening up of New Guinea. From 1878-1883 he served at the Sydney Observatory, chiefly in re-measuring Herschel's double stars. He gave the remainder of his life to research in aeronautics in spite of a good deal of local ridicule and misunderstanding, being heartened by the respect he received from his correspondents elsewhere in the world. He seems to have proceeded from a general theory of natural motion in which force was transmitted

from a trochoided plane, and this led him from 1884 on to experiment with flapping wings for the propulsion of plane-supported models. Many of these were very successful, but the problem of an engine held him back as it did others. This caused him in 1892 to transfer his attention to the effect of wind on concave and convex surfaces and brought about the designing of the kites bearing his name which are still used for meteorological observations. From kites, in 1897, he progressed to interest in gliding and soaring apparatus, and he should be grouped with Santos Dumont and the Wrights as a pioneer of the "box-kite" aeroplane. His interest continued, but his experimenting stopped about 1903. His models are in the German Museum (Munich) and the Technological Museum (Sydney) and his papers are in the *Journal and Proceedings* of the Royal Society of New South Wales. Among the by-products of his researches were the invention of a rotary engine in 1889, association in the gyroscopic research of Louis Brennan, some discoveries in wave-motion and wave-propulsion, and a suggested solution for the disappearance of Lope da Vega near the Torres Strait in 1595. He patented none of his inventions and made his discoveries public property.—*J. B. Brebner.*

2287. SALVADORI, ROBERTO. Alessandro Volta nella vita quotidiana. [The daily life of Alessandro Volta.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 146-156.

2288. TRAMONTANO GUERRITORE, GIOVANNI. Ricerche e studi su Paolo Mascagni. La biblioteca e una raccolta di documenti e cimeli del grande anatomico. [Researches and studies on Paolo Mascagni. I. Library and a collection of documents and curios of the great anatomist.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 19(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 285-299.

2289. TRAMONTANO GUERRITORE, GIOVANNI. Ricerche e studi su Paolo Mascagni. Un interessante documento inedito relativo ai rapporti di Mascagni con la Massoneria Italiana. [Researches and studies on Paolo Mascagni. An interesting unpublished document in regard to the relations between Mascagni and Italian Freemasonry.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 20(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 246-249.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2187, 2203, 2346-2347, 2352, 2353, 2364, 2366, 2414, 2417, 2420, 2459, 2463, 2467, 3246)

2290. BRADLEY, EDWARD C. Plotinus, Dean Inge, and the Christian religion. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 23(4) Oct. 1930: 276-288.

2291. COLOMBO, YOSEPH. Lettere inedite del P. Hyacinthe Loyson. [Unpublished letters of P. Hyacinthe Loyson.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273(1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 57-65.—Loyson broke away from Roman Catholicism in 1870 and joined the Old Catholics, but he was always interested in the common beliefs of Christians and Jews, especially in the ideas of Elias Benamo-

zegg (1823-1900), rabbi at Livorno. The letters of Loyson were addressed to the writer's father, Samuel Colombo, rabbi at Livorno, in the years 1904-1908, and show his continuing interest in religious reconciliation between these religious groups.—*J. C. Russell.*

2292. DEZ, P. Interrogatoire de Protestantes en Poitou (1698). [An examination of Protestants in Poitou.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 266-273.—Critical presentation of a document found by Abbot Chapeau, curate of

Chaunay, in possession of a family in his parish. It now reposes in the Archives of Vienne (France). It contains a confession of faith of some Protestant women who had been subjected to an examination by the bishop and the intendant.—*Q. Breen.*

2293. GÖTZELMANN, AMBROSIUS. Das Studium der Philosophie und Theologie im Franziskanerkloster Miltenberg a.M. 1743-1807. [The study of philosophy and theology in the Franciscan monastery Miltenberg a. M. 1743-1807.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 16 (4) 1929: 268-274.

2294. HABIG, MARION A. Father Gabriel de la Ribourde, O. F. M. *Mid-America.* 13 (2) Oct. 1930: 103-120.—An account of the career of the first martyr of Illinois, a companion of Hennepin, who met his death on Sep. 19, 1705 on the site of the present city of Seneca.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2295. HEERINCKX, IACOBUS. Doctrina mystica Iosephi a Spiritu Sancto, Lusitani, O.C.D. [Mystic doctrine of Joseph a Spiritu Sancto.] *Antonianum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 485-495.

2296. HILDEBRAND, P. Le P. Georges de Gheel (1652), missionnaire, philologue et martyr. [George de Gheel (1652) missionary, philologist, and martyr.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (238) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 76-81.

2297. KEITH, CHARLES P. The founding of Christ Church, Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (216) Oct. 1930: 307-314.—An address at the unveiling of the memorial tablets, June 25, 1930.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2298. LACEY, CANON. The Vatican Council. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (221) Oct. 1930: 65-77.—This article is based on recent books by Dom Cuthbert Butler, Gilbert Bagnani, and A. G. Amatucci, and is written with a view to the possibility of a papal council in the near future. Bagnani, while a convinced Catholic, treats caustically the evils and errors of the papacy. He inclines to the judgment that papal authority was enhanced by the loss of temporal power. The success of the infallibilists in 1870 was in fact not utilized. Butler has shown the fact of freedom of discussion in the Vatican Council. Lacey rejects Butler's analogy of the council and parliament, partially supports against Butler Dollinger's characterization of the Latin bishops as incompetent, denies the claim of unanimity, and strongly doubts that the *sanior pars* of the membership voted for the definition of infallibility. Theologians have concluded that there has probably been no instance of an infallible utterance of the pope since 1870. While New York or London would welcome the projected council, Rome will get it. The pope is in the grip of the Italian government. The nationalism that now envelops the papacy is indicated by Amatucci's argument that the original Roman church was composed not of obscure provincials but of the flower of the Roman people.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2299. LODS, A. Établissement du culte catholique à Montbéliard (1699). [Establishment of Catholic worship in Montbéliard.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 286-290.—Invoking a clause in the Treaty of Ryswick, the counsellors of Louis XIV took steps to establish the Catholic cult in Montbéliard, which was accomplished by force, whereas Duke George refused to negotiate for it peaceably. The juridical theory built on this clause has been learnedly refuted by Protestant jurists.—*Q. Breen.*

2300. MATROD, H. Actes des Franciscains en Chine. [Franciscan work in China.] *Études Franciscaines.* 41 (235) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 416-436.

2301. PAWLOWSKI, ANTONI KS. Prawosławie a Katolicyzm. Uwagi krytyczne o ostatniej publikacji M. Arsenjewa. [Russian Orthodoxy and Catholicism. Critical observations on the latest publication of Mi-

chael Arsenjew.] *Ateneum Kaplańskie.* 26 (1) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 48-63.—*Frank Nowak.*

2302. REVERDIN, F. Prosélytes et réfugiés à Genève (1714-1717). [Proselytes and refugees in Geneva.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 291-299.—Part of the names on the registers of the consistory of Geneva, beginning in 1660.—*Q. Breen.*

2303. RUFFINI AVONDO, EDOARDO. Il possesso nella teologia morale post-tridentina. [Possession in post-Tridentine theology.] *Riv. di Storia del Diritto Italiano.* 2 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 64-98.—The doctrine of possession applied by Roman law almost exclusively to corporeal things, was extended by canon law, also to incorporeal things, to rights; but the church went even beyond that, not in the field of positive law, but in that of moral theology. The author describes and comments on a vast body of thought deriving from Catholic, especially Jesuit, casuistry from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th century, according to which the difference between human conscience and divine law is put in the form of a lawsuit to be resolved according to the judicial rule that he who has, is in a favorable possession (*in pari causa melior est conditio possidentis*). In case of a doubt, whether a precept is valid or not in any practical case, one must inquire whether the law has authority to compel or whether man has possession of his own liberty.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

2304. RYAN, EDWIN. Papal concordats in modern times. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Oct. 1930: 302-310.—The author attempts to answer questions in connection with the subject of concordats: Why are such agreements made? Who makes a concordat? What of the direct invocation of God? What matter is covered in the agreement? Who carries out the provisions? What languages are used? Is a concordat a concession of a superior power to an inferior, the ecclesiastical to the secular or the secular to the ecclesiastical, or is it a treaty between equals?—*F. A. Mullin.*

2305. SHELTON, E. The religious side of pioneering in Routt county. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 235-241.—Farwell, the owner of the Continental Placer Mining Company at Hahn's Peak, built a chapel and reading room for his camp, 1876. The first church in the county was Liberty Hall built 1881 at Steamboat Springs and was open to all denominations. The first denominational church was built in 1889 by the Congregationalists.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2306. ROHNE, J. MAGNUS. The historical value of church records. *Studies & Records, Norw.-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 73-81.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

2307. SWANTON, JOHN R. Swedenborg and human history. *New Church Rev.* 37 (3) Jul. 1930: 288-319.

2308. THURSTON, HERBERT. A high-priestess of spiritualism. [Victoria Woodhull.] *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 441-455.—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, by founding a new religion, has made a deeper impression upon posterity than any other woman of modern times, yet from the point of view of abnormal psychology the one great rival of her own sex, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, is equally interesting. Temperamentally dissimilar, their lives have remarkable things in common. Both, though neurotic in childhood, lived to the age of 89. Each was thrice married and each enjoyed a widowhood of 30 years. Both had visions and supernatural guides. Both used psychic powers in healing. Both, after middle age, attained great wealth and repudiating their humble backgrounds, invented highly distinguished if dubious ancestries. Both achieved great personal publicity and both spent their declining years denying the more discreditable parts of their careers.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2309. TWIGG, O. M. Blessed Oliver Plunket. *Dublin Rev.* 94 (375) Oct. 1930: 313-329.—A biograph-

ical sketch of the saintly Irish archbishop.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2310. UNSIGNED. *Registre d'une famille mont-albanaise: les Rigail.* [Register of a Montalban family: the Rigails.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français* 79. (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 274-285.—This register covers three and a half centuries.—*Q. Breen.*

2311. ZAKYTHENOS, DION A. 'Ανέκδοτα πατρι-

αρχικά έγγραφα τῶν χρόνων τῆς Τουρκοκρατίας. III. [Unpublished patriarchal documents of the time of the Turkish rule. III.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 3 (1) 1930: 115-152.—Ten further documents (see Entries 2: 1248, 7571), ranging from 1727 to 1744 and relating to Greek monasteries in Poros, Patras, Seriphos, Mykonos, Corinth, Trikkala, Korone, and Gastouni; one also mentions the famous monastery of Blackernai in Elis.—*William Miller.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 2246, 2325, 2364, 2423, 2448, 2465, 2471, 2479, 2487, 2489, 2492-2493, 2567, 2743, 2973, 2977, 3062)

2312. ASSELBERGHS, HENRI. Een honderdjarige en hoe de eerste stappen op het ijzeren pad gezet werden. I. [A railway centenary and how the first steps were made on the iron path.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 3-II (6) Sep. 16, 1930: 163-166.—The celebration of the centenary of the Manchester-Liverpool railway on Sep. 15 last, is the occasion of this richly illustrated article which treats the history of the railway from its remotest origin down to the present time. Today the word "railway" suggests two main features, viz., the "steam" engine and the "iron" road, both of which have undergone radical changes. Not much has been found in the ancient world similar to railways. The temple railways of the Greeks, e.g., cannot be compared either in nature or purpose, although switching-places have been found. It is different with the wooden coal tramways used in the mines of the Harz and of England in the middle of the 16th century, with their separate road forming bodies (rails), which for centuries were constructed out of wood. In how far these primitive underground wooden railroads served as an example for the roads made of boards and in use for the first time in the neighborhood of New Castle in the north of England about 1628 has not yet been settled. A crisis in the iron trade in 1767 was the immediate cause of the introduction of "rails." As to mechanic traction, George Stephenson is rightly called its father.—*H. J. Donker.*

2313. BABCOCK, R. W. The English reaction against Voltaire's criticism of Shakespeare. *Univ. North Carolina, Studies in Philol.* 27 (4) Oct. 1930: 609-625.

2314. BASTIDE, CH. Un aventurier français en Angleterre au dix-huitième siècle. [A French adventurer in England in the eighteenth century.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 450-462.—A retelling of the adventures of the French impostor, "George Psalmanazar," who appeared in the Mecklenburger army wintering at Sluys in 1703, and posed as a Japanese from Formosa; who continued to play his role in England for many years, at the expense of Archbishop Tilletson, the Earl of Pembroke, the University of Oxford, and a large part of the English public.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

2315. CLARKE, FRANCIS. Froude. *London Mercury*. 22 (130) Aug. 1930: 314-333.—A defense of Froude's accuracy as an historian. It surveys his historical publications, gives a brief account of his university connections with the Oxford reformers of whom his eldest brother was an important member, and suggests that it is his reaction to the conclusions of the reformers that led him to undertake his great *History of England*. Froude was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at the age of 76 to succeed Freeman, one of his most virulent critics. He published his lectures on the *Council of Trent*, *English seamen of the 16th century*, and the *Life and Letters of Erasmus*. Of the latter Paul, his biographer, declares that no criticism has substantially weakened the work and his paraphrases of Erasmus' letters were said by P. S. Allen in many cases to give the true meaning better than a literal translation. Paul also

defends his biography of Carlyle; while there are many small inaccuracies there is no misstatement of the facts. In connection with the Carlyle controversy Dunn made the startling discovery that H. A. L. Fisher, Langlois, Seignobos, and James Ford Rhodes had all quoted from an article by Edward Wakefield on Froude and New Zealand in which Dunn finds that the "critics' assertions (in the paragraph used) are quite wrong in almost every particular from beginning to end." Freeman's criticism likewise falls away under examination. Froude's critics have either wished to discredit a writer with whom they disagreed (Freeman) or have mistaken the misprints of copyists and editorial mistakes for the truth of history.—*H. G. Plum.*

2316. DEVINE, EDWARD T. A century of English poor law. *Survey*. 63 (8) Jan. 15, 1930: 468-469.—This article is an evaluation of *The Last Hundred Years*, the climax thus far in the writings of Sidney and Beatrice Webb. It is a critical account of the philosophy and of the successive changes in the administrative machinery of the English poor law.—*O. D. Duncan.*

2317. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. An estimate of the growth of capital in the United Kingdom, 1865-1909. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 659-684.—The income tax, probate, and succession statistics, and the estate tax have been used in England in investigating the growth of capital through savings. By the present writer's method, extensive tables have been computed which show the total and per capita capital owned in the United Kingdom, in both domestic and foreign investments, for each year from 1865 to about 1914, in terms of the 1865 price level. On the basis of these tables, the average relative rate of increase of capital has been computed as being 48% for the decade ending in 1875; 25% for the decade ending in 1885; 15%, 1895; 18%, 1905; and 13% for the remaining years to 1909.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2318. GILBOY, ELIZABETH WATERMAN. Wages in eighteenth-century England. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 603-629.—Did real wages go up or down in 18th century England? There are technical difficulties in determining just what the real wages were, but something can be done for different parts of England separately. Real wages as well as money wages rose in London during the century. In the surrounding areas, real wages were on a lower scale than in the city, though there was a more stable standard of living. Gloucestershire, where the woolen industry was waning and where agriculture predominated, saw no improvement during the century. In the agricultural as well as the new manufacturing North there was a rise in real wages. No general statement can be made for all of England.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2319. MIYAMOTO, HIDEO. Development of the doctrine of estoppel in English law. *Hogaku Ronso*. 23 (2) Feb. 1930: 1-27.—The author traces the historical development of the doctrine of "estoppel" in English law; the establishment of the general doctrine by Lord Mansfield in 1762 was due to the exigencies of security of transactions necessitated by economic progress in England. In view of the fact that English capitalism preceded continental capitalism by 50 years, it is significant that the doctrine was developed in England 50 years before the development of the "declaration theory

of a juristic act" on the continent which was traceable to the same exigency. (Article in Japanese.)—*S. Hozumi.*

2320. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. *The British West Indies during King William's War (1689-97).* *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 378-409.—William II, recognizing the economic value of the West Indies, had aggressive intentions before declaring war. In 1689 Blenac took St. Eustatia and St. Kitts. A force under Wright in 1690 retook both islands, but failing to co-operate with Codrington's colonials, accomplished nothing more. Demands of the merchants compelled the dispatch of an expedition under Wrenn in 1692. An indecisive action was fought, but losses of merchantmen brought loud criticisms and compelled the sending of Wheeler in 1693. An attack on Martinique accomplished little, and Wheeler sailed for New England. Loss of the Smyrna fleet increased attacks on admiralty incompetence. Another expedition in 1695 failed through quarrels between army and navy. The outcry of the merchants caused the establishment of the Board of Trade in 1696. These failures "increased interest in the Caribbean" and "brought England more effectively into the struggle for the Spanish inheritance."—*Clarence P. Gould.*

2321. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. *Joan Canning on her husband's policy and ideas.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 409-426.—Some new light is thrown on Canning by letters written to his private secretary, A. G. Stapleton, by Joan, Canning's widow. Canning, though he insisted upon the "whole heritage of Castlereagh" if he accepted the foreign ministry in 1822 looked upon the governor-generalship of India not as a means of extorting that heritage, but as a genuine prize to be abandoned only with regret. In the matter of the recognition of the South American states, he (1823) only made up his mind definitely in December, 1826. So thoroughly British were both Canning and his wife that she objected to an inscription upon his statue which implied that his policy considered the welfare of other nations as equally desirable with Britain's own. Canning recognized the right of self-determination in all nations, but greatly preferred that they should not complicate affairs by adopting democratic constitutions. In 1826 he interfered, not to defend the Portuguese constitution, but because Spain's action had raised the *casus foederis* and a decent ally could not hold her hand. Canning acted upon the principle that a public man is not bound to take office as a matter of duty to his king, but must consider first what is due to his party and what will be the reaction upon the public mind. His so-called political error in accepting the Lisbon ministry in 1814 is explained by the fact that thereby he won places for two political followers.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2322. WILLIAMS, GEORGE G. *The beginnings of nature poetry in the eighteenth century.* *Univ. North Carolina, Studies in Philol.* 27 (4) Oct. 1930: 583-608.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 2286)

2323. LODEWYCKX, A. *Anteil der Deutschen an der Entdeckung Australiens und der Südländer.* [The role of the Germans in the discovery of Australia and the South Sea Islands.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (5) Mar. 1930: 144-149; (6) Mar. 1930: 187-189.—Germans participated in the very first voyages of discovery which touched Australia. Of special importance later were Karl Friedrich Behrens, the author of *Reise durch die Südländer und um die Welt* (1737), and the two natural-

ists who accompanied Cook: Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98), and his son Georg Forster (1754-94), whose writings contributed much to Europe's knowledge of the South Sea Islands. Other important expeditions were those of the Balts, Adam Johann von Krusenstern (1803-06), and Otto von Kotzebue (1815-18 and 1823-26), in both of which many Germans participated.—*Karl Thalheim.*

2324. SELBY, ISAAC. *Robert Hoddle and the planning of Melbourne.* *Victorian Hist. Mag.* 13 (2) Dec. 1928: 53-64.—Hoddle was the first surveyor-general; his work in Victoria covered the period 1837 to 1853. His judgment and foresight in planning the town of Melbourne prepared for the expansion which now houses a million inhabitants. Electricity and railways were introduced at an early date, subject to his direction.—*E. Cole.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 2448, 2465, 2471)

2325. BURT, A. L. *The quarrel between Germain and Carleton: An inverted story.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 11 (3) Sep. 1930: 202-222.—This article offers revision of the commonly accepted view that the strained relations between Carleton and Germain were due to Germain's unreasonableness and incompetence. With regard to civil and military appointments, the first cause of quarrel, Burt contends that Germain was either right or was blamed by Carleton for decisions made by Germain's predecessor. With regard to military matters, he shows that Carleton bungled the campaign of 1776 in allowing the American army retreating from Quebec to escape; that he tried in writing to England to cover up this mistake as well as several actions in which he exceeded his powers; that he was not hampered by a failure of Germain to support him; that the appointment of Burgoyne and the plans of Burgoyne's campaign were not Germain's work. Carleton's letters to Germain displayed throughout a lack of frankness and unjustified rancor finally ending in insult. Carleton's animus was probably due in part to a contempt for Germain, in part to an embittered mood resulting from various disappointments.—*George W. Brown.*

2326. JEANES, G. F. *The Kelsey papers.* An unsolved riddle in early Canadian history. *United Empire.* 21 (9) Sep. 1930: 491-496.—The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland has just published the papers of Henry Kelsey. Kelsey went to Hudson Bay in 1684. A contemporary attests his venturesome spirit, and an official report proves his mission into the interior. When the Company in 1749 was compelled to show achievements in exploration to hold its charter, Kelsey's journal was produced. Since the Company generally discouraged opening of the country, many have thought this journal a forgery. Though its authenticity is proved, the journal is so vague that Kelsey's course cannot be traced. The editors disagree with previous writers even on the point of departure. It is also a riddle how this copy reached Arthur Dobbs, governor of North Carolina, from whose papers it is reproduced.—*Clarence P. Gould.*

2327. SALMON, EDWARD. *Wolfe's admiral.* *United Empire.* 21 (9) Sep. 1930: 475-478.—Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, commander of the fleet that transported and supported Wolfe in his Quebec campaign, has been almost forgotten, though his skill and unselfish cooperation made victory possible. A sketch of his parentage and services follows.—*Clarence P. Gould.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 1913, 2137, 2227, 2252, 2270, 2292, 2299, 2310, 2314, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2362, 2380, 2411-2412, 2414-2418, 2420, 2425, 2483, 2487, 2490-2491, 2493, 2502, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2977, 3044, 3058, 3064, 3074, 3112, 3250, 3448-3449)

2328. ARNAL, PIERRE. Le Duc de Berwick en Languedoc. *Nouvelle Rev.* 103 (411) Sep. 15, 1929: 87-95; (412) Oct. 1, 1929: 201-209.—Additional light is thrown on the activities of the Duc de Berwick as military commandant in Languedoc in 1705 through the examination of his hitherto unpublished correspondence with the French ambassador to the Swiss cantons, the Marquis de Pysieux. The commandant bore double responsibilities, guarding and fortifying the coast against the threatening English naval attack, and reducing the revolt of the Camisards, who had just been heartened by the escape of their leader, Cavalier. The Duc de Berwick soon unearthed a plot against himself, the intendant of Languedoc, and other nobles of Montpellier. He reported details of the capture of the conspirators to the Marquis, together with important information he had gained, not only regarding the assistance which was being given the insurgents in France by their refugee friends at Berne, but also of a planned incursion of the refugee Camisards into Dauphiné.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

2329. COURCELLE, FRANÇOIS. La réaction thermidorienne dans le district de Melun. [The Thermidorian reaction in the district of Melun.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 252-261.—After Thermidor the reorganized committees at Melun persecuted Métier and his colleagues. On 22 Ventose An III (Mar. 12, 1795) the arrest of Métier, who was in Paris, was ordered and the Mairie of Paris was asked to help effect it. A list of charges against him, Jacquet, Jauvin, Liger, Dayot, and others was sent to the Committee of General Security. Métier was not to be found. Liger was declared exonerated of embezzlement by the Committee of Public Safety and the Committee of Finance. The local Thermidorians, however, required members of the former committees to return their pay for days on which they had been absent from duty, at the same time refusing to allow their claim for expenses incurred in office. [See Entry 2: 14286].—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

2330. COURCELLE, FRANÇOIS. La réaction thermidorienne dans le district de Melun. [The Thermidorian reaction in the district of Melun.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 329-350.—The law of the 21 Germinal [Apr. 10, 1795] required the disarmament of all former terrorists. Lequinio, deputy on mission at Melun, required a list of terrorists to be drawn up. Almost all the disarmed were friends of Métier, who was still at large. An attempt to make him prisoner on Apr. 12 failed like the others. The municipality of Melun, made up of former "suspects," proceeded vehemently against Métier's friends. They ordered the arrest of Poilleux, Jacquet, Dayot, Lequerne, Liger, and Jauvin. The last two protested to the Committee of General Security and their arrest was cancelled. The municipality kept the other four in prison, protesting the release of Liger and Jauvin. The hearings lasted about two months. Métier, Jauvin, and Liger were not recaptured. Some of the others were released. Jacquet, Dayot, and Duportal were detained, accused of having usurped authority and of illegal arrests. But as these charges were part of the duty of a Committee of Surveillance, Cartaut found other charges, particularly that they had used their authority to satisfy personal grudges and to make personal gains. Not being able to capture Liger, Cartaut had Mme. Liger imprisoned on the same charges, despite her ill health and 12 children. She was released after 7 weeks.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

2331. CUTOLO, ALESSANDRO. "L'affaire du collier" nelle lettere di un diplomatico Napoletano. [The "diamond necklace affair" in the letters of a Neapolitan diplomat.] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1401) Aug. 1, 1930: 335-351.—In a series of official reports from Paris Luigi Pio narrates the progress of *L'affaire du collier*, giving a rather impartial opinion. The Neapolitan diplomat does suggest that the Cardinal de Rohan was at least an imbecile. (Long extracts printed from Pio's letters in the Archives of Naples.)—*J. C. Russell.*

2332. DRIAULT, E. Les enseignements de Napoléon. (1) Le chef de guerre. [Napoleonic lessons: (1) The military leader.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18 (84) Mar. 1929: 129-147.—*Leo Gershoy.*

2333. DRIAULT, E. Napoléon, génie de l'ordre. [Napoleon, genius of order.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (94) Jan. 1930: 1-25.—*Leo Gershoy.*

2334. FRANCESCHINI, ÉMILE. La Place de l'Étoile. [The Place de l'Étoile.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18 (84) Mar. 1929: 154-162.—*Leo Gershoy.*

2335. GOUIER, HENRI. Une année de la jeunesse d'Auguste Comte. Juillet 1816-juillet 1817. [A year of the youth of Auguste Comte, Jul. 1816-Jul. 1817.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger.* 55 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 108-125.—After a brief time at the faculty of medicine in Montpellier, Comte left for Paris in July, 1816, passing through Lyons, where he began his acquaintance with practical politics. At Paris he supported himself by giving private lessons in mathematics while he studied at the Polytechnique. In September he secured from General Bernard the promise of a position as teacher of descriptive geometry in a new polytechnic school to be opened in Washington. He began the study of English and became acquainted with the autobiography of Franklin who became his model. He now turned his energies from attacking Louis XVIII to the study of the history and constitution of the United States. In March, 1817, the plan for a school at Washington fell through. Comte now assisted Hachette in mathematical translation. He added to his interests the study of moral and political science, but kept up the study of English and mathematics. He read especially Montesquieu and Condorcet during the spring and summer of 1817. In August he entered the service of Saint-Simon. Thus it is possible that Comte had freed himself from absolutistic political ideas even before he knew Saint-Simon, as he claimed.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2336. GUÉNEAU, LOUIS. Les houillères d'Epinaç vers 1830. [The coal pits of Epinaç in 1830.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2 (2) 1930: 159-170.—The mines of Epinaç (Saône and Loire) had been exploited since the middle of the 18th century. Their great organizer was the engineer Mathieu who directed a group of workers from Hainaut. From the outset they planned to make navigable the course of the Arroux, to open a canal to Dijon, and to construct a bridge between Epinaç and Ressille. But the undertaking languished until the Revolution. In 1829 the mines came into the possession of a new company founded by Samuel Blum, which undertook the construction of a railroad between Epinaç and Pont d'Ouche. The situation of the mines was then studied by the general council of mines. The memoirs of the experts indicate that the concession of Epinaç covered a surface of 40 kilometers and the coal mines alone extended over 16-20 kilometers. Up to 1825, mining was carried on with little skill and did not penetrate more than 50 meters in depth; after 1826, however, the work was carried on in a far more scientific manner and on a much larger scale. Production was still low (300,000-350,000 tons), but the estimates of reserves were very large and the quality of coal, especially that of Fontains Bonnard and of Curier, was excellent, particularly for smelting purposes. The results obtained in the last 100 years have confirmed these estimates (13,000,000 tons extracted since then, annual production 240,000

tons). At present the principal centers of exploitation are toward the south of Epinac (St. Charles and Hottinguer) and to the northeast (St. Barbe). The depths of certain pits there reach 618 meters and extraction has gained progressively toward the west.—*H. Calvet.*

2337. JACQUEMYS, G. Les orangistes défenseurs de l'intégrité territoriale et de la liberté de l'Escaut. [The Orange defenders of the territorial integrity and liberty of the Scheldt.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 535-548.—In view of the centenary of Belgian independence the author reviews public opinion as expressed in the contemporary journals and periodicals. He presents the Orange party's comments from 1830 to 1839 regarding independence.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2338. KEHL, C. La politique algérienne de la Monarchie de Juillet. [The Algerian policy of the July Monarchy.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 50(182) Jun. 1929: 189-203.—The establishment of the July Monarchy in 1830 found Algiers occupied by French troops. Owing to the suspicion of Great Britain, however, Louis Philippe refrained from a frank statement of policy. At first it was hoped that the new "colony" would eventually free France from dependence upon India and America in regard to sugar, cotton, and indigo. As the nature of the colony and the character of the conquest became known, Algiers began to figure in French politics. The ministry of war retained control of Algerian affairs. Nevertheless, Bugeaud's policy did not always harmonize with that of his chief in Paris. By 1847 France was providing a political organization for Algeria similar to her own.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2339. LEUILLIOT, P. Quelques "textes" en marge d'une thèse: l'usure judaïque en Alsace sous l'Empire et la Restauration. [Some marginal commentaries on a thesis: Jewish usury in Alsace under the Empire and the Restoration.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1930: 231-251.—In *Napoléon et les juifs*, Robert Anchel minimizes the problem of usury. The council-general of Haut-Rhin complained (Apr. 21, 1802) of usury at 20 or 30% and more, suggesting supervision of all transactions between Jews and Christians by notaries. The next year the arrondissement council of Colmar made similar complaints, advocating a commission to examine the notes held by Jewish moneylenders and to reduce payments. In the same year (1803), two arrondissement councils (Barr and Strasbourg) of Bas-Rhin complained of usury at 40 and 50%, and the council-general of the department protested similarly. Napoleon's decrees on the civil status of the Jews and against usury (1806 and 1808) effected a slight amelioration, but in 1809 the council-general of Haut-Rhin complained that the courts were interpreting the laws variously and the Jews were evading them. In 1810, the councils-general of both departments found the laws inadequate, and the prefect of Haut-Rhin declared the situation was getting worse. In September, 1814, foreign Jews were ordered deported, but the denunciations of usury continued. The decree of 1808, forbidding further Jewish immigration into Alsace, was to lapse in 1818. This gave rise to new protests against the Jews and requests for new usury laws between 1816 and 1820. In 1823 there was a thorough investigation of the problem made by the prefect of Haut-Rhin, and between 1823 and 1825 the Alsatian courts adopted a severe attitude toward usurers. There were many striking penalties meted out. Yet after 1824, complaints pour forth again.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

2340. MARIA DELL'ISOLA. À Napoléon Premier, les juifs reconnaissants. [The Jews in gratitude to Napoleon I.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19(93) Dec. 1929: 358-371.—The point of departure for the study of Napoleon's treatment of the Jews is the consideration of his purpose. He proposed to impose the unifying force

of discipline upon all religious groups, so that each one, secure in its own rights, would teach patriotic loyalty to the sovereign and obedience of his laws.—*Leo Ger-shoy.*

2341. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Un enrégé inconnu: Taboureau de Montigny. [An unknown enrégé: Taboureau de Montigny.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1930: 209-230.—Little is known of the enrégés [social extremists] outside of Paris. Taboureau de Montigny, a parlement lawyer, was a leader of the movement in Orleans. As early as 1788 he addressed a pamphlet to the king arguing that "all men have an equal right to Nature's benefits," and advanced the enrégé program of price-fixation as well as the physiocratic principle of a land-tax. He proposed the election of a representative in every city to look after the economic interests of the people, they in turn choosing a *représentant général* to fulfil the same function for the nation. His ideas had no influence in the elections of 1789. He early (1790) proposed the abolition of royalty. In 1792, as secretary of the Section de l'Hospital, he sent a project of a law on subsistence to the Convention. It was denounced by Roland. An uprising in the Loire valley in favor of price-limitations, though kept by strenuous measures from affecting Orleans, won the support of two sections of that city under Taboureau's leadership. An effort to arrest him was foiled by his escape. The influence of his ideas was such, however, that, when requested by the authorities of Loir-et-Cher for aid in putting down the popular movement, the department of Loiret refused because their troops were needed to keep Orleans' malcontents in order. Nevertheless, one of the sections that had supported Taboureau recanted, the December elections were a decisive defeat for the "disturbers," and Roland once more denounced Taboureau in the Convention.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

2342. MEYNIER, ALBERT. Levées et pertes d'hommes sous le Consulat et l'Empire. [Drafts and losses during the Consulate and the Empire.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19(94) Jan. 1930: 26-51.—Meynier proposes in this study to show (1) that the system of conscription was not oppressive upon the population (except from Jan. 1813 to Mar. 1814), and that (2) the military losses were considerably less than the figures commonly cited by historians. Between 1800 and 1814 there were 2,300,000 Frenchmen called to the colors, of whom approximately 2,000,000 actually saw military service. The proportion then was roughly 1/14 of the entire population of France. In the World War the proportion was $\frac{1}{5}$, some 7,740,000 men out of a population of 39,000,000 being summoned. Moreover, only one entire class, that of 1814, was called, whereas 31 classes were called during the Great War, the classes from 1887-1918. Up to 1813 Napoleon's system functioned smoothly without causing any hardship upon France. The change came with the introduction of the abuses of 1813, i.e., with the simultaneous recall of 813,000 men who had previously been excused. This extraordinary measure and Napoleon's efforts to make the system more just and equitable (rather than equal in weight upon all social classes) ruined his popularity and led contemporary opinion to exaggerate the severity of the system. As for the losses, Meynier attacks the conventional figures of 1,700,000 dead between 1800 and 1814. He uses Levasseur's statistics on population and various mortality tables to "denounce one of the most enormous errors that history ever committed." The total losses of all countries including the dead, wounded, and captured, were slightly less than 3,000,000. The total French losses (exclusive of allies) were 440,000 dead, 435,000 wounded, and 465,000 captured. During the Great War the French dead were 1,358,000. Besides, four years of food shortage exacted a higher toll (1802-1803 and 1810-1812) than all the years of war-

fare, excepting always the period from 1812–1814. Despite the military losses the birth rate increased, and "the fifteen years of the Empire, or at least the first twelve, was the period of the sharpest increase in the birth rate of France."—*Leo Gershoy*.

2343. SCHNERB, ROBERT. Notes sur les débuts politiques de Couthon et des Monestier dans le département du Puy-de-Dôme. [Notes on the early political careers of Couthon and the Monestier brothers in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 7 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 323–328.—Couthon is shown to have been active in Clermont in revising the system of charities, the tax lists, the municipal organization and the court system, in guiding the Jacobin Club, and in holding local offices. He became president of the district tribunal on Nov. 10, 1790. In most of this activity he worked along with Michel Monestier, until on June 23, 1790, Monestier was named procureur-general-syndic of the department. He later became mayor of Clermont. His older brother, Jean-Baptiste Monestier, later to become a member of the Convention, was named first vicar of the local constitutional bishop in 1791.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

2344. WENDEL, HERMANN. Danton als Justizminister. [Danton as minister of justice.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1465–1468.—An excerpt from the author's book, *Danton*. Danton hated everything legalistic and the "aristocracy of lawyers." He cleaned house in French courts and judicial practice.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 65, 355, 358, 507–511, 578, 587, 619, 1317, 2483, 2486)

2345. FITZ-GERALD, JOHN D. Hispanists past and present. 10—James Fitzmaurice-Kelley. *Bull. Spanish Studies*. 7 (27) Jul. 1930: 129–135.

2346. KNAPP, FRITZ. Die Bedeutung Spaniens und der Wallfahrten nach Santiago. [The importance of Spain and the pilgrimage to Santiago.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5 (5) 1929: 543–557.

2347. VILLADA, ZACARIAS GARCIA. The historico-ecclesiastical movement in Spain. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Oct. 1930: 311–316.—The object of the writer is to make known the principal works published recently bearing on the history of Spain and dealing particularly with the history of the church. He lists several very remarkable contributions in the fields mentioned.—*F. A. Mullin*.

2348. WHITAKER, ARTHUR P. Godoy's knowledge of the terms of Jay's treaty. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (4) Jul. 1930: 804–810.—A document recently discovered in the Spanish archives seems at first glance to show that Manuel de Godoy was ignorant of the terms of Jay's treaty when he signed the Treaty of San Lorenzo with Thomas Pinckney (Oct. 27, 1795). A critical examination, however, reveals the inaccuracy and untrustworthiness of the document and reinforces the thesis that Godoy was fully informed of the terms of the treaty. It also indicates the influence of the French government in shaping Spanish policy in 1795–96.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

ITALY

(See also Entries 65, 438, 1506, 1891, 2280, 2282–2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2331, 2395, 2416, 3064)

2349. BÉDARIDA, HENRI. Eustachio Manfredi. *Études Italiennes*. 10–11 1928–1929: 75–124.—Manfredi is an eminent representative of a time when scientists were also men of letters. Manfredi's importance as scientist has never been forgotten, but his reputation as poet suffered eclipse during the greater part of the

19th century. His importance in Italian literature lies in his having revived and kept alive the traditions of humanism in Bologna from 1690 to 1740. (The text of the monograph includes 220 lines of Manfredi's verse. Extensive bibliography of the printed sources.)—*R. L. Baker*.

2350. CALOGERO, GUIDO. Il neohegelismo nel pensiero italiano contemporaneo. [Neo-Hegelianism in contemporary Italian thought.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1402) Aug. 16, 1930: 409–427.

2351. DONVITO, GIOVANNI CARANO. La scienza della militare economia del Marchese Palmieri. [The science of military economics of Marquis Palmieri.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (3) Mar. 1930: 233–240.—Summarizes and reports on economic ideas of a military nature in the two volumes *Sull' arte della guerra (The art of war)* by Marquis Palmieri, volunteer officer, economist, and director general of finance for Ferdinand IV of Naples. Among the problems discussed are the provisions of forage, contributions to be levied upon enemy countries, and rewards to be distributed among the soldiers.—*Mario Saibante*.

2352. MATURI, W. La crisi della storiografia politica italiana. [The crisis in Italian political historiography.] *Riv. Storica Italiana*. 47 (1) Mar. 1930: 1–29.—Philological historiography in Italy has by no means exhausted its possibilities. It is changing for the better. There is noticeable a tendency to write monographs more in the narrative style. Biographies are becoming popular. The current tendency to write a book for any and every conceivable centenary is deplored. The economic-juridical school (e.g., Salvemini, Mosca, Pareto) is undergoing change, the direction of which seems to be toward political history. The ethico-political historians show varying degrees of influence from economic and juridical sources. Oriani has been given credit for more than he deserves as an historiographer. Historical literature after the fashion of Ludwig, Maurois, and Strachey is not flourishing in Italy. As yet there is no conspicuous or coherent Italian school of Catholic historiography. At present three tendencies are to be noted: (1) that which is attempting to reconcile Catholic culture with modern civilization, e.g., Olgiati; (2) the Jesuits, at present dominant in Milan; and (3) the school of Vercesi, neither very scientific nor philosophical-theological, yet supplied with a good historical and political sense. In general the tendency is in the direction of greater concreteness and popularization—from which even the Catholic writers are not exempt, e.g., Papini.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

2353. MAUGAIN, GABRIEL. Rome et le gouvernement pontifical au XVIII^e siècle d'après des voyageurs français. [Rome and the papal government in the 18th century according to French travellers.] *Études Italiennes*. 10–11 1928–1929: 45–74.—Maugain's study of conditions in Rome and in the Papal States is based on the accounts of 14 French travellers, whose visits covered the century down to 1785. Among them were Montesquieu, de Brosses, Barthelemy, Richard, Roland, and Dupaty. Throughout the century these travellers marvelled at the continued existence of the temporal power. Only the jealousy of its neighbors among themselves, and the passive character of the small Roman populace permitted it to survive. In 1778 Roland predicted its early absorption by some powerful foreign state. These descriptions of the military, administrative, and economic weakness of the Papal State prepared French opinion for Napoleon's measures in 1809.—*R. L. Baker*.

2354. NUZZO, GIUSEPPE. La politica estera della monarchia napoletana alla fine del secolo XVIII. [The foreign policy of the Kingdom of Naples at the end of the 18th century.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1400) Jul. 16, 1930: 194–208.—At the Neapolitan court the Austrian party was usually stronger than the Spanish or French. For a time a vigorous anti-Mohammedan policy seemed

imminent. The outbreak of the French Revolution made more bitter the hatred of France. Until 1798 the Austrian party was dominant, but it lost out and Naples drifted for a time.—*J. C. Russell.*

2355. ORTOLANI, GIUSEPPE. *Italie et France au XVIII^e siècle. [Italy and France in the 18th century.] Études Italiennes.* 10-11 1928-1929: 5-26.—By the second half of the 17th century, French writers had freed themselves from the imitation of Italian models and began to criticize the old traditions still dominating Italian poetry. At about the same time French customs and fashions crossed the Alps, soon to be followed by the works of French writers. French books and French plays went through many translations and editions. The poetic dramas of Corneille and Racine became popular and were widely imitated. The 18th century witnessed the triumph of French influence over Italian letters. But gradually there appeared Italians who were ashamed of the prevalent sycophancy to everything French. They defended Italy against French criticism, and sought to win recognition of the debt which French letters owed to the classic Italian poets. Little was done in a creative way, however, apart from the musical dramas of Metastasio, that had much influence abroad, and French influence continued to dominate all except a few writers in Italy. The reawakening of national sentiment, and final freedom from imitation of the French was not to occur until after Napoleon's conquest of the peninsula.—*R. L. Baker.*

2356. PATETTA, FEDERICO. *Falsificazioni di storia chierese e di biografia dantesca. [Falsifications of the history of Chieri and of the biography of Dante.] Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. di Torino.* 64 (15) 1928-1929: 363-384.—Herein are exposed several forgeries concerning the history of the Piedmontese city of Chieri, ranging from the first half of the 17th to the latter part of the 19th centuries.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 2112, 2174, 2264, 2350, 2383, 2398, 2405, 2410, 2488-2489, 2502, 2588, 2591, 2976, 2980, 3180, 3222)

2358. ARLDT, TH. *Zur geographischen Verbreitung verschiedener Ortsnamengruppen in Sachsen. [The geographical diffusion of various place-name groups in Saxony.] Z. f. Ortsnamenforsch.* 5 (3) 1929: 193-208.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2359. COLEMAN, ARTHUR P. *Kotzebue and Russia. Germanic Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 323-344.—The purpose of this article is to show Kotzebue's wide knowledge of Russia and his profound affection for it, facts which help to explain his lack of sympathy with his fatherland. He is a significant figure in the long chain of German influences in Russia. The article also discusses the relationship of Kotzebue to Catherine II, Paul I, Alexander I, and to some of the Russian literary lights of that period.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

2360. DIETSCHI, E. *Die Schweiz und der entstehende deutsche Zollverein. [Switzerland and the origins of the German customs-union.] Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (2) 1930: 287-344.—In the year 1827 a customs-union between Bavaria and Württemberg had been founded, which began to negotiate with Switzerland. Circumstances were unfavorable for the latter as Bavaria, to protect its own young industry, had raised its customs on Swiss linen and woolen goods and persuaded Württemberg to follow. In 1828 the North German customs-union was concluded by Prussia and Hesse. The critical moment for Switzerland had come. A firm duty-barrier in the north was to be erected. The different cantons could not agree. Negotiations with

2357. PINGAUD, ALBERT. *Le premier royaume d'Italie: l'oeuvre financière. [The first kingdom of Italy: the financial work.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 269-287.—The financial organization of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy, which was modeled after that of the French Empire, was directed mainly by two officials—a minister of finance in charge of receipts, and a minister of the treasury who acted as a sort of controller general. Steps were taken soon after the establishment of the Cisalpine Republic to give Italy a uniform system of coinage; by a law of April 26, 1804, provision was made for the coining of an Italian lira four-fifths the value of the French franc, and finally by a decree of Mar. 21, 1806, the monetary system of the Empire was extended throughout the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian state paid 19,200,000 francs annually for the support of a French army of occupation before the annexation of Venice, and 30,000,000 thereafter. Although Napoleon's policy was uniformly opposed to state borrowing, annual payments on the public debt in Italy, which involved earlier state debts and pensions for various classes of public servants, increased from 6 to 22 millions between 1805 and 1812. Valued at 347 millions, secured by ecclesiastical property, and bearing very low interest the *dette perpétuelle* imposed a remarkably light burden upon the state. Public securities quoted at 37 in 1805, rose to 69 in August, 1812, and then fell to 25.50 after the battle of Leipzig. Rigid economy was uniformly insisted upon in all public services and a major part of the 60% of the budget which was not required for contributions to France and payments on the public debt in Italy was absorbed by the departments of war and marine. Expenditures of the kingdom for military and other non-productive purposes amounted to about 70% of the entire outlay, but they were not much larger relatively than in France, where similar expenditures amounted to at least 60% of the whole.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

the South-German states dragged on until in 1833 the great German Zollverein was founded, to which Baden acceded in 1835. A project of Switzerland's joining sprang up, but was abandoned for political reasons: fear of a German union under Prussian leadership. It was not until 1869 that Switzerland arranged a commercial treaty with the German customs-union.—*G. Mecenseffy.*

2361. DIETSCHI, E. *Handelsverträge der Schweiz mit den süddeutschen Staaten. [Commercial treaties of Switzerland with the South-German states.] Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (1) 1930: 55-100.—Negotiations with Württemberg. This state sought for conservation of the low import-duties into Switzerland, guaranty for its own salt export, and reduction of the transit-duties, especially in Graubünden. Switzerland desired reduction of duties on Swiss silk and laces and stability in the providing of corn. She got what she desired. Württemberg was not so successful, but a treaty was signed on Oct. 30, 1825. The negotiations between Switzerland and Baden (1825-28) failed. Baden had introduced a new customs-system in the year 1825 with high import-duties and asked for free import of its articles into Switzerland, while this country demanded return to the old customs before 1825. The atmosphere was not favorable to an agreement.—*G. Mecenseffy.*

2362. DONTENVILLE, J. *L'Alsace-Lorraine terre d'Empire. [Alsace-Lorraine, territory of the Empire.] Nouvelle Rev.* 101 (3) Jun. 1, 1929: 161-173; (4) Jun. 15, 1929: 250-260.—Consistently, from 1871 until their separation from the German empire, Alsace-Lorrainers vigorously opposed their annexation. For more than a decade, this opposition took the form of tenacious defense against Germanization, out-spoken protestation

on all occasions, and, after 1874, the consistent election of staunch *protestataires* to the 15 seats given the *Reichsland* in the Reichstag. The secret "League of Alsace," organized in 1871, greatly encouraged passive resistance and controlled elections. But in the 1880's the form of resistance changed somewhat: French policy (save in the Boulangist period) appeared to move in the direction of reconciliation with Germany and hope of a war of liberation faded. Consequently, there developed strong support for a movement for autonomous government for Alsace-Lorraine: if the *Reichsland* could attain the position of a confederate state in the empire, it was hoped that greater opportunities would be gained for safe-guarding Alsatian and Lorrainer traditions and particularism. After the promulgation of the disappointing constitution of 1911, a national party was immediately formed with a platform of complete autonomy, French instruction in the schools, Alsace-Lorrainers in all provincial offices, etc. The pacific demonstrations that occurred in the *Reichsland* in 1911-1913, in favor of sincere Franco-German reconciliation, Döntenville insists were organized by native socialists, led by professional socialist leaders from Germany and Switzerland. Much to the annoyance of the French, enthusiasm for autonomous government in these provinces did not die with their separation from Germany.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

2363. DRAEGER, HANS. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben zu seinem zweihundertsten Geburtstag. [The second centennial of the birth of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.] *Hamburg-Amer.-Post.* 2 (9) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 265-276.

2364. GERHARDT, MARTIN. Wichern und England. [Wichern and England.] *Etiche.* 18(3) 1930: 340-363.—Susceptible as he was to ideas from abroad, Wichern preserved his German Lutheran character. Thus he was enabled to make as well to receive international contributions to inner mission work. The *Rauhe Haus* in Hamburg was his own idea, and owed nothing to English influence; it came to England by way of France. From England Wichern took over, in general, the idea of free societies as indispensable aids to mission work; and in particular, suggestions in four fields of endeavor: (1) prison reform (Elizabeth Fry, Pentonville); (2) care of the poor (revival of diaconate: Chalmers; New Lanark: Owens); (3) city missions (London, Edinburgh, Liverpool); (4) printed word (Bible and tract societies). In a series of biographies about mission work which he published, 8 out of 15 were the lives of English men and women. He learned much on his visit to London in 1851, but was confirmed in his belief in preserving a rational basis for international activity in inner mission work.—*E. C. Hassold.*

2365. GRONAU, EDUARD. Herders religiöse Jugendentwicklung. [Young Herder's religious development.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 8(2) 1930: 308-346.—A discussion of the influences which molded the religious ideas of young Herder.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

2366. GUNDOLF, FRIEDRICH. Friedrich Schlegel flieht in den Katholizismus. [Friedrich Schlegel seeks refuge in Catholicism.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (25) Jun. 21, 1930: 988-991.—Schlegel's conversion to Catholicism was the search of the romantic and mystic soul for the Ultimate. Later he became immersed in Indian philosophy and became the founder of German intellectual Indicisism. Modern romanticists seek escape in Nirvana, for which Schlegel prepared the way.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

2367. HANSEN, MARCUS L. The revolutions of 1848 and German emigration. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(4) Aug. 1930: 630-658.—The large German emigration of the 1850's had a complex background, with economic factors playing an important part. The emigration was largely from southwest Germany, where small agricultural holdings prevailed and where many undesirable features of the middle ages had persisted

into the 19th century. The changing of agriculture and the modernization of the agrarian system after the Napoleonic wars put many peasants in debt. With the transfer of capital to other fields and the crop failures of the 'forties and 'fifties, large numbers were forced to emigrate. The transitions which came with the completion of the emancipation of the peasants by the legislation of 1848 brought further hardship and stimulated emigration to America. America was both attractive and accessible.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2368. KEYSER, ERICH. Entwicklung und Aufgaben der bevölkerungs-geschichtlichen Forschung in Deutschland. [The development and the problems of historical population studies in Germany.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25(3) Sep. 8, 1930: 353-366.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2369. KURENBACH, W. Studien über Ernst Dronke. [A study of Ernst Dronke.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15(2) 1930: 220-237.—Ernst Dronke belonged to Karl Marx's circle of friends. His socialistic ideas are to be found in his book *Berlin* (published in 1846), namely that private property should be abolished, the proletariat done away with, and the state dissolved in order that the rights of man might be realized. (This article traces his life only to 1843.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

2370. L., O. Kein Kriegermann, nur ein Soldat. [No warrior, only a soldier.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (29) Jul. 19, 1930: 1143-1145.—The death of Friedrich von Bernhardt recalls the harm he did to Germany. His *Deutschland und der nächste Krieg* was in its sixth edition in 1914 and widely spread in military and conservative circles, while the Left had never heard of it. Bernhardt was the logical development of German philosophy, he was "Hegel on horse-back." His citations from Nietzsche resulted in the inclusion of this philosopher in the general condemnation of German thought in other countries. Bernhardt was no Nietzschean warrior, he was merely a soldier.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

2371. MARCKS, ERICH. Die europäischen Mächte und die 48er Revolution. [The European powers and the Revolution of 1848.] *Hist. Z.* 142(1) 1930: 73-87.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2372. MONTGELAS, MAX. Hans Delbrueck. *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 729-731.—A brief obituary of the author of a world history and tireless laborer against the German war guilt thesis.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

2373. PAULUS, RUDOLF. Zur Philosophie und Religion des deutschen Idealismus. [The philosophy and religion of German Idealism.] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 11(4) 1930: 299-321.—A discussion of the newer books on the philosophical and religious ideas of Herder, Hamann, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, and others.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

2374. RICHTER, A. Beiträge zur Geschichte des deutschen Forstwesens. [Notes on the history of German forestry.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 62(5) May 1930: 311-312.—Forest officers of Baden in 1790 were paid partly in money, partly in kind, and partly in perquisites. For instance, one of the district inspectors received in addition to his cash salary a fixed quantity of wheat, spelt, oats, hay, straw, firewood, and wine. He was also given free quarters, the right to kill a specified number of various kinds of game, and income from shooting rights and pelts. Because forest officers had become lax in enforcing earlier regulations requiring cutting of low stumps, an ordinance of 1790 of the principality of Bamberg imposed a cash fine upon the ranger for each stump over the specified height, and provided for his suspension for 4 months to a year if the number of high stumps should exceed 100.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2375. SCHAIBLE, EDUARD. Abkürzungen in Schrift und Sprache. [Abbreviations in script and language.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4(1-2) Aug.

1930: 73-81.—Abbreviations go back to antiquity, but at no time have they been as frequent as in our generation. Since 1911, and especially as a result of the World War, a flood of abbreviations has entered German speech. These abbreviations are desirable since they hasten speech. They have, however, the disadvantage of often becoming unintelligible after the lapse of a few years. Interesting examples of various classes of spoken and written abbreviations are analyzed.—*Sol Liptzin*.

2376. SCHREIBER, HEINRICH. *Von der Goldschnittlyrik zum Schmetterlingbuch. Orientalische Literatur in deutscher Ausstattung.* [From gilt-edged lyric to the butterfly-book. Oriental literature in German forms.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen*. 4 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 82-92.—An investigation of the influence of the Orient on European book production and book decoration. There is a growing tendency among German publishers who print translations or adaptations from the Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Chinese to take over the artistic forms of the original manuscripts so as to reproduce the Oriental atmosphere even in the make-up of the books.—*Sol Liptzin*.

2377. SRBIK, HEINRICH RITTER von. *Gesamtdeutsche Geschichtsauffassung.* [A unitary conception of German history.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 8 (1) 1930: 1-12.—Post-war Germany presents a picture of intellectual and spiritual cleavage that is reminiscent of the most bitter days of German disunion. This has tended to make historical writing wholly problematical. The German historian must, however, attempt to overcome all these divisions and envisage Germany as a whole. He must create a unified history of a people which has become one by blood, language, and culture. But he must also aim to be both universal and national. He must grasp the idea that nationalism, Europeanism, and humanity are not mutually exclusive. While he must strive to be both national-political and scientific he must return to the distinction made by Ranke between history and politics. He must not conceive of himself as a judge over humanity, but must try merely to understand and follow genetically and without any *a priori* political ideals the course of German history from its origins to the present day.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2378. STERN, ALFRED. *Georg Klindworth. Ein politischer Geheimagent des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts.* [Georg Klindworth. A political secret agent of the 19th century.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 25 (3) Sep. 8, 1930: 430-458.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2379. UNSIGNED. *Kriegsrüstung und Kriegswirtschaft.* [Military and economic preparation for war.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 974-981.—A recent volume prepared by the *Reichsarchiv* surveys the history of military, financial, and economic preparedness in Germany. The conclusion reached is that the German army was kept at a high degree of efficiency before 1914, but that it was a mistake in view of the introduction of universal military service in France and in Russia to have failed to adhere to this principle in Germany.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

2380. UNSIGNED. *Spion Nr. 17.* [Spy No. 17.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 792-801.—This is a story circulated in Russia at the beginning of the war. It purported to come from the pen of a German spy who, sent on a very secret mission by the Kaiser to the commander of the *Panther*, prevented the beginning of a war at Agadir in 1911. Spellbound by the adventures of this most secret of secret service men, the reader sees the Kaiser prevent a war which was desired by "the military men, the Junkers, the jingoes and the arms manufacturers supported by public opinion," because he knew Germany was not ready to meet England and France. The fact that the Kaiser was not in Berlin as described nor the *Panther* in Barcelona at the time did not prevent the tale from

being an effective bit of propaganda.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 1922, 2398, 2405, 3084-3085)

2381. BAUER, LUDWIG. *Der letzte Kaiser.* [The last emperor.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (33) Aug. 16, 1930: 1297-1301.—The life and reign of Francis Joseph is a triumph of justice. From his earliest days he did nothing but block the future—in Hungary, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, Servia. The inexorable laws of life and development overruled and crushed him. He was essentially a policeman trying to keep order. Vienna's taunt for years was: "He is long since dead, but one must not tell him, because he would be frightened."—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

2382. CHROUST, ANTON. *Kronprinz Rudolf von Österreich.* [Crown-prince Rudolph of Austria.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 174-180.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2383. CZUCZKA, ERNST. *Die Stellung Alfred Meissners zum Sozialismus.* [The attitude of Alfred Meissner towards socialism.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15 (2) 1930: 194-219.—As early as 1840 Alfred Meissner, the Bohemian-German poet, deeply moved by the deplorable condition of the poverty-stricken working class, endeavored to arouse interest in their problems by writing poems in their behalf. Throughout his life he maintained his socialistic beliefs, but never clung to any one particular socialistic dogma, believing rather that the various schools of socialistic thought were only phases of the social-reform idea. From their intrenched positions he would dislodge absolutism, the Catholic church, capitalism, but at the same time the proletariat were to be stimulated to a sense of class consciousness. Disgusted with parliamentarianism as a result of the fiasco at Frankfurt in 1848, he went to study socialistic tendencies in France. With this new material he performed a great service for German socialism by satirizing the mistakes of the liberal and conservative parties. He abhorred unnecessary bloodshed and believed that reforms should not be suddenly precipitated, i.e., he showed that he had adopted the evolutionary historical view of socialism.—*H. P. Lattin*.

2384. MURKO, MATTHIAS. *Zur Geschichte der Heugabel.* [The history of the hay-fork.] *Wörter u. Sachen.* 12 (2) 1929: 316-341.—A study into the origin and uses of various materials for tools and artifacts in agriculture in Bosnia in 1909, such as harrows and hay-forks, with special reference to such as were obtained in natural form by the peasants. Harrows were found made of birch or thorn branches laced together, and weighted by stones or even a child. These were often used after the tooth harrow. As to the fork, the multitude of its uses in every age is astonishing. There are medieval ones of two prongs (tines), mostly of natural tree crotches. To the two members a third was often added by nailing or binding. Special helps were in use to bend them to the right curve. From Russia and Croatia comes evidence of three or even four pronged forks, cut from nature; but such are rather rare. As ever man's wits added the missing members, his patience in getting results is shown by his readiness to let green cuttings lie a year in clamps if necessary in order to secure the right shape. For heavier forks, such as for manure or mangels (potatoes), cross bracing of wood slats is used, or leather thongs.—*W. J. Rose*.

2385. ROLL, KARL. *Die Münzstätte Salzburg (1500-1810).* [The Salzburg mint (1500-1810).] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 88-106.—Traces the history of this famous mint from its beginning in the 10th century down to its closing in 1810. Plates IX to XII in the back of the volume reproduce contemporary pictures of the mint as it was in 1662.—*Donald McFayden*.

2386. STEED, WICKHAM. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8(24) Mar. 1930: 465-477.—Masaryk's early life is reflected in his work *On suicide*, in the idea that religious convictions as a guide to conduct are vital and are the foundations for any action on economic, political, or social lines. Democracy must rest on a free community, fit and able to govern itself, with its teachers able to teach by example as well as by precept. In 1882 he became connected with the Czech section of the German University at Prague though full professorial rank was withheld by the Austrian government for 16 years. Meanwhile his exposure in the name of historical truth of Czech manuscripts as pseudo-patriotic forgeries, incurred the hostility of Czech ultra-nationalists. The Roman Cath-

olic leaders were against him. Despite persecution, his influence in the Slav world as well as in Central Europe grew ever greater. Politically Masaryk's "realism" consisted in a scrupulous reckoning with facts, moral and material. Superior to Bismarck, he recognized the weight of moral factors in founding a new state. Then (1907) the Agram Treason Trial forced him into open opposition to the Austro-Hungarian policies and police. Reluctantly he shed the last bits of pro-Austrianism as he saw that Austria could never be made habitable for her Slavic peoples.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

2387. TOMMASINI, FRANCESCO. Il centenario de Francesco Giuseppe. [The centenary of Francis Joseph.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273(1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 66-74.—*J. C. Russell.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 2-13932, 15939; 379, 439, 482, 521, 542, 551, 553-554, 562, 566)

2388. BRÖNDSTED, J. The Danish lurs. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(7) Jul. 1930: 416-422.—The Danish lurs were used principally for signalling, though they may have had a religious importance as well. These wind instruments are by far the oldest metal instruments of Europe, dating back 2,500 years to the bronze age. Their curved form suggests the horns of animals and these horns were no doubt the prototype of the lur. The first wind instruments were the horns of oxen and rams. Once it was known that a longer horn increased the sound, the development of the metal instrument would begin. The manufacture of the lurs (which is described in some detail) involved considerable

knowledge of the special properties of metals.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

2389. HEUSLER, ANDREAS. Das tausendjährige Island. [Thousand-year-old Iceland.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(8) May 1930: 146-153.—*Carl Murelschagen, Jr.*

2390. OLSON, ALMA LUISE. Historic documents in the Swedish House of the Knights. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(9) Sep. 1930: 543-546.—The Swedish state archives, in order to apprise the public of its financial needs, arranged this summer in the historic House of Knights its first public showing of important documents in its possession. Among the most interesting were: the Treaty of Westphalia, the treaty of 1809 ceding Finland to Russia, the letters of appointment for the English trade commission which visited Sweden in 1661, and the first trade agreement between the United States and Sweden arranged at Paris in 1782-83 by Count de Creutz and Benjamin Franklin.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 2301, 2359, 2398, 2406, 2432, 2482, 2493, 2538, 2706, 3257)

2391. BIZZILLI, P. Geopolitical conditions of the evolution of Russian nationality. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 27-36.—Colonization is the prime factor in Russian national development. In this it is similar to English expansion. In its appropriation of a continent and in its spontaneous effort to reach the ocean shores as a natural limit it resembles the development of the U. S. In Russia the role of mass and space has been essential and regional differences have become sharper. In colonizing regions, however, the Russian element acquires a cultural ascendancy over all the non-indigenous elements.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2392. BIZZILLI, P. Ivan Sergeyevich Aksakov i negovata filosofiya na natziyata. [Ivan Sergeyevich Aksakov and his philosophy of nationalism.] *Bulgarska Misul.* 3 Feb. 1928: 107-118.—The contribution of I. S. Aksakov to the liberation of Bulgaria is not unimportant. He is one of the greatest theorists of nationalism. A nation must have freedom and internal and external independence. It is a psychological entity which contains external form (state, territory, institutions), and internal content (culture, life, tradition), and manifests itself only when these two are combined. Where the state dominates culture, no nation can exist, and vice versa; if there is only national culture but state unity is lacking, then we have nationality—not a nation. The most characteristic trait of his philosophy is spiritual individualism which is very different from the naturalistic individualism professed by his contemporary Konstantin Leont'ev.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

2393. BRIAN-CHANINOV, N. Le Rédempteur Kondratyi Séliwanof et la secte des "Chatrés." [The Redeemer Kondratyi Selivanof and the sect of the

Skoptsii.] *Mercure de France.* 218(762) Mar. 15, 1930: 587-602.—This article deals with the career of the founder of the Russian sect of *Skoptsii (Castrati)*, Kondratyi Selivanof, whose activities date from 1759 to his death in 1832. In it are gathered together data on the traditional origin of the sect, apparently an outgrowth of the orgiastic practices of the *Khlysty*, and on Selivanof's relations with Paul and with Alexander I, whose reign ushered in an era of erratic mystical excitement in Russian governmental and well-to-do middle class circles. Selivanof claimed to be at once the new incarnation of Christ and the supposedly murdered Peter III. He spent 20 years in Siberia (1775-1795) but thereafter, even when the government seriously discouraged *Sko-petz* propaganda, the founder was treated with marked indulgence.—*A. Baltzy.*

2394. KHONTGARIAN, A. Tzaragan Rhousas-dane yev H. H. Tashnagtzoutune. [Czarist Russia and the A. R. Federation.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 8(12) Oct. 1930: 85-95.—The czarist government under the stern hand of Stolypin (the minister of the interior) was alarmed over the situation of Transcaucasia in 1908. Not trusting the reports of the viceroy (Prince Vorontzoff-Dashkoff), whom he accused of being an Armenophile, he is informed through his spies that the Armenians have a revolutionary organization which is sponsoring terrorist plots against the czar. All this is denied in the reports of the viceroy which have just been published by the Soviet government. (Red Archives Series, #35.)—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

2395. PUSINO, IVAN. Die Kultur der Renaissance in Italien und in Russland. [The civilization of the Renaissance in Italy and in Russia.] *Hist. Z.* 140(1) 1929: 23-56.—This is an attempt at a comparative study of the Russian and the Italian renaissance movements. The period of the Russian renaissance is that between the beginning of the 19th century and the out-

break of the Russian Revolution. In many respects it is similar to the Italian renaissance. The Russian intelligentsia may be compared to the Italian humanists; intellectual activity was confined more to art, literature, and religion than to systematic philosophy; both the Italian and the Russian movements were based on universal human elements arising out of an essentially optimistic philosophy.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 2-14287, 14290, 14322, 15887, 15945; 2868, 3339)

2396. NANI, UMBERTO. Pilsudski (1867-1930). *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1400) Jul. 16, 1930: 229-243.—*J. C. Russell.*

2397. PRZEZDZIECKI, RENAUD. Ambasciatori Veneti in Polonia. [Venetian ambassadors in Poland.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 93-108.—*C. Brinton.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 2008, 2216, 2219, 2311, 2413)

2399. BEES, NIKOS A. Νικήτα Σταματελοπούλου ή Νικηταρά ἀπομνημονεύματα αυτοσχέδια ἐκ καταγραφῆς Γεωργίου Τερτσέτη. [Improvised memoirs of Niketas Stamatelopoulos or Niketarás written down by Georgios Tertsetes.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 3 (1) 1930: 163-196.—The Zantiote poet and scholar, Tertsetes, who wrote the memoirs of Kolokotronis, wrote down also from dictation those of another famous captain of the War of Independence, Niketarás, nicknamed "the Turk-eater." They are preserved in the National Library of Paris in a manuscript copy made by Brunet de Presle, of which a copy is printed here. Niketarás relates his birth in a hamlet between Mistrá and Kalamata, his residence at Zante, his famous battle with Dramali's Turks in the pass of Dervenaki in 1822 and the events of 1823, where the narrative stops. Bees has added a number of explanatory notes.—*William Miller.*

2400. COMBE, ÉT. Alexandrie musulmane. Notes de topographie et d'histoire de la ville depuis la conquête arabe jusqu'à nos jours. [Mohammedan Alexandria: topographical and historical notes on the city from the Arab conquest to the present.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Égypte*. 16 (4) Jun. 1929: 269-292.—Up to the middle ages Alexandria had derived considerable advantage from being situated between the Mediterranean and Lake Mareotis. The neglect of the alimentation of the lake destroyed its utility, however, although the French made some use of it in capturing Alexandria in 1798. The cutting of the dikes of the Alexandria Canal by the English in 1801 and again in 1807 in order to isolate the French in Alexandria only partially succeeded, but the city's water supply was ruined. It remained for Mohammed Ali Pasha to begin the repair of the dikes of the canal in 1808, preparatory to the building of the great Mahmoudia Canal.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

2401. DJORDJEVIĆ, TIHOMIR. Negri u našoj zemlji. [Negroes in our land.] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva*. 7-8 (3-4) 1930: 303-307.—During the Turkish invasion African Negroes entered Serbia as soldiers or slaves. Some remained after the disappearance of the Turks, and a few Negro families, called "Arabs," still survive at Dulcigno and Staj near Antivari, while there are traces of their passage through Serbia in the national ballads, traditions, and place names.—*William Miller.*

2402. EMERIT, MARCEL. Sur la condition des esclaves dans l'ancienne Roumanie. [The condition of slaves in ancient Rumania.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 7 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 129-133.—Slavery in

2398. RUTKOWSKI, JAN. Gospodarcze podłożo rozbiorów Polski. [The economic reasons of Poland's dismemberment.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 236-245.—The military weakness of Poland in the 18th century was the immediate "inner" cause of its fall. This lack of military readiness was due to budgetary insufficiency; the state was not able, for financial reasons, to build up an army to defend the country against powerfully armed neighbors. The hopeless state of finances was a result of a deficient organization of the treasury, and of an economic decline, particularly in agriculture. The central diet and the provincial "little diets" in Poland were the battlefield where the nobility, magnates, and large estate owners fought for their interests. The cooperation of three factors, economic, political, and moral weakness, were the "inner" causes of Poland's partition. That, however, would have been insufficient to bring about Poland's ruin without the desire of conquest on the part of her three neighbors.—*O. Eisenberg.*

Rumania is a comparatively recent institution. All the slaves were foreigners, "Tartars" or "gypsies," the former evidently prisoners of war. A document of 1480 distinguishes the one class from the other; but in the 16th century the "gypsies" had become so numerous that their name was a synonym for "slaves." These slaves were bought and sold like cattle and transmissible by gift or will or as a dowry. Their price had diminished by 1583, but in 1774 the child of a "gypsy" was exchanged for seven buffaloes; they were usually sold by whole "encampments" wholesale, but sometimes separately, provided that husband and wife were not separated, and a "gypsy" could not, without permission, marry the slave of another master. Otherwise there might be a dispute about the ownership of the children. No custom limited their labor, and they had no right to wages; but the slaves of the nobles were better treated than those of the monasteries. In 1808 those of the monastery of Strimba revolted. In 1847 Prince Bibescu emancipated the slaves of the bishoprics and monasteries of Wallachia without compensation; Michael Sturdza had emancipated all slaves in Moldavia in 1844. In 1855 Barbu Stirbei imitated his example in Wallachia, allowing the owners ten ducats compensation for each slave.—*William Miller.*

2403. JORGA, N. Secrétaires et ministres français en Roumanie. [French secretaries and ministers in Rumania.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 7 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 136-139.—Till the end of the 17th century Italian was the language of diplomacy in South-Eastern Europe. Poland introduced the use of French, and the Phanariote princes of Wallachia and Moldavia employed Frenchmen as secretaries, usually merchants. Two became ministers, Count Gaspary de Bellevall and the Marquis de Saint-Aulaire. The former was minister of foreign affairs to Constantine Ypsilanti, prince of Wallachia, in 1803; the latter, who succeeded him ultimately, was at first the tutor of Ypsilanti's three sons who started the movement for Greek independence in 1821.—*William Miller.*

2404. KOSTIĆ, MITA. Ustanak Srba i Arbanasa u St. Srbiji protiv Turaka 1737-1739 i seoba u Ugarsku. [The rising of the Serbs and Albanians against the Turks in 1737-1739 and the emigration to Hungary.] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva*. 7-8 (3-4) 1930: 203-235.—From fresh documents the author describes this insurrection, organized by the civil and ecclesiastical chiefs of the Serbs and the Albanian tribe of the Clementi, till its collapse owing to the withdrawal of Austrian support. The leaders then retired to Northern Serbia and ultimately settled in Serbia and the Banat.—*William Miller.*

2405. RÜDIGER, HERMANN. Raimund Fried-

rich Kaindl. Zum Tode des karpathendeutschen Forschers und Führers. [Raimund Friedrich Kaindl. On the death of the specialist and guide in Carpathian-German affairs.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (7) Apr. 1930: 216–218.—Kaindl, professor in Czernowitz and Graz, was especially prominent as historian of the Germans in South Eastern Europe, 1866–1930. The article contains a bibliography of Kaindl's writings.—*Karl Thalheim*.

2406. RYPKA, J. Weitere Beiträge zur Korrespondenz der Hohen Pforte mit Bohdan Chmiel'nyč-kyj. [Further contributions to the correspondence of the Sublime Porte with Bogdan Chmielnicki.] *Arch. Orientální*. 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 262–283.—The author gives three Turkish documents in facsimile, transcription, and translation (into German), which will enable scholars the better to understand some of the problems connected with the correspondence of the Sublime Porte with Chmielnicki, a Cossack hetman, in the 17th century. These documents have previously been studied by Hruševskij, Kostomarov, and Bucinskij, and some of them, at least, are included in *Kodex Göttingen*.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

2407. SIGALAS, A. 'Ανέκδοτα έγγραφα ἀφορῶντα εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν τῶν κοτ'αμπάσηδων. [Unpublished documents regarding the election of the primates.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 3 (1) 1930: 69–88.—Six documents, ranging from 1776 to 1814, about the election of the Greek primates of Syra, asking for the usual tribute from the island and the customary *pourboire* of 550 *grosia* for the Turkish aga.—*William Miller*.

2408. TSOPOTOS, DEMETRIOS K. Ἡ Θεσσαλομαγνησία (Πήλιον) καὶ τὸ φρούριον τοῦ Βόλου κατὰ τὴν ἐπανάστασιν τοῦ 1821. [Thessalomagnesia (Pelion) and the fort of Volo during the insurrection of 1821.] *Θεσσαλικά Χρονικά*. 1 1930: 23–54.—Tsakaloff and Anthimos Gazes prepared the people of Pelion for the insurrection, which broke out at Makrynitsa and Zeochnia in May, 1821; the official seal of this Magnesian movement is preserved in the Historical Museum of Athens. Mahmud Dramali suppressed the rising except at Trikeri, where Karatassos commanded and where Kolettes, the future prime minister, sought refuge after the capture of Euboea by the Turks. Throughout the war the Turkish base was the fort of Volo, supported by the ample produce of the Thessalian plain. Karatassos fled to Skiathos in 1823 and Trikeri surrendered; but in 1827 Captain Hastings with the *Karteria* bombarded Volo with hot-shot—an achievement of which the writer had an oral account from an aged eyewitness many years ago.—*William Miller*.

2409. VARANDIAN, M. Badmoutian Anheraz-hēshdoutune. [The necessity of history.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8 (12) Oct. 1930: 50–56.—The numerous attempts made for the deliverance of the Armenians from the Turkish yoke can be compared with the war of independence of the Greeks, Italians, Poles, and Irish. If the hopes of Armenian leaders fell short of realization it was not due to their short-sightedness, nor to their unwillingness to sacrifice their lives, but primarily to their isolation from the outside world. For decades they labored against heavy odds, entirely cut off from the West. A careful study of history also shows that their efforts did not result in dismal failure and were not without fruits.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

2410. WALTER, M. Die Kolonie Endsche in Bulgarien. Zum Gedächtnis ihres deutschen Gründers, P. Franz Krings, und ihres deutschen Bürgermeisters Joseph Schnell. [The German colony Endsche in Bulgaria. In memory of its German founder, Father Franz Krings, and its German burgomaster, Joseph Schnell.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (7) Apr. 1930: 223–225.—The German colony Endsche in Bulgaria was founded in 1899 by Father Franz Krings from the Rhineland, 1873–1928.—*Karl Thalheim*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 2–15733, 15735, 16476, 16483, 16487, 16675, 16678, 16777; 1263, 1267, 2270, 3044, 3057–3058, 3064, 3382)

2411. BESSON, MAURICE. Le gouverneur Pierre Barthélémy David, fondateur du Podor. [Governor Pierre Barthélémy David, founder of Podor.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 445–448.—The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneers of French expansion in Africa. Born in 1711, he became director general of the factory operated by the French Company of the Indies at the mouth of the Senegal at the age of 27. His great achievement was breaking up smuggling carried on by the English by opening like operations against them and worsting them at their own game. He likewise carried on extensive explorations, extending French power in the Gorée hinterland, and later was transferred to the Ile de France, which he successfully defended against attack by the English. He returned home in 1753, held a responsible executive position with the Company in Paris until its dissolution ten years later, then entered commerce in Marseilles, was ruined by the Revolution, and died penniless in 1795.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

2412. BOURBON, PRINCE de SIXTE. La prise d'Alger. [The conquest of Algiers.] *Rev. Catholique d. Inst. et du Droit*. 68 (2) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 97–124.

2413. CALASCIBETTA, G. B. La setta As-Sanūsia. Origine, eventi e influenza politico-religiosa. [The Sanūsī sect, its origin, development and political-religious influence.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 61–71.—After being seriously affected in the first centuries A.H. by rationalism, Islam found its salvation in the appearance of mysticism or Sufism. This became the starting point of fraternities and with them an Islamic clergy arose. These fraternities were not only of a religious and moral character but also social and political. Forming various sects, they soon spread over the Islamic world. Among the better known are the Wahhābites, famous by their recent attacks in Arabia, and the sect of Sanūsī created by Mūhammad ben Ali as-Sanūsī el Chebir (born 1787). This sect like the Wahhābites represents the first movement of Islamic reforms. From its very outset it has borne a political and economic character and attempted to get the Bedouins of Hedjaz in its service and to dominate the caravan roads between Mecca and Medina. Opposed by the Turks, the Sanūsī were obliged to retire into Cyrenaica where they established an autonomous state. Here again they had many conflicts with the neighboring French colonies. Defeated by the French, the Sanūsī withdrew. Later on they met the Italians on the frontiers of Libya after their victories over the Turks. There were frequent fights between them in Tripoli and the Sanūsī were finally subjugated by the Italians. In spite of these defeats the Sanūsī continue as a considerable spiritual force among the Moslems in the inner regions of the Sahara and the neighboring colonies.—*O. Eisenberg*.

2414. CHARLIER, VICE-AMIRAL. Du Quesne et les bombardements d'Alger de 1682–1683. [Du Quesne and the bombardments of Algiers, 1682–1683.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 79 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 204–215.—Deals with Abraham Du Quesne, famous Protestant general under Louis XIV, and his activities in the Mediterranean, the coast of Algiers particularly, to put an end to the Algerian piratical expeditions, which ended (1684) in a treaty by which the pirates pledged peace for one hundred years. The life of Du Quesne ended as sadly as it had been glorious due to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the violation of the treaty by the Algerians in 1688. That same year (1688) the old general died of apoplexy.—*Q. Breen*.

2415. MANGEOT, GÉNÉRAL. Le siège d'Agadès. [The siege of Agadès.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(8) Aug. 1930: 479-482.—El Hadj Mohamed Allane, one of the foremost merchants of Tunis, was plundered and made captive by the tribesmen of the northern Sahara while leading a caravan through the country during the breakdown of authority accompanying the opening of the World War. He regained his independence and recovered some of his goods following the victorious siege carried on by the French against the native rebels at Agadès.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2416. MEYNIER, O. Autour de la réoccupation du Fezzan. [Recollections raised by the reoccupation of Fezzan.] *Afrique Française.* 40(8) Aug. 1930: 433-435.—When the Italians conquered Ghat in August, 1914, they found the French occupying the neighboring oasis of El Barkat. Rather than engage in unseemly controversy which might become dangerous to both parties because of the presence of hordes of natives, the matter was referred home and when France agreed to yield, the withdrawal of her forces was marked by the utmost good will between French and Italian officers, one of the former being the author. Subsequently, the Italians evacuated Ghat because unable to hold that distant outpost and, rather than fight their way to the coast, they retreated across French territory to the west. The Senussists thereupon attacked Algeria and were repulsed only with great difficulty.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2417. PANNIER, J. Les Protestants français et l'Algérie. [The French Protestants and Algeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 146-203.—Four episodes are discussed: (1) Villegagnon, school-mate of John Calvin at Paris, the first Frenchman to figure in the history of French Protestantism and in that of Algeria (1541); (2) three ministerial captives in Algeria (1687); (3) Jeanbon-

Saint André, consul-general (1796-1798); (4) the first pastors in Algeria after the conquest (1830-40). The last episode is the most important.—*Q. Breen.*

2418. STANDING, PERCY CROSS. France and North Africa: 1830-1930. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(773) May 1930: 629-637.—An historical survey of French conquest and expansion in North Africa from 1830 to 1930 with particular emphasis on military events. Attention is called to the origin of the foreign legion and the native levies.—*John E. Bebout.*

2419. TAUXIER, LOUIS. Chronologie des rois Bambaras. [The chronology of Bambara kings.] *Outre-Mer.* 2(2) Jun. 1930: 119-130.—Among the most powerful rulers of the Senegal and Niger valleys have been the Bambara kings of Ségou and Kaarta. Various attempts have been made to trace their history, but only recently has definite source material on the subject become available through the translation of the chronicles of Qualata by Paul Marty, the eminent interpreter of Moslem life to the French. These cover the past two centuries and many entries bear on the Bambaras. They also contain astronomical observations and references to earthquakes which have been found remarkably accurate by the Abbé Moreux, director of the observatory at Bourges, who checked them. It is therefore a safe assumption that the political information is reliable and we are thus provided with historical data of the first importance in the study of north African history.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2420. UNSIGNED. Denfert-Rochereau en Algérie (1860-1864). [Denfert-Rochereau in Algeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 245-249.—Sketch of the rapid and brilliant rise of Denfert-Rochereau, born of Protestant parents, 1833. Engineer in the French army, colonel and governor, member of the Chamber of Deputies, he was also one of the presbyterial council of Blida.—*Q. Breen.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 2294, 2297, 2305, 2306, 2308, 2320, 2325, 2345, 2348, 2363, 2367, 2548, 2551, 2609, 2680, 2974-2975, 3037, 3098-3099, 3115, 3151, 3187, 3210, 3450)

2421. ADAMIC, LOUIS. The "assassin" of Wilson. *Amer. Mercury.* 21(82) Oct. 1930: 138-146.—The collapse and later death of Wilson have been attributed by the I. W. W. to an incident which occurred in Seattle in 1919. Members of the I. W. W. lined a portion of the route over which Wilson passed and stood in complete silence—an impressive contrast to the cheering crowds elsewhere. This action was the final straw which caused Wilson's collapse.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2422. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Portrait of an empty barrel. *Harpers Mag.* 161(964) Sep. 1930: 425-434.—John Adam's characterization of John Hancock as "an empty barrel" is used as the basis of a thorough discussion why no biographer has produced a critical and successful life of Hancock. It is not a case for the "debunker," since "the balloon lies punctured and empty, a mere uninviting bit of shrivelled rubber which we cannot inflate and float again in any way." Hancock's "two chief resources were his money and his gout, the first always used to gain popularity, and the second to prevent his losing it." A study based on exhaustive research is needed.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

2423. ADAMS, RANDOLPH G. A new library of American revolutionary records. *Current Hist.* 33(2) Nov. 1930: 234-238.—The revolutionary manuscripts of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan now comprise the papers of Lord Shelburne, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord George Germain, and General Thomas Gage. These papers contain invaluable material.—*Philip Davidson.*

2424. BAHMER, ROBERT H. The Colorado gold

rush and California. *Colorado Mag.* 7(6) Nov. 1930: 222-229.—News of the Pike's Peak discoveries appeared in the California newspapers Oct. 1, 1858. The California editors were not so easily stampeded by the rumors as the eastern editors. Many of the Pike's Peakers, who found no gold, pushed on to California.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2425. BAYER, HENRY G. French names in our geography. *Romanic Rev.* 21(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 195-203.—The influence of the French upon all parts of the U. S. is shown by French names of localities, rivers, lakes, and islands given in this article. The article itself is composed of selections from the author's forthcoming work entitled *French Names in the Geography of the United States*. Part I is to contain 5,000 names, and Part II is to give 600 French names in the ethnology of the American Indian. The author attempts to trace the transition of these names by corruption and anglicization.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

2426. BOYD, ROBERT K. How the Indians fought: A new era in skirmish fighting. *Minnesota Hist.* 11(3) Sep. 1930: 299-304.—The elements of the skirmish drill in use today are derived from the Sioux Indian, whose manner of fighting in the open was an outgrowth of his traditional way of stalking prairie animals. The author is a survivor of the battle of Birch Cooley (Sep. 1, 1862), where the Sioux warriors, crowned with grass turbans, advanced creeping on the open ground while the whites made conspicuous targets of themselves.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

2427. BRADFORD, MARY D. Memoirs of Mary

D. Bradford. *Wisconsin Mag. of Hist.* 14 (1) Sep. 1930: 3-47.—A story of farm life in Wisconsin during the 1850's.—*W. E. Smith.*

2428. BRANDT, LUCAS. Pioneer days on the Big Thompson. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 179-183.—When Brandt came to Colorado in March, 1867, the Union Pacific train was delayed nine days by a snow-storm near Central City, Nebraska. The first white settler on the Big Thompson was a Mexican, Mariano Modena, who married a Flathead squaw. In 1867 there were about 25 ranches engaged in producing hay, stock, and potatoes. The stage station at the crossing of the Big Thompson on the Denver and Salt Lake line usually kept eight horses and was known as Namaqua post office until it was discontinued in 1878.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2429. BRUNHOUSE, R. L. The effect of the Townshend acts in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (216) Oct. 1930: 355-373.—Dickinson's *Farmer's Letters* aimed to show the danger of allowing any precedent of parliamentary taxation to be established. Unlike Paine, he was calm, dignified, and sagacious in temperament and in treatment. Early in 1768 the Pennsylvania assembly urged the repeal of the Townshend acts. The Philadelphia merchants were slow to adopt non-importation agreements, and only did so reluctantly when driven to it by threats of boycotts and mob violence. They finally agreed to non-importation in March, 1769, but the agreement broke down in September, 1770.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2430. CHAPIN, HOWARD M. The early use of flags in New England. *Old-Time New Engl.* 21 (2) Oct. 1930: 60-73.—The earliest distinctive flag in New England was a modification of the usual English flag—the red cross of St. George was removed from the white canton on the plea that it exhibited superstition. Many other flags were used later, most of them being insignia of various militia companies. The lack of good descriptions and trustworthy reproductions makes exact information difficult to obtain. (Illustrations.)—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2431. CRALL, F. F. A half century of rivalry between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 237-255.—In the early days Wheeling challenged Pittsburgh for the commercial leadership of the Ohio valley. The National Road threatened for a time to give Wheeling the supremacy, but with the decline of this highway and the coming of the canal and railway eras, Pittsburgh, whose commerce and industry were more highly developed, rapidly outdistanced her rival, and now Wheeling is proud to be called "a little Pittsburgh."—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2432. CRESSON, W. P. Francis Dana: an early envoy of trade. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 717-735.—Sent by congress to the Russian court following publication of the terms of the Armed Neutrality, Dana gave proof of his diplomatic capacity in his recognition of the fact that commercial intercourse was the surest basis of common interest between a great dynastic state and a struggling republic. During the winter of 1781-2 he was mainly occupied in elaborating the articles of a commercial treaty which was to prepare the readjustments that American commerce must encounter during the transition from a colonial to a free commercial power. His conviction was that the future relations between the United States and Europe would be commercial rather than political; hence his desire to appeal to the interests rather than the political sympathies of the commercial powers. It was his inability to enter into negotiations on these matters with the Russian authorities, rather than resentment at the slights and limitations involved by his unrecognized position, that caused his discontent. He communicated to Adams his belief that the French minister was intriguing to interpose France between Russia and the United States as a carrying nation, and the failure of his negotiations was

an important factor in confirming the latter's suspicion of Vergennes.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2433. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. The seacoast in North Carolina history, 1763-1789. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 433-442.—The development of North Carolina has been vitally handicapped by a seashore skirted by an almost continuous stretch of sand-reefs which form three treacherous promontories—Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear. Not one port or inlet, satisfactory for ocean-borne commerce, existed on its 300-mile coast. Only three inlets could be navigated by vessels of moderate size—the mouth of the Cape Fear river, endangered by Cape Fear, Frying Pan Shoals, and sand banks, and having a depth of 10 feet at low water; Old Topsail Inlet, situated near the village of Beaufort and having a low-water depth of 12 feet; and Ocracoke Inlet, 30 miles from Cape Hatteras, having a low-water depth of 13 or 14 feet, but handicapped by a swash in Pamlico Sound with only 9 feet of water. After the Revolution efforts were made by the state government and by individuals to improve existing channels and harbors by erecting markers and regulating pilots and to create artificially new facilities such as canals and inlets; but the various efforts failed to reduce the dangers to life and commerce or to free the state from expensive transportation and blighting provincialism.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2434. DAVIS, MRS. ELBERT M. By invitation of Mrs. Wilkinson. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 145-181.—This article presents General James Wilkinson in a more favorable light than he has ordinarily appeared.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2435. DELLENBAUGH, FREDERICK S. The canyon of Lodore. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 195-201.—This beautiful canyon is cut by the Green River through the Uintah Mountains in northwestern Colorado. The author accompanied Major Powell on his exploration of it 60 years ago. Powell named it after a poem by Southey. The description of this trip contains an account of the disaster befalling one of the four boats used.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2436. DE SMETS. Sioux peace mission of 1868 and the journal of Charles Galpin. *Mid-America.* 13 (2) Oct. 1930: 141-163.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2437. DEWEY, EDWARD H. Football and the American Indians. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 736-740.—The Indians' game was not unlike rugby, and its prevalence in most of the important tribes shows its general popularity. Variations of the game were indigenous to the American tribes, but there is evidence that the game resembling rugby was introduced by Europeans during the colonization period. The colonists' game of "stool-ball" was a slight variation of the Indians' sport.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2438. DOWNES, R. C. Problems of trade in early western Pennsylvania. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 261-271.—These problems were mainly concerned with inadequate markets and transportation facilities, and were solved by the development of transportation, especially by steamboat traffic down the Ohio and the Mississippi.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2439. FERNALD, HELEN CLARK. Sketches of Old Lexington. *Stone & Webster J.* 47 (3) Sep. 1930: 329-349.

2440. FISK, HARVEY E. Fisk & Hatch, bankers and dealers in government securities, 1862-1885. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 706-722.—Fisk & Hatch, New York bankers, were among the largest distributors of government bonds during the Civil War, and they financed the construction of the Central Pacific and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2441. FOSSUM, PAUL R. Early milling in the Cannon River valley. *Minnesota Hist.* 11 (3) Sep. 1930: 271-282.—In southern Minnesota, between Northfield

and Faribault, flour milling was extensively developed in the seventies and eighties. The area is an important "source of modern milling methods," for here Nicholas and Edmond LaCroix, in the employ of Alexander Faribault, introduced the process of middlings purification. The Minneapolis millers took full advantage of the new methods of milling hard winter wheat.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

2442. GHODES, CLARENCE. Aspects of idealism in early New England. *Philos. Rev.* 39 (6) Nov. 1930: 537-555.

2443. GILLINGHAM, HAROLD E. Benjamin Lehman, a Germantown cabinetmaker. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (216) Oct. 1930: 289-306.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2444. HAFEN, L. R. (ed.) The reception of Colorado's first governor. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 233-235.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2445. HAFEN, LEROY R. Raton Pass, an historic highway. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 219-221.—Raton Pass has had great military importance both nationally and internationally. It was crossed by Pedro Villasur's anti-French expedition (1720), Don Facundo Melgares' anti-Pike expedition (1806), Stephen Kearney's anti-Mexican expedition (1821), and the First Colorado Volunteers' anti-Confederate attack (1862).—*P. S. Fritz.*

2446. HAMILTON, CHARLES S. Memoirs of the Mexican War. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (1) Sep. 1930: 63-92.—Hamilton received his appointment as second lieutenant in 1845 and went by canal across Ohio to Cincinnati and by steamer to Matamoras, where he fought in the Mexican War under General Worth. At Buena Vista General Taylor won a victory with his army as a result of physical strength and great bravery. He was a plain, honest, brave man whose death saved him from political ruin at the hands of wily politicians. He lacked the intuitive skill of a great general. General Winfield Scott, won the battle of Cerro Gordo as a result of military skill and science. His triumphant march to Mexico City was marred only by the useless and costly charge on Molino del Rey. His excessive vanity and quarrelsomeness prevented him from being a perfect soldier. The American army quit Mexico gladly, but not before many of the soldiers had paid visits to various places of historic or natural interest.—*W. E. Smith.*

2447. HUNT, LIVINGSTON. Herman Melville as a naval historian. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 39 (153) Sep. 1930: 22-30.

2448. JACKSON, MARJORIE GORDON. The beginning of British trade at Michilimackinac. *Minnesota Hist.* 11 (3) Sep. 1930: 231-270.—A detailed study, for the period prior to the formation of the Northwest Company, of the fur trade centering at the Mackinac post. From 1760 to 1774 the northwestern trade witnessed a political "struggle to secure from the imperial government trading regulations favorable to Canadian methods of trade" and, on the economic side, an attempt to develop an organization suited to Canadian conditions. Landmarks in the political struggle are the inauguration of provincial control in 1768 and the extension of the limits of Quebec in 1774; while the chief economic tendencies are the British adoption of French trading methods and the combination of the western traders. An important cause leading toward the organization of a strong company to carry on the western trade was the need for large investments of capital, occasioned by the credit system, the expansion of trading areas, exploration, the administration of justice, and other burdens that the trader was obliged to accept. Numerous temporary combinations, which the author analyzes in detail, indicate the general trend up to 1775; some years were to pass, however, before the Northwest Company took final shape. The Montreal-

Mackinac group, led by Benjamin Frobisher, was the most active body in promoting, both politically and economically, the advance of the industry. "Perhaps the experience gained in the political conflict cemented friendships and established habits of coöperation that led to the economic combination of later years."—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

2449. JENKINS, ELIZABETH. How the kindergarten found its way to America. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (1) Sep. 1930: 48-62.—Froebel's theories of education of children in kindergarten schools were introduced by the charming, beautiful, and talented Mrs. Carl Schurz, when she undertook, to educate her own child and the children of her neighbors in Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1856-1858. She was a pupil of Froebel in Hamburg, a sister of Madame Ronge, who established the first kindergarten in Manchester, England, and the sister of Adolf Meyer, an enthusiastic kindergarten propagandist. She inspired Elizabeth Peabody, and assisted her husband, Carl Schurz, in the preparation of his published papers.—*W. E. Smith.*

2450. JOHNSON, HIRAM A. A letter from a Colorado mining camp in 1860. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 192-195.—New Nevada City, Colorado, was described by Johnson in this document of July, 1860, which was a public letter to his friends in Whiteside County, Illinois.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2451. KENDALL, JOHN S. Historical collections in New Orleans. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 463-476.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2452. KINGSTON, C. S. The North Idaho annexation issue. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21 (2) Apr. 1930: 133-138; (3) Jul. 1930: 204-217; (4) Oct. 1930: 281-293.—*W. E. Smith.*

2453. LEWIS, LLOYD. Taps for the cavalry. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (80) Aug. 1930: 409-416.—The last important use of cavalry was in the American Civil War, where it was popularized particularly by the activities of General Stuart. Actually, a detailed analysis of cavalry engagements shows that that branch of the service was never very effective in the Civil War. For the most part it was picturesque rather than useful, and the infantry did the real work. Some of the better generals, such as Sherman, had little respect for the cavalry and paid it little attention.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2454. LOOMIS, CHARLES P. Activities of the North Carolina Farmers' Union. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 443-462.—Though the Farmers' Union sought to keep out of partisan politics, its influence was exerted chiefly through political means. The State Advisory Council and, after 1910, a special legislative committee sought to obtain desired legislation by petitioning representatives, by conducting lobbies at Raleigh and Washington, and by sending questionnaires to candidates. The most effective means was the use of lobbies, whose expenses were met out of a legislative fund. The Union exerted influence in the passage of laws to improve greatly the educational system, to establish a State Bureau of Markets, to compel fertilizer companies to print the ingredients of fertilizer upon the sacks, etc. In national affairs, the North Carolina Union helped secure the passage of the Parcel Post act and rural credit measures; many of the leaders opposed the entrance of the United States into the World War. Extensive cooperation in buying fertilizer, supplies, and farm machinery, in marketing crops, and in operating grain mills, creameries, cotton warehouses, and gins saved money for the farmers. In 1910, the office of the state business agent handled \$231,626.18; more cooperative business was done through county and local agencies than through the state agent. The Union sought to limit the size of the cotton crops and to stimulate a live-at-home program among the farmers. Numerous meetings, rallies, picnics, and barbecues provided social recreation; and intensive efforts were

made to educate the farmers in better methods of farming and in cooperation. The Union also gave the farmers additional experience in the mechanics of organization.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2455. LOUNSBURY, RALPH G. Yankee trade at Newfoundland. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 607-626.—Although an incidental part of New England commerce, the Newfoundland trade was of great significance in the development of the island and in the evolution of English settlement there. It was of value to New England in providing a market for its products in exchange for fish and bills of exchange on London, in furnishing a continuous and suitable supply of immigrant labor from seamen and fishermen, many of them Irish deserting from English vessels, and in serving as an *entrepôt* for the clandestine exchange of enumerated plantation commodities for foreign prohibited goods.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2456. McCLURG, VIRGINIA. The making of Mesa Verde into a National Park. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 216-219.—The Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America worked consistently for the preservation of this wonderful group of ruins. Especially valuable was their correction of the erroneous description of the proposed national park, which, if unnoticed, would have left the cliff dwellings outside the park.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2457. MacDONALD, WILLIAM. Tariff laws in American history. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1095-1099.

2458. MILLAR, MOORHOUSE F. X. Bellarmine and the American constitution. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 361-375.—The author strongly believes that the framers of the American constitution were directly and considerably indebted to the writings of Cardinal Bellarmine, but here attempts merely to establish that the more fundamental and characteristic teachings of Bellarmine on state, law, and government are the same as those which were acted upon by the farmers of the constitution and by those who were responsible for its "successful" interpretation, the broad views of Marshall rather than the "strict construction" of Jefferson.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2459. MONAGHAN, FRANK. Stephen Moylan in the American Revolution. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 481-486.—Moylan was the most distinguished Irish Catholic who fought on the colonial side in the American Revolution. He came to Philadelphia in 1768 and successfully engaged in commerce and shipping. With the outbreak of the Revolution, Moylan joined the American forces and became muster-master general, later quartermaster general, and in 1778 succeeded Pulaski in command of the American cavalry. After the surrender of Cornwallis ill health ended his active service and he retired to Philadelphia, where he died in 1811. He was made a brigadier-general by brevet in 1783.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2460. NEVIN, FLEMING. The liquor question in colonial and revolutionary war periods. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 195-201.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2461. NEWSOME, A. R. Correspondence of John C. Calhoun, George McDuffie and Charles Fisher, relating to the presidential campaign of 1824. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 477-504.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2462. NEWTON, JANE E. A forgotten chapter of Confederate history. *J. Patent Office Soc.* 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 248-258.—Records of Rufus R. Rhodes as head of the confederate patent office.—*E. Cole.*

2463. O'GRADY, JOHN. Irish colonization in the United States. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 387-407.—It was free land that attracted the immigrant to America and for more than a century exercised a profound influence upon the outlook of the

American people. For the Irish immigrants who came to the U. S. early in the 19th century there were few opportunities in the cities; between 1820 and 1840 the digging of canals was the most important labor of the Irish immigrant. Most of the canals and railroads in America before the Civil War were built with Irish labor; this gave them an opportunity to acquire land and to settle it. But with the great development of American industries in the 1840's and 1850's the cities offered greater opportunities for the immigrant and the Irish, in Europe an agricultural people, filled the slums of the great American cities. Under the leadership of D'Arcy McGee a movement was inaugurated to build Irish settlements in the West, but this came to little because of the hostility of Archbishop Hughes. Yet it later exercised considerable influence upon those who successfully directed Irish Catholics to the West: Father Tracy in Nebraska and General Shields in Minnesota.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2464. OLIVER, JOHN W. Pittsburgh's awakening one hundred years ago. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 189-194.—The writer describes the population, education, music and art, and the manufacturing and business developments in Pittsburgh around the year 1830.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2465. O'NEIL, MARION. The maritime activities of the North West Company, 1813 to 1821. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21 (4) Oct. 1930: 243-267.—The Northwest Company had only the great British India Company to compete with for Chinese trade after it eliminated American competition. It sought to ship British goods to the northwestern coast of America, there barter for furs, and then sell the furs to China for the gold of Ophir. Its activities fall into two divisions: The attempt to develop direct trade with China in spite of the British East India Company's monopoly and the arrangement with Americans for the ocean shipments of goods. From 1815 until it united with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, it profitably engaged a firm in Boston to carry its goods from England to Boston, thence to Columbia, and finally to Canton. All furs were taken to England in British ships after the union of the two companies in 1821, but the first company had performed its part in helping to make furs the agent in the extension of trade and navigation to all parts of the world.—*W. E. Smith.*

2466. OWEN, MARGUERITE. Development of civil service reform. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1160-1164.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2467. PARKES, H. B. New England in the seven-teen-thirties. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 397-419.—By this time New Englanders had become consciously Americans though still vying with their English brethren in loyalty to the king. They were still in tutelage to England in literature, philosophy, and political theory. The theological treatises were still predominant, but poetry, fiction, science, and philosophy were making progress. Village sexual morals were those of a primitive people. Blasphemy, irreverence, and Sabbath-breaking were more serious than sexual lapses. Despite the law, people were ceasing to be regular church attendants, and baptisms had fallen in number in spite of facilities offered by the Half-Way Covenant. Bostonian deists and anti-clericals were becoming outspoken while many departures from Calvinist orthodoxy were revealed by the clerical opposition to the Great Awakening. Calvinism was never more dead than in the first 30 years of the 18th century. In this crisis the vast emotional cataclysm of the Great Awakening broke the ice of the glacial period, releasing New England's repressed energies. It is the outstanding landmark in the change from the organized conformity of 1630 to the individualism of 1930, destroying as it did the old unity and leaving the old orthodoxy threatened on all sides. In the resultant religious controversies and excitements

of war was born the generation that made the Revolution, and from the new forces liberated sprang those things for which the world has most cause to be grateful to New England.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2468. PEELING, JAMES H. Governor McKean and the Pennsylvania Jacobins. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (216) Oct. 1930: 320-354.—McKean, a follower of Jefferson, was elected to serve three terms as governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808. Starting out as a pronounced liberal he tended to become more conservative as time passed. Triumphant republicanism brought to the front all the discontent and rabid democracy of the back country. McKean came into conflict with these extremists, whom the writer calls Jacobins, and opposed their measures by frequent vetoes, though some measures were passed over his veto. The cause of the Jacobins was championed by Duane, editor of the *Aurora*. McKean opposed the wave of radicalism for nine years, even at the price of personal popularity.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2469. PELZER, LOUIS. Financial management of the cattle ranges. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 723-741.—During the period from the 1860's to the middle of the 80's there was plenty of pasture in the American range country, and it was possible for individuals or partners to make good money in the cattle industry. From the 80's to the present the industry has been depressed, due to overcrowding on the ranges and overproduction in the market. The cattle industry was changed from an adventure to a business. Joint-stock companies supplied capital, and loans came from the East. But bankruptcies were common. Two examples of large companies in the second period were the Union Cattle Company, which went into receivership in 1888, and the Swan Land & Cattle Company, a Scottish concern, which suffered losses but weathered the storm.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2470. PHILLIPS, RUFUS. Early cowboy life in the Arkansas valley. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 165-179.—Phillips when 18 years old began working on his uncle's ranch near Rocky Ford in 1877. The Todd ranch covered about 500 square miles on both sides of the Arkansas river and frequent fording of it was necessary. The ranch houses were built of adobe or logs with dirt roofs, but attractively furnished inside. The spring round-up, described in detail, began at the Colorado-Kansas line and was directed by a captain elected by the stockmen's association. Each member furnished an outfit of men in proportion to the number of his cattle, with 6 or 8 horses per man and a chuck wagon with a cook. Each cowpuncher had horses trained for different tasks, such as riding the circle, cutting out, and roping. The first step was to round up the cattle in the morning, cut them out for the various day herds in the afternoon, saving the branding until the home ranch was reached, then bedding the herd for the night. Night bedding was carried on by two or three hour shifts of four men riding in different formations depending on whether the night was clear or stormy. A stampede at night was an exciting experience.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2471. RUSSELL, NELSON VANCE. The Indian policy of Henry Hamilton: A re-valuation. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 11 (1) Mar. 1930: 20-37.—The author shows that Indians were used by both sides during the American Revolution and that at the outbreak of hostilities the Americans secured the services of such Indians as were willing to enlist. A number of cases are cited of rewards offered by the colonial legislatures for scalps. A lengthy examination of evidence leads the writer to conclude: "There seems to be no warrant for believing that Henry Hamilton was a hair-buyer, or any more to be censured than other leaders on both sides of the controversy. Much more conclusive evidence must be produced before the British government or any of its officials are finally convicted of offering rewards for scalps,

either in money or in kind, or that they deliberately stirred up the Indians to commit deeds of gross savagery."—*George W. Brown.*

2472. SCOTT, P. G. John W. Prowers, Bent county pioneer. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 183-187.—John Wesley Prowers was born at Westport, Missouri, Jan. 29, 1838. He made 22 round trips across the plains as a freighter, some on his own account, some for Miller's agency, and some for William Bent. He became one of the great stockmen of Colorado and was engaged in ranching, slaughtering, and banking.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2473. SHERMAN, FREDERIC FAIRCHILD. Gilbert Stuart's portraits of George Washington. *Art in Amer. & Elsewhere.* 18 (6) Oct. 1930: 261-270.

2474. SLOSSON, PRESTON W. Warren G. Harding: a revised estimate. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 174-179.—Harding was a professional politician who had no enemies and looked like George Washington. The year of his election was America's "zero hour." These facts account for his election. Any Republican could have been elected over any Democrat, but the election of Harding prevented any split in the party. Even the Bull Moose returned to the old circus tent. The president appointed some very good men to office and some very poor ones, and then let matters drift. Though not dishonest himself, he constantly associated with dishonest men. Not a single act of creative statesmanship was born in the Harding brain and hardly a memorable phrase ever came from the Harding lips. But he knew how to win hearts. He bridged the gap from the passions of wartime to the placid complacency of the Coolidge era of good feeling.—*Philip Davidson.*

2475. STEARNS, BERTHA M. New England magazines for ladies, 1830-1860. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 627-656.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2476. STEARNS, BERTHA MONICA. Early factory magazines in New England. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 685-705.—The *Lowell Offering*, a magazine "written, edited, and published by the female operatives in the mills," made its appearance in 1840. Its object was to improve the Lowell factory girls culturally, and to prove that mill employees were not inferior in their culture. Others followed the example of the Lowell girls; but in 1842 appeared a periodical with a different purpose, the *Factory Girl*, a class-conscious magazine speaking the language of reform. Its example was followed in the appearance of other magazines. The *Lowell Offering* was attacked by these later magazines and ceased publication in 1845, and soon the *Factory Girl* and its kind also disappeared, as the native mill workers were supplanted by foreigners.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

2477. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Historical note on Dimmit county, Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 34 (2) Oct. 1930: 79-90.—Within the experience of persons yet living this south Texas county has been transformed from an important stock country to an important agricultural community, and has become an international and interracial frontier. The principal factors in its transformation have been railroad transportation and the utilization of underground waters.—*William C. Binkley.*

2478. THOMAS, C. S. An argonaut of the Roaring Fork. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 205-216.—Thus is described David R. C. Brown who with his father-in-law, Henry P. Cowenhoven, opened up the Independence Pass trail to Aspen in 1880. Their first trip over this unbroken trail with their two women folks and a loaded wagon is described.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2479. UPHAM, GEORGE B. Burgoyne's great mistake. *New Engl. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 657-680.—If Carleton, cooperating with Burgoyne and contemporaneously with the sending of the latter's flotilla on Lake Champlain, had arranged to menace the Upper Con-

necticut Valley, the odds are large that Stark and the leaders of the Green Mountain Boys would not have marched to Bennington. If the Tories in that region, mostly concentrated in Claremont and Haverhill where there were Anglican parishes, had encouraged this move, this obviously desirable piece of strategy would not have been neglected. The reason that they didn't do this was that they were still cowed by the trial of the Tories at Claremont in December, 1775.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2480. WIEGEL, MRS. C. W. The death of Ouray, chief of the Utes. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1930: 187-191.—Chief Ouray's death on Aug. 24, 1880, after a week's illness with Bright's disease, came at a time when important treaty negotiations with the Utes were under way. At first buried by the Utes according to their customs, he was reinterred in 1925 in the Southern Ute Indian Reservation cemetery.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2481. WINSTON, JAMES E. Notes on commercial relations between New Orleans and Texan ports, 1838-1839. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 34 (2) Oct. 1930: 91-105.—A survey of the economic situation in Texas in 1838 seems to indicate steady development, and seaport towns, notably Galveston, were becoming the center of the improving and expanding business of the

country. Trade between New Orleans and Texas had increased a hundred-fold in 12 months, while that between New Orleans and Mexico was steadily declining in volume and value. But in spite of the manifest interest of the citizens of New Orleans in Texan trade the exports decreased in 1839, while trade between Texas and other ports in the U. S. increased. Part of the explanation seems to lie in the fact that New Orleans merchants reacted more quickly to the depreciation of the Texan treasury notes than did those of the more distant ports. Six statistical tables furnish valuable information concerning the character and the amount of the trade between New Orleans and Texas for these two years.—*William C. Binkley.*

2482. YARMOLINSKY, AVRAHM. A Russian library in Alaska. *Bull. New York Pub. Library.* 34 (9) Sep. 1930: 643-646.—The nucleus of this library, located at Sitka, was formed by the books and maps brought to Alaska by N. P. Rezanov, when in 1804 he came there to inspect the Russian settlements. By 1825 the collection included some 1200 volumes, more than half of them in Russian. After the purchase of the Territory by the U. S. the library was dispersed. Nevertheless, a portion of the original collection is still intact.—*A. Yarmolinsky.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 1985, 2270, 2446, 3075)

2483. DAIREAUX, MAX. Jacques de Liniers et l'indépendance Argentine. [Jacques de Liniers and Argentine independence.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 123-134.—A Frenchman, Jacques de Liniers, may be regarded as one who helped to prepare the way for the development of a movement for Argentine independence. His organization of militia, his recapture of Buenos Aires from the British (1806), and his defeat of Whitelocke (1807) contributed materially to the awakening of Argentine national consciousness. In Argentina on the eve of the revolt against Spain he enjoyed prestige with the nationalist party, was invited to assume command of their forces, and perhaps might have played a great role in the liberation of a continent. He had received unjust treatment at the hands of the Spanish authorities. However, he rejected the advances of the nationalists, moved to organize a force to resist them when their revolt spread in 1810, attempted to flee to Peru after his soldiers had deserted, and finally was captured and executed by the rebels.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

2484. DOUGLAS-IRVINE, HELEN. All the wealth of Potosi. The "silver" age of Potosi lasted a century and made its riches proverbial. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 157-162.

2485. CALDERÓN, FRANCISCO GARCÍA. Simón Bolívar. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (7) Nov. 1930: 320-323.—A laudatory, but excellent brief characterization.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

2486. RUBIO, L. El recuerdo de un "Indiano" a la patrona de Valencia. [The bequest of an "Indian" to the patron of Valencia.] *Rev. de Arch., Bibliot. y Mus.* 33 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 199-213.—To illustrate the importance of the documents contained in section III of the *Papeles de la casa de la Contratación de Sevilla* of the *Archivo General de Indias* known as the *Autos de Bienes de difuntos*, Luis Rubio y Moreno publishes the will (1772) of the governor of Sinaloa and Sonora in Mexico, Juan Claudio de Pinedo, with receipts and extracts from other surrounding papers. A gift to the patron of Valencia, *Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados*, is the focus of interest. Another gift for the founding of a *colegio* in her honor in Lima in 1678 is noted.—*A. S. Aiton.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 2372, 2379-2380, 2532, 3084, 3227, 3250)

2487. BRIDGE, N. CYPRIAN. The Anglo-Belgian military convention. *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 932-936.—The silence in England on Carl Hosse's book on the Anglo-Belgian military convention is to be expected. This book shows England, Belgium, and France to have shared measurably in the responsibility for the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

2488. BRUNTZ, GEORGE C. Propaganda as an instrument of war. *Current Hist.* 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 743-747.—The conflict of 1914-18 was also a war of ideas. The Allies organized an efficient system of propaganda, designed to destroy the morale of the enemy. Organizations in each of the Allied countries, and later the Interallied Board for Propaganda printed leaflets, books, and pictures, and delivered them to the German troops and to the people behind the lines with amazing efficiency. Four phases of this propaganda war are revealed: (1) Through the propaganda of education the German people were made acquainted with the war aims of the Allies; (2) the propaganda of fear reminded the German soldier of the horrors of battle, the tragedy and starvation at home, and the inevitable defeat of the German forces; (3) hope was given the German soldier, if he would desert the German army; (4) late in 1917 the revolutionary propaganda was in full swing. The propagandists suggested that the overthrow of the autocratic government would bring release and freedom, and that peace could be secured through surrender. The weakened morale of the German people, the desertion of German soldiers, and the critical attitude toward the government near the end of the war were, partially at least, due to this efficient propaganda.—*W. O. Brown.*

2489. FAY, SIDNEY B. Pre-war diplomacy and the European press. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 212-217.—The sixth volume of *British Documents on the Origins of the War*, edited by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley, has appeared, covering the period from the Algeiras Conference to the failure of the Haldane mission. Besides throwing new light on the recognized causes of the war, the documents make clear the poisoning influence of the press in both England and Ger-

many. Dispatches indicating German aggression and increased armaments were boldly played up by such papers as the London *Times*. The Kaiser and the people of Germany were aroused by the statements in the British press, while German papers, arousing as they did, the hatred of the English, are equally guilty. Moderate summaries of the German press did not receive the official credence and popular hearing that was accorded the dispatches that emphasized Anglophobe tendencies. British suspicion of Germany is the most important and significant fact that emerges from these 800 pages of documents.—*H. C. Hubbart.*

2490. PRÉVOST, MARCEL, and SUAREZ, GEORGES. La première statue du Maréchal Joffre. [The first statue of Marshal Joffre.] *Rev. de France*, 10 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 171-176.—Before the hotel of the Grand Condé, at Chantilly, the statue of Joffre was dedicated on June 21 last. Joffre and Foch will be compared till the end of time. If the Marne had been lost, it is Joffre and Joffre alone who would have answered for it to the country. Even today many are not sure that France owes the victory to the chief who controlled the operations. His role was too simple. France is apt to forget his greatness because he did not lead her to final victory. Joffre was France's stomach, Foch her fist; but nothing proves that one would have succeeded in the place of the other.—*Julian Park.*

2491. UNSIGNED. Die französische Urkundenveröffentlichung. Anlageplan, Arbeits- und Editionsgrundsätze. [The publication of the French archives:

Plan and principles of collecting and editing.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*, 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 769-778.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

2492. UNSIGNED. Hilfsliste zur Benutzung der britischen Dokumente über den Kriegausbruch 1914. [Table for facilitating the use of the British Documents on the Origin of the War, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*, 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 790-791.—This table contains in three parallel columns the numbers of the documents in the original *Blue Book*, the numbers of the same documents in fuller publication of the *British Documents on the Origin of the War*, and a statement in each case whether the *Blue Book* contained the complete text.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

2493. VON WEGERER, ALFRED. The origins of the World War. An important admission by Poincaré. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1100-1109.—Out of the recent Gerin-Poincaré controversy there comes the admission by Poincaré that the editors of the Yellow Book changed telegrams to give the impressions they wished to convey. He also admits that until 1921 he considered the Russian mobilization of 1914 a defensive move against German and Austrian military preparations which as a matter of fact followed Russia's mobilization. Stella K. Margold here brings in translation documents by Russian military agents which show that during the diplomatic storm of 1912 the general staffs of the entente powers regarded a war likely and prepared for joint action, including an English expeditionary force, against Germany.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 2278, 2319, 2341, 2351, 2589, 2678, 2726, 2731, 2740, 2744, 2965, 2984, 3062, 3276, 3283, 3288, 3322, 3324, 3412, 3414-3415)

2494. BISSING, W. M. v. Zu Cassels Kapitaltheorie. [Cassel's theory of capital.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 33-47.—Although Cassel's *Theory of Social Economy* has attained great popularity because of the apparent ease with which it solves difficult problems, it cannot be said that the solutions are always successful. A careful inspection of his use of the idea of capital disposition indicates that the idea is not new, and has not been logically built into his system of economy. The insertion of the theory of capital disposition in his price theory in order to explain interest results in the evasion of important and difficult problems; and he has also avoided the complexities of social capital versus private capital. It is not certain that his attempt to treat capital disposition and interest as purely economic elements can serve at the same time as a justification of the capitalistic system.—*C. W. Hasek.*

2495. CARELL, ERICH. Methodik und Erkenntnisobjekt einer Theorie der volkswirtschaftlichen Dynamik. Zum gleichlautend betitelten Aufsatz von Emanuel Hugo Vogel. In eigener Sache. [Object and methodology of a theory of economic dynamics. A reply.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 48-56.—In reply to criticisms against him by Emanuel Hugo Vogel in an article with the above title, Carell points out that the theory of national economy has two parts because it deals with two different series of objects. Pure theory is concerned with the meaning and logical relationship of such elements as price, interest, wages, etc., and their significance as magnitudes. Any empirical theory, that is, economic dynamics, has as its

object the determination of cause and effect relationships in the actual course of economic events. Since the objects of the two disciplines are different, their methods must differ. Pure theory is deductive in its procedure, and dynamic theory inductive.—*C. W. Hasek.*

2496. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Moore's Synthetic Economics. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (4) Aug. 1930: 663-679.—The fundamental objective of *Synthetic Economics* is asserted to be the measurement of all types of economic inter-relations which exist, including even partial monopolies and economic friction, without having to restrict analysis by unreal assumptions as to "pure competition" or "static conditions." The mathematical analysis underlying the statistical method employed in *Synthetic Economics*, consists fundamentally in a refined adaptation of Walras' technique for determining, by means of simultaneous equations, the concrete values of certain economic factors which are treated as independent variables. Moore follows the traditional mathematical economics of Cournot and Marshall in which the quantity taken is stated as a function of price demanded. Special emphasis is laid upon elasticity of demand, which is treated under three basic assumptions; (1) that it does not change with prices; (2) that it changes by a constant increment (or decrement) as price changes; or (3) that it changes at a changing rate as price changes—each one of these basic assumptions having its own special demand curve equation. By solving these equations the elasticity of the demand curve itself can be determined as a concrete value. In order to meet the case of the general form of the demand curve $P = F(D)$ (where price is a function of quantity taken), Moore has introduced a new coefficient, the "flexibility of price," which is the reciprocal of the elasticity of demand. The same three assumptions concerning the flexibility of price are made. Ezekiel concludes by criticizing the attempt made in *Synthetic Economics* to "represent all economic relationships in a single set of simultaneous equations statistically de-

rived" from the point of view of (1) the theoretical adequacy of the system, (2) the statistical possibility of carrying it into effect, and (3) the economic and statistical adequacy of the particular technique chosen. "It is exceedingly doubtful if all economic activity can ever be comprehended within the range of fixed mathematical relations."—*A. Bruce Anthony.*

2497. FECHNER, ERICH. Der Begriff des kapitalistischen Geistes und das Schelersche Gesetz vom Zusammenhang der historischen Wirkfaktoren. Vergleich und Ausgleich zwischen Sombart und Max Weber. [The concept of the capitalistic spirit and Scheler's law of the connection between historic causal factors. Discussion of the views of Sombart and Max Weber.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(1) 1930: 93-120.—The concepts of the capitalistic spirit as given by Sombart and Max Weber appear, at first glance, contradictory. Sombart limits himself to the economic development of the Occident, but within these limits he undertakes to demonstrate the totality of the numerous bonds of a biological, social, purely objective nature, and thereby succeeds in drawing a comprehensive picture of the economic spirit of this epoch. Weber, starting with a formal problem: the connection between ethics and the economic spirit, studies this particular connection in the economics of all nations at all times. Both scholars limit the effect of ethical forces to the loosening and transforming of instincts in favor of capitalistic activity. Both have also shown the cooperation of real circumstances of a geographical, social, political, economical, and technical nature which made the development possible, and favored it when existent, or checked it in its beginnings when not existent. This observation has been made for ancient economic conditions by Weber, and for the history of modern economic systems by Sombart. In this common historic-theoretical treatment is the agreement between both scholars.—*Erich A. Otto.*

2498. GANGEMI, LELLO. Interpretazione dell'azione economica corporativa. [Interpretation of corporative economic action in Italy.] *Vita Italiana.* 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 28-41.—Professor Ugo Spirito combats the individualistic economic conceptions of some economists in Italy on the ground that they are incompatible with the Fascist corporative system. Opposing this opinion, the author holds that the individualistic conception of social life is the basis of modern progress. Fascism accomplishes the highest economic liberty limiting only unrestrained economic competition.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2499. GENECHTEN, R. van. Über das Verhältnis zwischen der Produktivität des Kapitals, den Löhnen und Zinsen. [The relation between the productivity of capital, the rate of wages, and the rate of interest.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2(2) Oct. 15, 1930: 200-220.—Two separate elements can be distinguished in Böhm-Bawerk's theory of interest, the agio phenomenon and the doctrine of the greater productivity of the round-about ways of production. In the latter, Böhm-Bawerk failed to indicate clearly its relation to the law of decreasing returns. The author endeavors to reestablish the connection, which was neglected in the third part of Böhm-Bawerk's work, between the theory of imputation and the theory of interest. The rate of interest is not the resultant of the means of subsistence—to which he attaches no definite value—and the scale of productivity, but it has determining influence on the choice of some particular roundabout way of production. The author gives numerous illustrations for his views and finally offers a general solution in mathematical terms.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

2500. GENECHTEN, R. van. De waarde van den kapitaaldienst; het agio van tegenwoordige op toekomstige goederen en de rente. [The value of the service of capital: the preference of present over future goods,

and interest.] *De Economist.* 78(10) Oct. 1929: 655-681.—The article is an extension of the analysis by Wicksell (*Wirtschaftstheorie der Gegenwart*, Vol. 3) of Böhm's theory of interest. It develops the theory with a liberal use of tables and numerical examples, and tests it by assumed increase of population, increase of capital, and improvement of technique.—*Clive Day.*

2501. HAMBURGER, L. De veranderlijkheid van prijzen. [The variability of prices.] *De Economist.* 78 (11) Nov. 1929: 729-754.—At any moment a considerable number of firms is working at a loss. For the marginal producer we must substitute a marginal group. A statistical average of this group is possible. The most important mass-products follow a principle of reproduction costs. Energy spent in making goods is reflected in market prices. These principles, however, apply only in the long run. In short periods the ruling principle is that of continuity, the attempt to keep things (prices, for example) as they were. Even in a dynamic economy, marked by progress, coefficients derived from static conditions still have force. Changes of prices in domestic trade and of rates of exchange are systematic, although they do not accord with the theories of Ricardo. Departures from purchasing-power-parity have definite limits. The phenomenon of price disparities is general but explicable.—*Clive Day.*

2502. LUKAS, EDUARD. Die physiocratische Wirtschaftstheorie und die Marxsche Arbeitswertlehre. [The physiocratic theory and the labor value theory of Marx.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 133(1) Jul. 1930: 1-21.—A comparison of economic theories which have little apparent historical connection is often of value, if for no other reason than because of the light it throws on methods of analysis. In this respect the value theory of the Physiocrats with its emphasis on land as the source of all economic values and the theory of Marx with its insistence upon the equally fundamental position of labor offer instructive parallels in thought. Both theories are monistic in their interpretation of economic value, and represent as a result the forced adaptation of facts to a preconceived unilateral approach. Both theories are beautifully developed, but represent an artistic product in a field where only truth is demanded.—*C. W. Hasek.*

2503. SOMMARIN, EMIL. Das Lebenswerk von Knut Wicksell. [The life-work of Knut Wicksell.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2(2) Oct. 15, 1930: 221-267.—In this article Sommarin, Knut Wicksell's successor in the chair of economics at the University of Lund, Sweden, gives a general appreciation of his famous compatriot (1851-1926). He presents the development of the main theories, and pays special attention to those ideas of Wicksell's which have been developed mainly in contributions to Scandinavian periodicals and which deal, chiefly, with monetary problems. Wicksell is held to be one of the foremost economists of the last few generations and in the authors' opinion, deserves much more attention than he has received so far.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

2504. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. Human nature and social economy. 2. *J. Philos.* 27(18) Aug. 28, 1930: 477-492.—Economics can not escape its responsibility for policy. The test of its significance lies here. Preoccupation with policy does not exclude measurement and precision, but it includes more. It means a different type of problem, as well as an experimental procedure. The experimental approach is difficult in the social sciences. Human nature and human behavior are more complex than theories about them, as, for example, the instinct hypothesis, imply. Prediction is therefore uncertain and measurement difficult. Yet the task is not impossible. The observation of behavior does give clues and insights. The study of the individual in the concrete clarifies problems of behavior in its various forms. And this study of the individual is the best point of departure. Concern for the individual

and his welfare should motivate the social scientists in their researches.—*W. O. Brown.*

2505. UNSIGNED. Cinquième réunion des économistes de langue française. [Fifth meeting of French-speaking economists.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1241-1247.—The French-speaking economists examined two questions at their fifth annual meeting in Paris in March, 1930. The first was the problem of the economic optimum population. Landry's report advocated that the criterion of the optimum be based on the greatest welfare of the group taken as a whole rather than the greatest average individual welfare. But welfare defies statistical measurement even when average life duration is taken as a measure. In the absence of any definite solution of this problem the meeting turned to the question whether the world is at present overpopulated. No purely objective criterion of overpopulation could be determined since the productive capacity of the world is not entirely utilized. Overpopulation might be a factor of progress by provoking the pressure of group upon group, or underpopulation and the lack of hand labor might be a factor by stimulating the development of technique and machinery. The second problem examined was the market crash of Oct.-Nov. 1929 in the U. S.—Its causes and its effects on the economic activity of the world. Occurring in a period of falling prices, and after European securities had already begun to decline, the crisis was one resulting from a furor of speculation in which foreign capital and the policy of investment trusts played a part. It may be questioned whether or not this crisis is part of a business cycle, since the European depression was the result of non-cyclical factors. Perhaps the crash is not a symptom of a crisis but rather a return to normalcy after the period of post-war fictitious prosperity, or perhaps it is a part of a general movement toward low prices, not yet clearly seen because of an inadequate statistical technique, which cannot explain, for example the lag between retail and wholesale prices.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

2506. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO, del. Le teorie economiche di Rodolfo Benini. [Economic theory of Rodolfo Benini.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (12) Dec. 1929: 957-966.—A critical examination of the economic thought of Benini. In scattered writings on economic theory and in many writings on the application of the statistical method to economics there is evidence of an organic system of doctrine with a sociological basis and a dynamic structure. Certain essential assumptions are at the foundation of this system, the diversity of economic conditions (inheritance) and of psychological conditions of different individuals and the existence of demographical laws of qualitative and quantitative movement of population. The ideas of Benini on the general problem of value in the formation of profit and interest and his views on protection are examined in detail.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2507. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Nachwort zum Thema: Methodik und Erkenntnisobjekt einer Theorie der volkswirtschaftlichen "Dynamik." Zugleich eine Erwiderung an Erich Carell. [Further remarks on the object and methodology of a theory of economic dynamics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 57-63.—In his reply to Carell, Vogel shows that there are not two divisions of economic theory, pure and dynamic, but only one, which comprises the whole complex of theoretically relevant, deductively or inductively derived, fundamental concepts, causal relations and laws in the field of economic activity. All theory is abstract, but there are degrees of abstraction in economic theory in its relation to actuality. The contrast is not between a deductively derived pure theory and an empirically determined theory of causal relations, but between a body of theory of a greater or less degree of abstraction

and the empirical reality with its problems.—*C. W. Hasek.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 2065, 2088-2089, 2103-2104, 2107, 2115, 2122, 2124, 2131, 2139, 2144, 2158, 2162, 2227, 2229, 2234, 2242, 2244, 2248, 2250, 2257, 2260-2261, 2268-2269, 2277-2278, 2312, 2317-2318, 2336, 2339, 2357, 2360-2361, 2367, 2384-2385, 2411, 2427-2429, 2431-2433, 2438, 2440-2441, 2448, 2450, 2454, 2455, 2457, 2464-2465, 2469-2470, 2472, 2476, 2481, 2484)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1902, 1927, 2536, 2540, 2571, 2629, 2648, 2668, 2826, 3050, 3056, 3075, 3082, 3096, 3102, 3256-3257, 3275)

2508. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. L'économie belge depuis la stabilisation monétaire. [Economic conditions in Belgium since stabilization of the currency.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* (4) Aug. 1930: 315-330.—During the financial crisis of 1926 imports declined 15%, but by 1928-29 they increased to totals never before approached. The low export prices of 1926, resulting in substantial losses, created a financial crisis. The higher export prices of 1927 brought prosperity in spite of the internal increase of prices and of wages. Industrial progress reached its highest point in 1925-29, when production in Belgium was 41% higher than in 1913 (compared with France 30%, Germany 14%, England 13%, the U. S. 13%). Belgium experienced an economic crisis in July, 1929, but its causes are independent of currency stabilization and cannot be regarded as specifically Belgian. The general world cycle of economic activity, rationalized enterprise after the 1926 crisis, and the speculative fever of 1926-28 were the causes of post-stabilization prosperity, and then became the causes of the depression of 1929.—*E. S. Corey.*

2509. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. Perspectives économiques et financières de l'année du centenaire. [Economic and financial perspectives of the centenary year.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 257-265.—A summary of Belgium's progress and accomplishments in its hundred years of independence.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2510. BELL, J. MACKINTOSH. What are Canadians making of their country? *Queen's Quart.* 37 (3) Summer 1930: 437-445.—Canada has been wasteful of her resources and greater attention must be paid in future to methods of conservation. The soil is becoming exhausted and there is increasing need for the use of fertilizers and for the selection of land suitable for forests and agriculture. Protection against forest fires and the conservation of wild life, game, furs, and fish are essential. Although minerals and water power are extremely important, vast areas of Canada must depend on constructive policies for future successful occupation.—*Harold Innis.*

2511. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Zur industriellen Entwicklung Sowjetrusslands. [Industrial development of Soviet Russia.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (4) 1930: 597-652.—Since setting up the five year plan for 1928-29 to 1932-33 Soviet Russia has entered a period of industrialization such as has never been attempted elsewhere to the same extent and tempo. In investigations of results to date the unreliability of Russian statistics has to be taken into account. Results may be characterized by the fact that although an increase in production corresponding to the plan has taken place, this is

modified by the extraordinarily poor quality of products, which has its sources in the lack of trained technical personnel and lack of labor discipline. Besides the problem of quality, the problem of the reduction of costs—which is especially urgent in Russia—has not been solved. The amount of depreciation, in view of the special technical conditions of Russian industry is quite inadequate. The immediate application of reserves for depreciation to building of new establishments is questionable. Industrialization is made possible solely by compulsory savings carried to the extreme limit, which reduces still further the meagre income of the population and sacrifices the present to future generations. This drive for capital accumulation (one-third of the national income) can only be understood in relation to the political aims of Soviet Russia.—*Horst Jecht.*

2512. BROCK, R. W. Economic tendencies in India. *Calcutta Rev.* 36(1) Jul. 1930: 1-9.—Economic conditions in India are unsatisfactory. The most convincing explanation of the failure of high tariffs to yield a larger and more rapid expansion of industries in India is to be found in some instances in the low level and the slow rise in purchasing power of the rural population whose primitive methods of crop production and serf-like subordination to money lender and middlemen sufficiently explain the limited demand for factory products. Including Burma and the Indian States, the total agricultural indebtedness in India is probably not less than 800 crores, and probably interest charges do not fall below 200 crores per annum. The three R's of economic development in India are rural reconstruction, rationalization of urban industries; and "rationing" of the country's limited investment surplus.—*R. Tough.*

2513. BROSSEL, CARLOS. La crise congolaise. [The crisis in the Congo.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3(1) Jul. 1930: 63-73.—The countries included in the Union of South Africa have not escaped the present depression. Here the crisis has been characterized by the suspension of the normal economic expansion of the region, and by a decided decrease in the purchasing power of the various colonies. The Congo has experienced a commercial crisis accompanied by numerous business failures. In addition, the agricultural situation is most discouraging as a result of large decreases in the price of palm oil and other produce of the region.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2514. BURKE, KENETH. Waste—the future of prosperity. *New Republic.* 63(815) Jul. 16, 1930: 228-231.—Under Ford's guidance, people are being taught to buy what they don't need and to replace it before it is worn out.—*F. L. Thomsen.*

2515. C., L. Crisi. [Crisis.] *Educ. Fascista.* 8(8) Aug. 1930: 475-476.—The present economic crisis is universal, and exists even in France and England, the two richest countries of Europe. Italy is fortunate to have such a strong government at this moment. English unemployment is due to decrease in exports, in turn due to the great cost of English manufactures, in its turn due to the impossibility of reducing wages without devastating strikes. From 1919-1926, 44 million days of work were lost. The cotton, coal, and iron industries are rapidly losing ground in the world market. In France things are no better. The cost of living is rising constantly, and bread is six times dearer than before the war.—*Henry Furst.*

2516. CHATTERTON, ALFRED. India's progress and India's poverty. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(87) Jul. 1930: 445-478.—There has been a three-fold increase in industrial activity during the last 25 years, but only 1% of the population is engaged in industry, and less than 10,000,000 enjoy its benefits. Exports and imports have increased 19% and 51%, respectively. Since the class that uses articles of luxury is small, this throws little light on the general standard of living. There is a persistent poverty of the masses which can be overcome

only by bringing about a change in the mentality of the people which will lead to a desire for a higher standard of living, and an effective restriction of reproductive instincts. Internal progress is essential to the expansion of external trade, and cannot be obtained without better returns from the soil.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

2517. EICHOLZ, ALVIN C., and RODECK, HERBERT. Finland: an economic review. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #681. 1930: pp. 49.—In the 12 years since the establishment of its independence, Finland has made great progress in the readjustment and development of its national economic structure. A complete reorganization was necessitated in government finance, domestic industry, and foreign trade. Practically half of Finland's trade, both import and export, is with Great Britain and Germany.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

2518. EISENDRATH, ERNST. Die Grundlagen des amerikanischen Wirtschaftserfolges. [The basis for American economic results.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23(8) Aug. 1930: 209-215.

2519. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. The economic situation: deflation incomplete: wages and prosperity. *Annalist.* 36(919) Aug. 29, 1930: 371-372.

2520. OGG, FREDERIC A. Rebuilding the economic life of Rumania. *Current Hist.* 32(4) Jul. 1930: 725-731.

2521. STEUERNAGEL, C. Die politische und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Palästinas, Januar bis Juni 1930. [The political and economic development of Palestine, January to June, 1930.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53(3) 1930: 236-247.

2522. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Estonia. *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (38) Aug. 18, 1930: pp. 27.

2523. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Italy. *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (36) Jun. 13, 1930: pp. 30.

2524. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Uruguay. *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (37) Jul. 18, 1930: pp. 29.

2525. UNSIGNED. Le débouché maritime du Maroc oriental. [The shipping port for eastern Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* 40(8) Aug. 1930: 460-462.—Eastern Morocco has seen marvelous development in agriculture and mining during the past decade. It has, however, suffered from lack of shipping facilities and a short time ago the governments of Morocco and Algeria entered into an agreement whereby the two were to co-operate in developing the Algerian port of Nemours which was to be linked to Morocco by a railroad from Oudjda, constructed at the expense of the latter state. More recently, a French syndicate has offered to construct a railroad to the Moroccan port of Saidia and to erect docks and harbor facilities there. The whole matter is now up for re-consideration.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2526. UNSIGNED. Marokko's economische ontwikkeling. [The economic development of Morocco.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsch. Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 24(12) Aug. 1930: 324-336.—A survey of the situation of agriculture and industries with figures of import and export.—*Cecile Rothe.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1900-1901, 1920, 1933, 1984, 2003, 2124, 2367, 2384, 2427-2428, 2512, 2734, 2825, 2827-2828, 2935, 3067, 3070, 3082, 3102, 3266, 3302, 3331, 3334-3335, 3463)

2527. ABELL, M. F. The horse situation on New Hampshire farms. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #31. 1929: pp. 4.

2528. B., W. Organisation and activity of the Swiss Peasants' Union. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 108-112.—The Swiss Peasants' Union was founded in 1897 in consequence of the severe agricultural crisis of the second half of the 19th century. It is a federation of cantonal organizations, made up of local unions. The cantonal organizations are specialized for the various types of activity. The union has grown until the majority of the farmers are members through membership in one or more local unions. The main sources of income for the Peasants' Union are commissions and publications. The attention of the union is primarily engaged with the problems which arise in the course of economic life. In addition to this general activity, special sections carry on work in farm book keeping, valuation of items of inheritance, market reports, insurance information, and give advice on credit questions, buildings, and agricultural machinery.—W. W. Armentrout.

2529. CAYLA, VICTOR. Les tendances actuelles de l'agriculture tropicale. [The present tendencies of tropical agriculture.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(429) Aug. 10, 1930: 259-268.—Tropical agriculture is undergoing a crisis brought about by an overproduction of practically all its more important products. Agriculture in the tropics has shifted from the production of such luxuries as spices to the furnishing of such necessities as sugar, coffee, and rubber. Stimulation due to the World War has brought about an over abundant supply. Present market prices are below the cost of production. The main problem is that of establishing a margin between cost of production and sales price. Government endeavors to fix prices have proved futile. Restriction of acreage on plantations controlled by Europeans has resulted in a greater output on plantations operated by natives. The salvation of the European planter must come in the form of assistance designed to improve cultural methods and raise the quality of his product. In view of increasing native competition, the author believes that the future of tropical agriculture under European direction depends upon a lowering of production costs. International associations organized on a commodity basis are recommended as a solution of marketing problems.—Asher Hobson.

2530. CLOUSTON, DAVID. The report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. *Mysore Econ. J.* 16(7) Jul. 1930: 307-314.—R. Tough.

2531. CONTADES, ANDRÉ de. L'agriculture aux États-Unis. [Agriculture in the United States.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(428) Jul. 10, 1930: 99-121.—This description of agriculture in the U. S. is based upon, and follows closely, Chapter VIII, prepared by E. G. Nourse, of the *Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes* of the President's Conference on Unemployment, 547-602, first edition, McGraw-Hill.—Asher Hobson.

2532. GROUNDSTROEM, OSKAR. Lantbruket i Tyskland under världskriget. [German agriculture during the World War.] *Ekonom. Samfundets Tidskr.* (16) 1929: 28-69.—German agriculture during the war must be considered in the light of the trend toward intensive farming during the past century, as seen in the production of both crops (especially sugar beets and potatoes) and livestock. But a necessary condition for this intensive utilization of domestic resources was unrestricted exchange with foreign countries, which made possible the importation of concentrated foods and fertilizing agents (especially saltpeter and phosphates). Even the labor supply was provided in part by floating labor from Poland and Galicia. Nevertheless, the domestic production of foodstuffs was insufficient to meet the demands of the steadily increasing industrial population. The war, with its numerous and fluctuating demands on the part of the state, which the author describes in some detail, resulted in a universally less

intensive agriculture; e.g., decrease in the total area under cultivation, the raising of crops requiring less labor and fertilization, and a decrease in the returns per unit of area. The same is true of stock raising. The author finally raises the question of the relation between the decline in German agriculture during the war and the strict regulation by the state. Contrary to August Skalweit and in agreement with Aereboe, he contends that there was failure to realize the depressing influence of compulsory regulation and rationing (*Tvangshusholdning*) on agricultural productivity. It would have been better to make more use of the milder form of taxation, namely the requisition system, which later became the foundation of the tax law (*Umlagegesetz*) by which the compulsory system was abolished in 1921 and 1922.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2533. HARGER, C. M. The decline of rural buying power and credit in the interior states. *Annalist.* 36(915) Aug. 1, 1930: 213, 238.

2534. LEGRAS, CHARLES. La concurrence agricole des colonies. [Agricultural competition in the colonies.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 53-60.

2535. MAIWALD, K. Die Landwirtschaft Schlesiens im Zeichen der Agrarkrise. [The agricultural crisis in Silesia.] *J. f. Landwirtschaft.* 78(3-4) 1930: 213-239.—The author draws a somewhat pessimistic picture of agricultural conditions in German Silesia in which the increasing indebtedness of the farmer and the increasing profitability of farming loom large. Market difficulties caused by proximity to Poland and Czechoslovakia whose lower costs of production make them formidable competitors on the world market, particularly in the case of potatoes and sugar, and the domestic labor problem are the main causes of Silesia's economic distress. Among the remedies tried or suggested are a change in the type of products cultivated, improved methods of cultivation, and livestock raising, cooperative marketing, wages paid for efficiency, and training of farm workers on the part of the farmers themselves, and on the other hand, state credits for improvements and reorganization, provision by the state of agricultural training and the appointment of expert agricultural advisers. Unfortunately, lack of money has hitherto severely hampered the success of any of these measures.—A. M. Hannay.

2536. NASU, SHIROSHI. Agriculture and the Japanese national economy. *Foreign Affairs*, (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 658-664.—Agriculture is the most important industry in Japan. The farming population includes a little more than one-half of the total number of households. Agriculture accounts for 48% of the total working days in Japan; 47% of the capital invested in industries in Japan is agricultural capital. Statistics comparing the value of production in agriculture with manufacturing, indicate that agriculture produces the bigger share of the total net wealth production of the nation. In the past 20 years agricultural population has dwindled from 60 to 50% of the total. In all probability this tendency will continue. (Statistical tables.)—E. C. Johnson.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 1916, 1919, 2546, 2578, 2580, 3069, 3170)

2537. HOWE, H. Farm land values in Kansas. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #156. 1930: pp. 12.

2538. PONIKOWSKI, WACLAW. Polish agricultural land organization since the World War. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 288-293.—The greatest drawbacks to the agricultural structure are: (1) an exceedingly large number of tiny farms, not self-supporting, which nevertheless afford subsistence for peasant families; (2) the common custom, except in the

western part of the country, of dividing farms among successors; (3) many farms not composed of adjacent land units; (4) obligations in kind of large landowners towards farmers; (5) common lands. In consequence of the first two drawbacks, the excess of small landholders tends to increase the number of weak units, incapable of progress. Of the small properties under 50 hectares, 46.8% are composed of more than one unit of land. In the central palatinates, the Russian government granted the rights to 350,000 farms on 8,000 estates. These obligations of large landowners to farmers are still in existence. There are pasture obligations on waste land, stubble fields, meadows, and pastures commonly used by large landowners; forest obligations,—rights of the farmers to obtain firewood and timber for building purposes from the landlord's forest, to gather leaves, and so forth; and fishery obligations. In the eastern palatinates the obligations were created by the Russian government for political reasons to create and maintain an animosity between the large landowners and the farmers. These are chiefly pasture obligations of a very extensive character, as well as forest and fuel obligations. They were granted to about 140,000 farm properties. In the western palatinates the agricultural properties are in strong hands and obligations do not exist.—*H. A. Turner.*

2539. TANNENBAUM, FRANK. Land reform in Mexico. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 238-247.—The land system before the revolution was a rent-producing institution. The income of the land owners was secured through an elaborate system of rentals and subrentals rather than by direct cultivation. The owners concerned themselves directly with cyclical crops, such as pulque growing, involving practically no risk, or in cattle raising. Cereals were largely grown by renters, sub-renters, and crop sharers and rents were usually payable in kind. Half the rural population lived on plantations under these conditions, the other half in nominally free villages. The plantations did not utilize more than a small fraction of even their best lands and the best cultivated lands were those of the village people. The revolution is an attempt to destroy an uneconomic system of land utilization. In some states like Guanajuato, in the very center of Mexico, with a dense population, 85.3% of all the rural population and 96% of all the rural villages were centered upon haciendas. Of the 69,549 rural communities in all Mexico in 1910, 56,825 or 81.7%, were on large estates. Land is distributed only to village communities and by them it is allotted to individuals. So far only some 4% of the total rural population has been directly benefited.—*H. A. Turner.*

2540. TSAO LIEN-EN. The method of Chinese colonization in Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (2) Aug. 1930: 831-852.—This is not so much an account of the methods of colonizing Manchuria as a description of the social and economic institutions associated with one of the most interesting large scale human migrations in modern history. In 1800 Manchuria was a trackless waste inhabited by primitive tribes. Today it is being agriculturally transformed. It is proving, owing to its fertility and climatic endowment, a promised land to the inhabitants of the over-populated, southern districts. Private ownership of land dates back only 40 years. Title has been passing from governmental ownership through feudal ownership to farmer ownership. Of the migrants into Manchuria, 35% became land owning farmers, 30% leasers, 12% hired farm hands, 7% merchants and small shop keepers, 13% mill hands, and 3% remain unemployed. Altogether 77% associate themselves with agriculture in some way. While most of the new arrivals become tenant farmers, land ownership is increasing rapidly; but agricultural development is retarded by scarcity of capital and by primitive credit arrangements. Loans to new immigrants bear 3 to 8%

interest monthly. Middle class farmers represent the majority of the population, large land holders tending to disappear. Recent land prices per *shan* are given; the annual incomes of different classes of agricultural workers estimated; and the economic outlook for various regions is discussed. In general, it may be said that land is so cheap, the productivity of the soil so great, that poor migrants find their long, arduous journeys under primitive conditions well recompensed.—*Norman E. Himes.*

2541. UNSIGNED. Present situation of consolidation operations in Prussia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (8) Aug. 1930: 273-280.—Consolidation of farms in Prussia reached its climax with the passage of the consolidation order in 1920, providing for the consolidation of the parcels belonging to different owners in a commune which are either dispersed or are of uneconomic shape. The object is to improve cultivation and to remedy the defects of the land lay-out of the old communes. The first work in consolidation is to regulate the water system and develop a new road network to meet public requirements. After attention has been given to these things, parcels are redistributed and consolidated on the basis of connected schemes, care being taken that each owner receives justice in the scheme. Consolidation and consolidation procedure are regulated by the law on consolidation of parcels, administered by special officers. In the western provinces, the principal districts of consolidation, 3½ million hectares have been consolidated, and there yet remains 2½ million hectares which require consolidation. In some localities the consolidation has resulted in one parcel where there were formerly six. As a rule it requires from three to four years to effect consolidations in a commune while the completion of roads and dykes requires two years in addition. It is reckoned that production has been increased by one-third and production costs decreased by one-fourth as a result of consolidation. Marked progress in land improvement has also resulted.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

2542. WEIR, WALTER W. The effect of a rapidly changing environment on crop history. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (8) Aug. 1930: 277-279.—During the period 1916 to 1929, the Newhope Drainage District in Southern California changed from an area of extensive agriculture, in which 71% of the land was devoted to grain and sugar beets, to an area of intensive agriculture, in which 53% of the land was devoted to oranges and truck crops. This change was due to an increase in population, an improvement in markets and in transportation, and an improvement of the land itself by drainage. The increase of the uncultivated area during the period from 9 to 38% seems paradoxical.—*O. V. Wells.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 2538, 3431)

2543. ARNOLD, C. R. Interpretation of farm efficiency factors. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (3) Jul. 1930: 402-404.—Experience with presentation to farmers leads to the conclusion that use of curvilinear relationships of efficiency factors established through analysis of groups of farm records is not likely to be satisfactory in the analysis of an individual farmer's management problems. Each farm is a unit, with different soil types, acreage, labor supply, market conditions, and likes and dislikes of the operator. Interpretation of the simple "thermometer" chart, which shows the situation at a given time without any assumption of constancy of relationships, is necessary, but it must be in terms of the individual's own farm business.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2544. B., W. Profit earning capacity of Swiss agriculture. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (3) Mar. 1929: 104-108.—Farm accounting results in 1926-27 for 473 farms distributed all over Switzerland, show a slight decline

in production costs over the previous year. Depreciations show a marked increase due to a falling in prices of cattle, while the purchase of stock feeds increased. Gross returns have fallen about 80 francs per hectare and net returns about 60 francs. The management wage is so small that the Swiss farmer is the worst paid of all wage earners. The article contains five tables showing the analysis of the farm accounts.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

2545. BERGSMARK, D. R. Human adjustments on level uplands of Clermont County, Ohio. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2(3) Aug. 1930: 15-24.—Study of a case in which the farm population of an upland county in Ohio has suffered a decline in prosperity and a decrease in numbers due to the one-crop system of farming. A change in the farm organization, from growing timothy hay almost entirely to legume crops and livestock, has been imperative in recent years. The success of this adaptation is shown by the contrast between the \$450 farm incomes of the average one crop farmer and the \$1,800 farm income for the better of the new type of farmer.—*O. D. Duncan.*

2546. BUCK, JOHN LOSSING. Chinese rural economy. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 440-456.—Studies of farm economy have been made in 17 localities in 7 provinces of China during the past 8 years, primarily to train Chinese students in methods of collecting information and to make available knowledge of agricultural conditions. Little is known of the actual conditions of rural life in China. Generalizations have been made from casual observations. The survey covered 21,000 acres, with a capital investment of \$2,600,000, and 17,000 persons. The average size of farm was about five acres, the plots non-contiguous, and the farm house most frequently not near the land. Average capital was \$934 per farm. Total labor averaged 194 ten-hour working days all told. Farm receipts averaged \$199, two-fifths from grains, two-fifths from produce consumed by the family. Expenses are \$72 per year, labor being the largest item. Average family earnings amounted to \$2.30 per person per month. Even the larger farms were too small to be economically profitable. There are too many farmers. Owners earned less for their labor than either the part-owners of the tenants. Tenants in most regions cultivate the same land for life, and this land may pass from generation to generation. Crop yields, except for rice, are not so high as observers in the past have been led to believe. The soil on the whole is insufficiently fertilized for high yields. Chinese devote 656 hours of labor per acre in the production of cotton, and 243 in the production of winter wheat, compared with 117 and 11 so used respectively in the U. S. It is doubtful whether the Chinese farmer can afford to substitute machinery for human labor. The problem is to diversify labor rather than to reduce it. Density of population is 621 per square mile in North China and 839 in East Central China. The ratio of expenditures per household in China to those in the U. S. is 1 to 16. Three-fourths of the children of farmers are not in any school. No great immediate change in methods of farming seems possible.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2547. CASE, H. C. M. Development of commercial farm management service. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 405-424.—The management of distressed land constitutes a large element in present commercial farm management. Although there is some increase in the number of corporation farms, the most successful appear to be those where growing and processing of special products are closely associated. Aside from highly specialized production there appears to be limited success in employing both management and labor. Management service for the family sized farm appears to be gaining in a constructive way both in the management of tenant farms and in the cooperative management service to independent operators.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2548. CAVERT, W. L. Sources of power on Min-

nesota farms. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #262. Feb. 1930: pp. 72.—Since 1915 there has been a great change in the use of power on farms. The automobile, the truck, the tractor and stationary engines have come into more general use. In 1929, 541 Minnesota farmers made reports on the source of power used on their farms. These reports show that on the average 31% of the power was furnished by automobiles; 30% by horses; 23% by tractors; 7% by trucks; stationary gas engines furnished 6%; and steam engines and electric motors 3%. Tractors have been increasing in importance as a source of power and horses decreasing. The average days of tractor use per farm was 49.6. On farms having 200 or more crop acres tractors were used on the average 69.1 days. Of the farms studied 93% reported automobiles. Automobiles enable the farmers to purchase goods in larger cities and make the medical service of these cities available. The motor truck has replaced horses to a great extent in hauling from farms and is to some extent replacing the railroad on short hauls.—*E. C. Johnson.*

2549. ELAZARI-VOLKANI, I. Modernising the fellah's farm. *Palest. & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5(14) Aug. 22, 1930: 268-270.—The proposed scheme of improvement rests upon two suppositions: that the fellah's farm remains during a specific transitory period in its prevailing form without important changes in draught animals, implements, crop rotation, or his way of life; that the proposed improvements are principally of a biological nature, not acquired by import. The objective is increase of revenue without appreciable increase in expenditure. To reform a primitive farm one must determine exactly when the farm has reached the point at which it can use modern machinery profitably. The fellah's farm will be free from many expenditure items for a fairly long period. As the fellah begins to approach a cultured standard of life, the farm will increase its receipts until it reaches its maximum development. Improvements now must take three forms: increase of the fertility of the soil, increase of the yield of its present crops, and diversification.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2550. HIGASHIURA, SHOJI. Rationalization movement and agriculture. *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu.* 6(3) Jul. 1930: 9-35.—The present movement for the so-called rationalization of industries is the rationalization of the capitalist economic system conducted in the interests of the capitalists, and attaches importance to a capitalistic monopoly at the sacrifice of free competition. Agriculture has contacts with the rationalization movement at two important points, one relating to unemployment, the other to the sales and purchases by farmers. Rationalization of industry in a country like Japan, where many industries are in a lower stage of capital organization in the Marxian sense, means the exclusion of the labor element, which tendency will be accelerated by the voluntary limitation of output by various industries. Japan's industries have no room to absorb this group of the unemployed nor to absorb the surplus population of the agricultural districts which used to flow into the industrial centers. And they have no course but to return to or to remain on the farm. The percentage of agricultural families to the total number of families was 48.7 in 1926, but in 1927 it increased to 52.2. Moreover, there is very little room in Japan for the extension of arable area; the result being that farm labor will be more concentrated, wages will come down, and the scale of wages in general will also become lower. On the other hand, through this concentration of farm labor agricultural products will increase and their prices will come down. This lowering tendency will be intensified by the monopolistic purchase of agricultural products (e.g., cocoon), while the prices of fertilizers which are under the control of big capital will not so easily come down. (Article in Japanese.)—*S. Nasu.*

2551. HOLMES, C. L. Development of commercial farm management service. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 424-426.—Chain farming has long existed in certain forms in many parts of the U. S.; its significance has probably increased greatly since the war; its greatest importance for the future seems to lie in the control of rented farms. The real deterrent of development of high-grade hired management is the owner of rented land. Farm management advisory service is of great potential significance in the more efficient running of owner-operator farms.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2552. HOPKINS, J. A., Jr. Interpretation of farm efficiency factors. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 384-402.—An effort was made to discover what relationships exist between some of the more common efficiency factors and the net farm income and farm profits, using 323 records for 1927 and 430 for 1928, obtained from single entry farm account books kept under the auspices of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. Nine factors were selected for examination and curvilinear correlation methods were used in analyzing the records. Most of the factors assume distinct curves when related to net farm income and to farm profits, the curves for profit relationships being in general quite different from those for net farm income. In some of the indexes of physical performance a strong tendency to diminishing returns is exhibited. (13 charts.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

2553. JENSEN, W. C., and RUSSELL, B. A. Piedmont farm business studies. *South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #264. 1930: pp. 42.—The study is based on detailed reports kept by 8 farmers in the Central community and 12 farmers in the Easley community in 1927 and 12 and 25 farmers, respectively, in 1928. Tables and charts are included and discussed, showing for the 18 best and 16 poorest farms in 1928 and for the 9 best and 9 poorest farms in 1927 and for the 27 best and 25 poorest farms for the two years the average capital utilized, land utilization, acreage in different crops, livestock of different kinds and poultry, expenses, receipts, earnings, costs of production by items of principal crops, etc. Some possibilities for increasing earnings are discussed.—*Exper. Stat. Rec.*

2554. KELLER, HENRY, Jr. Organization of farm management and outlook information for effective extension use. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 367-371.—The results of research must be so stated that they are readily understood by farmers. Given a clear idea of comparisons that can be made for an individual farm, extension workers were thus enabled to make appropriate substitutions in other farm set-ups. The method gives a basis for supplementing and verifying outlook information, and is in terms a farmer can understand.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2555. KNOWLES, W. F. The organization of farm management and outlook information for effective extension use. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 372-381.—Answers to questions of farmers regarding what the outlook means for them should be stated in rather definite terms related to facts within range of their observation. To do this for poultry farmers in New Jersey, the staff assembled all available data on flock performance and the farm management data from surveys of commercial poultry farms and related these to the prices of eggs and poultry and prices of feeds, using different sets of prices for products and for feeds. Four systems of poultry farming were outlined, and after criticism by a group of successful poultrymen, these were used as tentative working standards at a conference of county agents called for the purpose of studying the method of analysis. Illustrative tables.—*S. W. Mendum.*

2556. POND, GEORGE A., and BASSETT, LOUIS B. Cost of combine harvesting in Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #266. May 1930: pp. 31.—In 1927 there were only 11 combines in use in Minnesota, but in 1929 the number had increased to 110.

Records were obtained from 13 operators of combines in 1928 and from 42 in 1929, and an analysis made of costs of combine harvesting. The average acres of crops on these farms was 479. The average rate of harvesting with an 8-foot combine is 2.1 acres per hour; with a 10-foot, 2.5 acres; with a 12-foot, 3.1 acres; and with the 16 foot, 4.0 acres. Of the acreage harvested, 78% was windrowed before combining. The average cost per acre of cutting and threshing grain with an 8-foot combine was \$1.53; with a 10-foot, \$1.74; with a 12-foot \$1.75; and with the 16-foot size \$1.60. The average cost of windrowing was 46 cents per acre. The cost of cutting grain with a binder and threshing with a stationary thresher was higher, averaging with 8-foot binders \$3.45 per acre in northwestern Minnesota and \$4.83 in southwestern Minnesota. In southeastern Minnesota with a 7-foot binder the average cost was \$5.53 per acre. The advantages of the combine over the binder-thresher method are saving of man labor, reduction of total costs, speeding up of harvest operations, and on grain farms the spreading of straw on the land.—*E. C. Johnson.*

2557. STRONG, ANNA LOUISE. Modern farming—Soviet style. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146(1) Jul. 1930: 112-120.—A detailed story of the Soviet state farm idea as illustrated by a tractor station in the Ukraine. The station is the center of a 150,000 acre area for which it supplies all the machinery, grain, seed, and young trees; the harvest belongs to the peasants, each family in proportion to its numbers. The surplus is sold to the state for the benefit of the station. Farm experts are sent out to solve problems of soil or crop rotation and instruct the peasants in the new methods of farming. The station is a branch of the agricultural bank, buying supplies and giving them out on credit to be paid for from the coming harvest. The social life of the community, under the supervision of the station, is described. Two hundred more tractor stations are to be built in 1930, thus plowing the whole province of Odessa, some 2½ million acres.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

2558. UNSIGNED. Results of Danish farm accounts in the accounting year 1927-28. 1-Provisional survey. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 101-104.—A comparison of accounts on the same 200 Danish farms for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 shows a 7% decrease in agricultural capital in 1927-28 from the previous year, varying from 4% for the small holdings to 8½% for the large farms. Gross returns increased by 2.7% in 1927-28, but only 1% on the small farms and 3.5% on the large farms. The average increase of the gross returns was due entirely to milk production. Working costs increased 1.4% in 1927-28 for the 200 farms but 2.9% for the small farms. Working costs increased due to increased cost for concentrated feed, in spite of the decrease in cost of labor, artificial manure, and "other costs." Based on the book value of the agricultural capital the net returns amounted to 1.8% in 1927-28 as against 1.3% in 1926-27. Labor incomes on small farms in 1927-28 were 20% below those of 1926-27, and 30% below that which the family could have earned as hired laborers at the going wage rate.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

2559. UNSIGNED. Les sociétés françaises dans les Nouvelles Hébrides. [French corporations in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française.* 26(115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 95.—Half the agricultural enterprises in the archipelago are carried on by corporations. Owing to the prevailing hard times, mergers are being effected under the supervision of the Minister of Colonies and the Bank of Indo-China. It is expected that economies of management will turn recent deficits into profit.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2560. VELU, H. La restauration et l'entretien des parcours dans les pays d'élevage extensif. [Restora-

tion and upkeep of land in cattle raising countries.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 19-31.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 1908, 1919, 1934, 2234, 2469, 2657, 2663, 2936, 3056, 3172)

2561. ADAM, JEAN. Les conditions de la production agricole à Madagascar. [Conditions of agricultural production in Madagascar.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 32-42; (2) Aug. 1930: 106-116.

2562. BAKKEN, HENRY H. American cheese factories in Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #100. 1930: pp. 29.

2563. BARTLETT, R. W. Price plans in eastern markets as related to natural production of milk. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., May 3 and 4, 1929.* 19 Apr. 1930: 558-574.—Most milk marketing plans of the East were put into effect after 1920. New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, each has its own plan. Some plans fail to distinguish value as contributed by one producer from that contributed by another. Other plans fail to recognize the differences in value of milk as utilized by different distributors. No price plan can operate on a strictly economic basis until it includes provisions for the sale of milk to distributors on a value basis, and for the distribution of proceeds to each producer on the basis of value contributed. (Charts.)—Robert Duval.

2564. BENNETT, M. K., FARNSWORTH, H. C.; et al. Survey of the wheat situation, December 1929 to April 1930. *Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 6(6) 1930: 289-336.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation, the first of which appeared in February 1925. Contains sections on changes in apparent grain supplies of 1929-30; international trade and important requirements; visible supplies and other stocks; wheat price movements; prospects for 1930 crops; outlook for trade, carry-overs, and prices. (9 text tables, 6 charts, 11 appendix tables.)—M. K. Bennett.

2565. CRAMER, J. C. W. De malaise in de Inlandsche cultuurs der Buitengewesten en het volkscredietwezen in 1928 en 1929. [Bad condition of native agriculture in the Outer Districts and people's credit banks in 1928 and 1929.] *Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen.* 18(6) Jun. 1930: 224-236.—In the Outer Districts of the Netherlands East Indies the native export products, especially rubber, copra, coffee and pepper, have a great influence of the prosperity of the population. In 1929, exports of these products, except that of coffee, increased. The low prices of rubber in 1928 and 1929 caused a great loss to the natives.—Cecile Rothe.

2566. JUMELLE, HENRI. Les tabacs tombak de Syrie et de Perse. [The tombak tobacco of Syria and Persia.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 7-18.

2567. M., K. A. H. Seasonal variation in the price of milking cows in England and Wales, 1907-13 and 1923-28. *Univ. Oxford, Agric. Econ. Res. Inst., Occasional Notes.* 1(11) Jul. 1930: 2-3.—The price of milk cows tends to rise from June to October and then decline until the following June. The peak of the milk cow prices has moved forward from December in pre-war years to October or November. The fluctuations are now greater than in the pre-war period.—Occasional Notes.

2568. MOUSSU. Élevage et colonisation. [Cattle raising and colonization.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(2) Aug. 1930: 98-105.

2569. NEWHOUSE, M. J. The prune industry in Yugoslavia. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Foreign Sec., Report* #43. 1929: pp. 34.

2570. SWEN WEN YUH, and ALSBERG, C. L. Japan as a producer and importer of wheat. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 6(8) 1930: 351-378.—Japan is the only major region of eastern Asia where rice is the staple cereal and where, at the same time, statistics are adequate for the determination of the trend in per capita wheat consumption. Many uses of wheat unknown in the Western World complicate the analysis. Large quantities disappear unmilled: principally in sweet goods, in *miso* (cheese), and in soy sauce. Feed takes but 1.5%, and seed (at 0.85 bushels per acre) only 2.2%. Perhaps 30 to 40% of the Japanese domestic wheat crop is not commercially milled. In the past 50 years, the wheat area has increased 30%, and the crop 170%; but the prospects for further rapid expansion are not good. Nevertheless, while 50 years ago Japan was to a small extent an exporter of wheat, she has now become a heavy importer, due partly to population growth, but much more largely to expansion of milling under tariff protection. Japan today imports much wheat and exports flour to other oriental countries, largely China; and she has become the world's fifth largest exporter of flour. In the past 50 years, the per capita consumption of wheat in Japan proper has increased between two and three times. But it is still small; the total annual per capita disappearance in recent years has averaged only about three-quarters of a bushel. The increase in per capita disappearance was more rapid after than before the war. It is probable that utilization in baked goods has expanded more rapidly than other uses, industrial uses perhaps excepted. Growing wheat consumption is probably rather the expression of a general rise in the standard of living than of a change in taste, for the per capita consumption of rice has also been increasing, despite the fact that each unit of food value is more expensive in the form of rice than in the form of wheat. (3 charts, 8 text tables, 15 appendix tables.)—M. K. Bennett.

2571. UNSIGNED. Agricultural development in Nyasaland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(8) Aug. 1930: 280-284.—The development of agriculture in Nyasaland is most difficult owing to very imperfect communications linking this remote island territory with any external markets or highway of commerce. There is, however, considerable advocacy of a project which will permit outside communication. Next to this, the main problem of agricultural and economic development is that of encouraging and improving native agriculture to the point of producing export crops. There are only 1,716 European settlers in a native population of 1,300,000. The production of cotton by European settlers has given way somewhat to that of tobacco and tea, but cotton production by the natives has been on the increase. Natives are being encouraged to grow tobacco as well as other crops which have been successfully grown by the European settlers.—W. W. Armentrout.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 2065, 2454, 2735, 3167, 3175-3176, 3259)

2572. CLOUSTON, DAVID. The report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4051) Jul. 11, 1930: 919-930.—A paper read before the Indian Section of the Society, May 9, 1930, summarizing, with little criticism, the nearly 900 page report (1928) of the Commission (appointed 1926). An Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was recommended in the report to furnish a needed central organization to guide and co-ordinate the policies of the provincial departments of agriculture. Such a council was constituted about nine months ago, but on a basis different from that recommended by the commission; its duty is to advise the "Governing Body" a body which was not envisaged by the Commission. This new council has

already started important work. The Report indicated that a director for research should be so employed whole-time and that he should be recruited from abroad; action on this has been taken. As to improvement of seed crops, about 10 million acres of improved crops, largely of wheat, cotton, rice, and jute are now grown in India, the seed having been derived from tested strains of varieties isolated from the badly mixed seed commonly used in the country. Future success of cooperation will be furthered by a better educated and trained official staff of workers without other professional or private interests. In 1927 there were in British India some 67,000 agricultural primary societies, with over 2½ million members.—*H. A. Turner.*

2573. JANICKI, S. Kanadyjski syndykat sprzedaży przemy. [The Canadian wheat pool.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3 (4) 1928: 629-715.—Detailed description of its organization and working.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2574. LANDAU, A. New wheat tariffs in Palestine. *Palest. & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5 (14) Aug. 22, 1930: 263-267.—“A measure caused by temporary emergency which is indefensible as a permanent feature of tariff policy. A solution of the fellah's problem is unattainable unless the basic issues of agrarian and social reform are boldly approached.”

2575. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board says solution of wheat marketing problems lies in an adjustment of production to domestic consumption. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 131 (3401) Aug. 30, 1930: 1344-1346.

2576. McKELVIE, S. R. The agricultural problems and the Federal Farm Board. *Nebraska Law Bull.* 9 (1) Jul. 1930: 65-76.—Former Governor McKelvie, now member of the Federal Farm Board, explains his ideas of the farm situation. The effects of speculation in farm products and the efforts to minimize its effects, the insufficiency of terminal facilities, organized commodity marketing, farm loans, and the prevention and control of surplus production constitute the main problems discussed.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

2577. MACHER, ARTHUR. The Farm Board's task. *New Freeman.* 1 (19) Jul. 23, 1930: 441-443.—The solution of the farm problem does not lie in the reduction of acreage. The effect of such a measure and its appeal are here analyzed.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

2578. PAVEL, ANTONIN. Agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (8) Aug. 1930: 267-273.—The conditions of landed property in Czechoslovakia were formerly characterized by a marked predominance of large estates over medium sized and small holdings. One-third of the eastern territory belonged to 4,000 large land owners. Some of the large land holdings belonging to the Catholic church were subject to legal limitations as regards its disposal, but there was also no tendency on the part of other large land holders to divide their land and satisfy the land hunger of the poorer agricultural population. As a consequence it was the medium-sized and small holdings rather than the large estates which underwent parcelling. The situation was somewhat relieved by the sudden and intensive development of industry in the Czech countries which absorbed some of the surplus population of the rural districts. The land owners rented parts of their estates to tenants, in this way not diminishing the unit of ownership. Thus tenancy, a substitute for ownership, has become a step toward acquiring ownership. Only since the agricultural reform has family farming been strengthened. There was a large emigration from the rural sections to the city and foreign countries due to a lack of land for farming by the poorer classes.—*W. W. Armen-troit.*

2579. SNASSEL, FRANK, and TÖRÖK, EM-MERICK. A mezőgazdasági termelés irányítása. [Directing of agricultural production.] *Magyar Gazdák*

Szemléje. 35 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 222-238; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 295-302.—Hungarian agriculture needs directing: (1) in the technique of production, by introducing into practice improvements already tested and by seeking for further improvements; (2) in adapting production to the market. Important modifications to be made include: production of less wheat, and that of first rate quality, breeding of more cattle, production of wine exclusively of first quality, increase in the cultivation of grapes and fruit, development of the agricultural industry. Farmers must be informed about the economic situation. For this purpose experiment unions should be founded. Such unions (*Versuchsring*) have already been in operation in Germany for eight years; these are unions of the landowners to carry on experiments together under the direction of a leader of experiments. These unions would be associated in central bodies and could be directed by professors of agriculture of the University. At the head of efforts to direct Hungarian agriculture should be placed an agricultural council, the members of which should include theoretical and practical experts on agriculture.—*Stephen Viczián.*

2580. STANIEWICZ, WITOLD. Die Agrarreformarbeiten in Polen im Jahre 1928 und 1929. [The agrarian reform in Poland in 1928 and 1929.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1 (4) Jul. 1930: 13-62.—(Conclusion: see Entry 2: 14552.) The functioning of the allotments system of land distribution is sketched from 1919 to 1929, and an account is given of the organization of new settlements and consolidated agricultural enterprises. State help in the form of loans, and the activity of the state Agricultural Bank are discussed. The author calls attention to the large field covered by the duties of the Polish Minister of Agriculture with their technical, economic, financial, and socio-political ramifications.—*A. M. Hannay.*

2581. UNSIGNED. Forderungen der Landwirtschaftskreise auf dem Gebiete der polnischen Getriedepolitik im Wirtschaftsjahre 1930-31. [Demands made by the agricultural organizations of Poland in connection with the agricultural policy of 1930-1931.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1 (4) Jul. 1930: 186-191.—The agricultural policy of Poland for 1930-31 was discussed at a conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture on May 23-24, 1930, attended by delegates from agricultural organizations all over the country. The import tariff on grain should be high enough to protect Polish agriculture against the competition, not only of countries with lower production costs, but also of those in which the export of grain is subsidized by special dumping ordinances; the payment of export premiums on rye, barley, oats, and wheat should be continued, but the amount paid should not be changed oftener than every three months; the union of grain exporters should continue existence; and the restrictions on the milling of rye should be abolished as well as those on the export of clover. Disappointment was expressed with the outcome of the Polish-German rye agreement.—*A. M. Hannay.*

2582. UNSIGNED. An outline of Poland's agricultural policy. *Polish Econ.* 5 (7) Jul. 1930: 190-192.

2583. WISE, E. F. World wheat and the British farmer. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 797-807.—Great Britain produces about 1,500,000 tons of wheat a year and imports about a third of the 18,000,000 tons which appear in international trade annually. The British market is therefore controlled by the supply and price of imported wheat. The remedy for the present situation is a monopolistic Import Board to buy the needed imports, pool costs, supply the mills at a steady average price, and guarantee a fixed price to the home farmer. Fifty shillings per quarter for the next two years (about ten shillings above world market) would save the farmer. Since British wheat is less than 15% of the wheat used in the average British loaf, it should

be unnecessary, with economics resulting from centralization and stability, to raise the price of bread. The Imports Board should be a statutory, non-profit corporation run on business lines.—*J. E. Bebout.*

2584. WOJEWÓDZKI, FELKS. Projekt eines internationalen Kartells der Weizenproduzenten. [A proposed international cartel of wheat producers.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtsch.* 1 (4) Jul. 1930: 63-89.—The failure of wheat pools in Canada and of farm relief legislation in the U. S. is ascribed to lack of proper organization. Grain cartels, even when they are powerful, dispose of a large grain supply, and are supported by capital, cannot be successful unless they are based on international agreement. The collection of large grain reserves in separate countries is no policy of stabilization, but one of gambling and speculation which has disastrous consequences. The idea of the cartel in agriculture is fundamentally sound, but it requires an international agreement of agricultural producers, and the cooperation of governments. The author outlines a scheme for the establishment of an international wheat cartel, with branches in each country, and a central council, which would fix producer's prices and prices on the domestic market. To finance the operations of the cartel, an international grain bank would be established.—*A. M. Hannay.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 2374, 3199-3204, 3210, 3212)

2585. FENZEL. Über die Vorbedingungen und Möglichkeiten der Einleitung einer Forstkultur grösseren Stils in China, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rolle, die deutschen Forstleuten bei diesen Unternehmungen zufallen könnte. [Possibility of the introduction of forest culture on a broad scale in China with special consideration of the part to be played by German foresters.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 625-640.—In northern China the only possible forest activity is afforestation of denuded mountains, which is bound to be slow and costly, but urgent for protection of the lowlands against floods and silting. The existing forests in western Szechuan and Yunnan are so inaccessible that they are of little present economic value. The best chance for timber forestry is in the mountains of central and southern China. Transportation from these regions to the consuming centers is rendered easy by the numerous navigable rivers. Timber prices in the eastern lowlands are high, timber imports are increasing, and demands are growing as a result of contacts with western civilization. Considerable pine and *Cunninghamia* is grown by peasants, but they lack capital and cut the trees while small. More than 90% of the land of the southeastern provinces is unoccupied and owned by the state. The government (provincial or central) should confine its efforts mainly to experiment, demonstration, and propaganda, and should help the local family communes or clans to carry out afforestation work, through affording protection against marauders and through financial assistance. Several universities and many intermediate schools give forestry instruction, and several provinces are carrying on afforestation. A forestry branch of the central government has recently been organized but can accomplish little under existing conditions.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2586. GILBERT, G. La sylviculture aux Indes Néerlandaises. [Forestry in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 20 (94) Dec. 1929: 479-500.

2587. HESKE, FRANZ. Der tropische Monsunwald des Westhimalaya und seine wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [The tropical monsoon forest of the western Himalaya and its economic importance.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (7) Jul. 1930: 389-419.—This forest composed of a complex mixture of many species of

deciduous trees, occupies the zone between 800 and 1,650 m., above the belt of sal forest and below the winter snow line. It originally covered all of the land within this zone, but has been largely destroyed by the dense population, both in clearing land for cultivation and as a result of unregulated exploitation for wood, pasturage, and fodder. Although containing few timber species of commercial importance, the monsoon forest is of great economic value to the native population, as a source of fuel, fibers, cattle fodder, medicinal fruits, bark, roots or resins, tannin, dye-stuffs, and domestic building material, and also because of its effect upon water supply and prevention of erosion. By suitable silvicultural methods the mixed stands can be transformed into pure stands or combinations of only a few commercially valuable species. This will doubtless be done in many localities as India's timber requirements increase. At the same time, due regard should be had for the local needs for the commercially inferior, non-timber species.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2588. KOSMAHL, H. Über der Sächsischen Waldbesitz. [Ownership of forests in Saxony.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (6) Jun. 1930: 362-381.—The total forest area in 1927 was 375,664 ha., which was 25.12% of the land area and 0.07 ha. per capita. The decrease has been steady, from 31% and 0.27 ha. per capita in 1838-43; the forest is now confined to absolute forest soils and no further decrease is probable. The state (including 5,050 ha. owned by the Reich) owns 46.3%, communes and institutions 10.2%, and private owners 43.5%, of which almost 3/5 is in holdings less than 100 ha. The state forest increased by 32,000 ha. (20%) from 1817 to 1927, largely through purchase of devastated peasant woodlots and abandoned fields. Communal forests, relatively much less extensive than in most German states, increased 68% in area from 1883 to 1927. They are valuable as sources of revenue and also as sources of municipal water supply. The Catholic and Lutheran churches own 4,500 and 2,300 ha., respectively. About 60% of the municipal and many of the institutional forests are managed by the state forest service; the remainder are handled under working plans, prepared by the forest service. Private forest decreased by 50,000 ha. from 1883 to 1927 (116,000 ha. since 1838). About 1/4 of the private forest is in entailed estates (*Fideikommiss*) which are generally well managed; the other 3/4 is largely connected with farms, mostly in small units, and is generally poorly managed. The average yield per ha. of state forest is 4.0 cu. m., communal forest 3.4 cu. m., forest estates 3.7 cu. m., and free private forest only 1.8 cu. m. A 1923 law providing for state supervision over all non-state forests is aimed particularly at the small farm woodlots; it provides for technical advice and requires reforestation of clear-cut areas. (Map.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2589. OSTWALD, E. Über die Verrechnungsart des Verjüngungsaufwandes im nachhaltigen forstlichen Betriebe. [Calculation of cost of reproduction in sustained yield forestry.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (7) Jul. 1930: 420-429.—With a sustained yield forest the original cost of establishment is usually quite different from cost of reproduction at the beginning of subsequent rotations. The value of the fixed capital invested in a single stand can be determined correctly only on the basis of expectation value, by the formula ($B_u + c_u$) ($1.07^n - 1$) = $A_u - c_u$, where B_u is expectation value of the soil, c_u and c_u the costs of establishment at beginning and end of first rotation, and A_u the net value of the yield.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2590. RECKNAGEL, A. B. What recent developments in the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific Coast mean in the future of forest management. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 711-714.—The consumption of pulpwood by the 3 Pacific Coast states is nearly a million cords a year, double that of 7 years ago. The

mill capacity has doubled in 5 years partly because production and transportation costs are lower on the Pacific Coast than in the Lake states or the Northeast. Other reasons for the growth of this industry here are the predicted exhaustion of the northeastern supply in 35 years, and new height in the U. S. consumption of 63 lbs. of pulp per capita per annum, and the ineffectiveness of substitutes for wood paper. The immediate danger lies in overproduction and the future danger is the exhaustion of the pulpwood supply despite the present supply of 1,230,000,000 cords.—*P. A. Herbert.*

2591. SCHWAPPACH. Das forstliche Versuchswesen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Preussens. Ein geschichtlicher Rückblick. [Forest research, especially in Prussia. An historical survey.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 62 (6) Jun. 1930: 323-339.—This is an account of the beginning, subsequent development, and organization of research work in forestry in Germany and other countries. Prussian research is treated in detail.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2592. UNSIGNED. Lumber consumption vs. timber supply. *Trade Winds.* 9 (8) Aug. 1930: 7-11.

HUNTING

(See also Entries 1205-3207)

2593. PERRY, E. L. What is the aim of game management? *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 632-636.—Game management aims not only to increase game production but to keep the numbers of animals within the carrying capacity of the range. The emphasis during the past few decades has been on a depleted game supply and public opinion has lost sight of the fact that an overproduction can exist and does exist in certain localities, as on the Kaibab Plateau of Arizona and in the Gila country of New Mexico.—*P. A. Herbert.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1237, 1897)

2594. BODFISH, H. MORTON. Population and peak land values. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (3) Aug. 1930: 270-277.—The highest front-foot values in 209 cities were assembled and plotted with population and purchasing power figures as a rough test of the influence of these two factors upon peak land values. After surveying some of the influences affecting land values, the following conclusions are reached: (1) population is only one of the forces determining peak business-land values, for these values tend to rise with the increase of population but not in direct proportion; (2) per capita front-foot values decrease with the increase in population, a tendency which seems accelerated when the population passes the 300,000 mark; (3) per capita front-foot value figures vary widely among the cities included; (4) the buying power of the population has perceptible influence upon these land values, despite their rough correspondence with mere numbers.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

2595. CLARK, W. C., and KINGSTON, J. L. Efficiency of the skyscraper as an economic device. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 44 (25) Jun. 18, 1930: 736-738.

2596. TARBILL, V. V. Mountain-moving in Seattle. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 482-489.—A description of the work of leveling Denny Hill, which for a good many years cramped the expansion of Seattle's business district, and a discussion of the effect of the improvement on real estate values.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2597. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Multi-family housing in American cities. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (3) Aug. 1930: 225-234.—More apartments and fewer single-family homes are the general trends disclosed by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on permits for new construction by types of dwellings and

by cities from 1921 through 1928. But insufficient attention has been given to the variations within this movement and the influences back of it. Three frequently offered explanations are tested: (1) That the multi-family housing movement is not a response to a general housing shortage is indicated by the greater increase of apartment construction after 1925 when the peak of all residential construction was reached. (2) The trend toward multi-family dwellings is not peculiar to rapidly growing cities; indeed the cities growing more slowly have had the greatest increase of this type of construction. (3) The explanation that apartments are characteristic of large cities and the larger the cities the stronger is apartment growth is not substantiated. True, the emphasis upon apartment house construction is largely confined to metropolitan districts, but in these areas the suburban communities had about the same increase of multi-family dwellings as the central cities. This tendency may well disturb those who have regarded suburbs as the stronghold of uncongested single-family homes.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1910, 1930)

2598. LOCKE, S. B. Water areas as a forest resource. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 679-682.—A very substantial income can be secured from water areas by the production of game fish, either for sport purposes or food. Estimates as high as 6,000 lbs. of fish per acre per year have been made.—*P. A. Herbert.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 1904, 1913, 1928, 2107, 2260, 2336, 2450, 2484, 2742, 2835, 2873, 2882, 2893, 2910, 2942, 3011-3012, 3082, 3209, 3272, 3275, 3326)

2599. ANDERSON, ROBERT J. Aluminum now competes with copper, steel and other products. *Iron Age.* 126 (5) Jul. 13, 1930: 284-288.—A few years ago, the popular notion among engineers was that aluminum was one metal that could easily be substituted. Today aluminum has a firmly established position among the engineering materials in spite of the heavy handicaps of high price, competition with other metals, and shortsighted merchandise methods.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2600. APPLETON, JOHN B. The British coal mining industry. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., May 3 and 4, 1929.* 22 1930: 511-532.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

2601. BAIN, H. FOSTER. Minerals in a power controlled world. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11 (284) Aug. 1930: 392-393.—With regard to the danger of exhaustion of mineral resources two considerations should be taken into account. (1) Our geological knowledge, large as it is, falls far short of completeness, and new methods of geophysical prospecting promise the discovery of heretofore unknown mineral deposits. (2) There are at least two trends discernible in modern production that operate to relieve pressure on the mines for new metal and towards stabilization of price. These are (a) the accumulation of stocks in use of metals reclaimable after use; and (b) the ability to make substitutions.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2602. BOWLES, OLIVER. Non-metallic minerals. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (3) Feb. 8, 1930: 131-134.—Expansion in demand and technical improvements were the outstanding developments of most of the non-metallic industries in 1929.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2603. CAPIAU, HERMAN. La rationalisation dans l'industrie houillère Belge. [Rationalization of the Belgian coal industry.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug.

1930: 243-258.—The coal industry in Belgium has shown, since 1913, a tendency to increase production by the adoption of more efficient methods of extraction. There has also been a tendency towards concentration. Despite this progress the wage cost per ton mined is the highest in Europe. The industry is further handicapped by a lack of tariff protection, although it must face tariff barriers in its export trade.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2604. CRANE, CLINTON H. Lead. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (3) Feb. 8, 1930: 114-115.—A new world production record established by lead in 1929.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2605. DAKE, WALTER M. Building personnel for mechanized mining. *Coal Age.* 35 (6) Jun. 1930: 351-353.—The success of mechanized mining hinges on the selection of an adaptable operating personnel.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2606. DESPUJOLS, M. Note sur l'industrie minière au Maroc. [Note on the mineral industry in Morocco.] *Rev. de l'Indus. Minérale.* (232) Aug. 15, 1930: 373-394.

2607. DORFF, ALFRED. Le problème du pétrole au Mexique. [The problem of petroleum in Mexico.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 1 (4) Aug. 1930: 347-364.

2608. GOUDGE, M. F. Non-metallic minerals in Canada. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (9) May 8, 1930: 452-457.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2609. GRANT, ROBERT J. Gold. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (3) Feb. 8, 1930: 111.—Production of gold in the U. S. in 1929 amounted to 2,128,027 oz. With the exception of 1871 and 1872, this is the smallest output since California started producing following the discovery of placer gold in 1848. The author suggests the possibility of restricting the amount of gold used in the arts.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2610. GRATTON, L. C. Economic aspects of the copper industry. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (4) Feb. 24, 1930: 192-194.—Since the drastic change in the complexion of the copper industry that started with the armistice, the fundamental trouble in the industry has not been over-production but under-consumption.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2611. GREAVES-WALKER, A. F. Cyanite in North Carolina. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (4) Feb. 24, 1930: 173-174.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2612. HART, CHARLES. World iron ore supply apparently is without limit. *Iron Trade Rev.* 86 (15) Apr. 10, 1930: 63-64.—With recent discoveries of large deposits, the latest estimates place the actual and potential reserves of iron ore at more than 175 billion tons.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2613. HENTZE, ERNST. Die Bedeutung Mittel-Afrikas für die Welt-Kupferproduktion. [The significance of Central Africa for world copper production.] *Z. f. d. Berg- Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 78 (4) 1930: B157-B189.

2614. HOLLINS, G. G. Sulphur mining. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (2) Jan. 23, 1930: 83-84.—A description of the Frasch process and an account of the operation of a new plant at Newgulf, Texas.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2615. JAMES, ALFRED. Tin industry faces facts. *Engin. & Mining J.* 130 (4) Aug. 23, 1930: 159-162.—A long-time statistical analysis of the performance of the tin industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2616. JÜNGST, E. La rationalisation dans l'industrie houillère de la Ruhr. [Rationalization of the coal industry in the Ruhr.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 277-292.—Rationalization in the Ruhr has been characterized by the increased use of machinery in the mines, and by an increase of one hour in the working day. The efforts at rationalization have not been successful. The production per man has increased but the cost per ton has not been reduced, nor has the selling price of coal.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2617. KARMASHOV, V. Non-ferrous metal indus-

try of Soviet Russia. *Engin. & Mining J.* 130 (2) Jul. 24, 1930: 67-68.—Swift progress has characterized the development of the non-ferrous metal industry of the USSR in recent years.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2618. KIESSLING, O. E.; TRYON, F. G.; MANN L. Preliminary report on loading machines and conveyors in bituminous coal mines in 1929. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (7) Jul. 1930: 15-17.—From 21,559,000 tons in 1928, the production of bituminous coal by "mechanized mining" increased to 37,862,000 tons in 1929—a growth of more than 75%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2619. LAOUYER, G. Le développement de la métallurgie soviétique. [The development of Soviet metallurgy.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6 (120) Aug. 15, 1930: 3-5.

2620. LASS, W. P. Domestic chrome mining. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (2) Jan. 23, 1930: 77-78.—The rapid increase in the use of chromium in recent years makes the location and size of chromite deposits a matter of interest and importance. At present industries in the U. S. are relying upon foreign supplies for their entire needs, yet in this country occur large deposits of chromite which are untouched although within easy reach of the American market. The author surveys the extent of the Alaskan deposits of chromite which promise ore of commercial grade.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2621. LAUNAY, LOUIS de. Les réserves minérales du globe. [The world's mineral reserves.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 429-444.—*Julian Park.*

2622. LAWTON, LANCELOT. The new era of liquid fuel. *Quart. Rev.* 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 44-62.—After much experiment Bergius, a German, succeeded in putting into operation in 1922 in Germany a plant capable of liquefying one ton of coal a day by the process of hydrogenation. The addition of metallic catalysts later made the process a commercially profitable venture and in 1927 a large hydrogenation plant was established at Leuna to exploit it. This plant used brown coal (lignite). The process has since been put into operation in Great Britain, and the Standard Oil Co. is erecting an immense plant in the U. S. to manufacture gasoline from crude oil by hydrogenation on a scale of 100,000 gallons a year.—*Chester Kirby.*

2623. MCPHEE, JAMES. Coal in Transvaal. *Colliery Guardian.* 141 (3630) July 25, 1930: 298-300.—Throughout Eastern Transvaal are found exposed outcrops of coal and it is probable that these beds were worked long before the advent of the white man. It is reported that as early as 1868 that farmers near Bethal were mining the coal for their own use. When gold was discovered on the Rand, a new and nearer market was opened, and the output gradually increased until in 1889 when it amounted to 200 tons a week. About this time several new mines were opened in the Witbank district. The real beginning of the coal mining industry in Transvaal, however, may be said to date from 1892 when the railway came through Vereeniging. As the railway was extended beyond Johannesburg, mines were opened, first in Brakpan and Springs, then in Witbank and finally, after the Boer War, at Breyten and Ermelo. By 1918, production had increased to 123,826 tons a week. Although the domestic trade has continued to grow since the war, exports have dwindled almost to a vanishing point, due to high land and sea freight rates. In 1928 the Transvaal output was 7,669,102 tons for the year.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2624. MAZURKIEWICZ, ANDRZEJ. Uwagi z objazdu kopalni związków potasowych w Alzacji. [Observations on the potash mines in Alsace.] *Kwartalnik Naukowy Instytutu Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 298-341.—The article gives the results of an inquiry made by the author in Alsace in 1929 on the following subjects: the potash industry in Alsace; technical conditions of the mines; security in labor; hygiene of labor; workers' conditions and housing salaries and management questions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2625. NEWAY, DUDLEY S. The introduction of machine-mining at Newdigate Colliery. *Trans., Inst. Mining Engineers*. 79 (5) Aug. 1930: 372-402.

2626. NOTMAN, ARTHUR. Copper. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (3) Feb. 8, 1930: 117-118.—An assured expansion of consumption is the paramount need of the copper industry.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2627. PARENT, M. La rationalisation dans l'industrie houillère Française. [Rationalization in the French coal industry.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 259-275.—The process of rationalization in France has resulted in an increased production per worker. It has also resulted in a more efficient utilization of the poorer grades of coal, and an increase in the use of coal products such as coke and gas. Marketing is the fundamental problem of the moment. The French coal producers desire to keep the price of coal stable and to prevent the dumping of foreign coal while marketing their entire output, much of which is inferior in quality to imported coal.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

2628. PIRSON, SILVAIN. Les problèmes de la surproduction du pétrole aux États-Unis. [The problems of overproduction of petroleum in the U.S.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 1 (3) May 1930: 279-288.—The rapid and hectic development of the petroleum industry in the U. S., as characterized by wide price fluctuations, has led to a serious overproduction for which the following reasons are given: (1) competitive drilling caused by the fractional ownership of oil pools or fields (every owner is anxious to exploit his own deposits before his neighbor drains his territory); (2) improved methods of discovery of petroleum (geo-physical methods have advanced the discovery of oil fields on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico by at least ten years); (3) drilling to great depths with less risk and less cost due to more perfected technique; and (4) the perfection of refining methods. The principal problems faced by the industry are the alternating periods of under- and overproduction, the latter being the longer ones; the conservation of natural gas in the oil beds in view of bigger production; and the wastes resulting from competitive drilling in the flush-fields. A solution by voluntary agreement between producers, such as effected at the end of 1929, can be considered only temporary. Unification of the industry under government regulation is, in present circumstances, the best solution. The U.S. Bureau of Mines and the Federal Oil Conservation Board favor such a plan.—*E. A. Otto*.

2629. RADOSLAVOFF, BOGOMIL. The mineral wealth of Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (23) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 2-5.

2630. ROBINSON, A. H. A. Metal mining in Canada. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (1) Jan. 9, 1930: 22-25.—A review of the present status of the Canadian metal mining industry.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2631. RUTLEDGE, J. J. Vocational training among coal-mine employees. *Mining Cong. J.* 16 (7) Jul. 1930: 47-48.—Reviews the extent to which night mining classes have been adopted in the coal industry.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2632. SPENCER, K. A. Developments in strip mining in the United States. *Mining Cong. J.* 16 (7) Jul. 1930: 23-27.—Strip mining is now being carried on in 17 states and accounted for 4% of the total bituminous tonnage in 1927.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2633. STRAUSS, S. D. Status of the porphyries—present and prospective. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (10) May 23, 1930: 514-515.—A review of the record of the porphyry mines of the U. S. in 1929 demonstrates that the copper reserves in this country are not yet on the wane.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2634. STUTZER, O. Ein Überblick über Südamerikas Ölfelder. [A survey of South America's petroleum fields.] *Petroleum Z.* 26 (32) Aug. 6, 1930: 829-834.

2635. SVEISTRUP, P. P. Kobber-, Produktions- og Prisforhold. [Production and prices in the copper industry.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68 (3) 1930: 227-237.—The article sketches briefly technical developments in the copper industry in recent years, presents a survey of production and demand in the most important countries, mentions the most important firms, and discusses the several attempts to control the copper market. The price policy of Copper Exporters, Inc. in 1929 has resulted in an increased outlay of 750,000,000 Kr. on the part of consumers as compared with 1926. *Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

2636. TOWER, G. W. Cost of producing copper in the Americas. *Engin. & Mining J.* 130 (1) Jul. 10, 1930: 25-26.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2637. TOWNSEND, ERIC B. Phosphate in North Africa. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (9) May 8, 1930: 465-466.—Phosphate from the French possessions in North Africa is gradually winning some markets long supplied American mining companies.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2638. TYLER, PAUL M. Minor metals. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (3) Feb. 8, 1930: 127-130.—A review of the production of antimony, bauxite, chromite, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, tantalum, uranium, radium, and vanadium in 1929.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2639. UNSIGNED. Copper in the Belgian Congo. A description of the metallurgical plant of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. *Metal Indus.* 37 (9) Aug. 29, 1930: 197-200.

2640. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Kohlenindustrie im Jahre 1928. [German coal industry in 1928.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (3) Feb. 1930: 82-84.

2641. UNSIGNED. Erdöl auf der zweiten Weltkraftkonferenz. [Petroleum at the second World Power Conference.] *Petroleum Z.* 26 (35) Aug. 27, 1930: 9-13.

2642. UNSIGNED. Hollands Kuhlengewinnung und -aussenhandel im 1. Halbjahr 1930. [Coal production and foreign commerce of the Netherlands in the first half of 1930.] *Glückauf.* 66 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1241-1242.—Production, labor force, foreign commerce, bunker coal, and sales of fuel oil.—*E. Friederichs*.

2643. UNSIGNED. Kuhlengewinnung und -aussenhandel Grossbritanniens im 1. Halbjahr 1930. [Coal production and consumption of Great Britain for the first half of 1930.] *Glückauf.* 66 (36) Aug. 23, 1930: 1148-1151.—A comprehensive report of the development of English mining in recent years with comparisons for earlier years. Exports with values per ton are discussed in detail, in addition to production.—*E. Friederichs*.

2644. UNSIGNED. Die Kohlenwirtschaft Ungarns im Jahre 1928. [The coal mining industry of Hungary in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 66 (34) Aug. 23, 1930: 1141-1144.—Coal supply, production, mine consumption, labor force, output per man per shift, foreign commerce, and consumption.—*E. Friederichs*.

2645. UNSIGNED. Die Metallwirtschaft der Welt. [Metal industry of the world.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (7) Apr. 1930: 271-274.

2646. UNSIGNED. Der oberschlesische Bergbau im Jahre 1929. [Mining in Upper Silesia in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (36) Sep. 1930: 1202-1205.—General situation. Coal and ore, coke, briquets, by-products, prices, number of workers, wages, per capita output, pig iron, steel and rolling mills.—*E. Friederichs*.

2647. UNSIGNED. Steinkohlenförderung der wichtigsten Kohlenländer der Welt im 1. Halbjahr 1930. [Anthracite coal production of the important coal countries of the world for the first half of 1930.] *Glückauf.* 66 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1240-1241.—Annual increase and monthly average for 1913 and 1927 up to June 1930.—*E. Friederichs*.

2648. UNSIGNED. Der Weltkohlenmarkt. [The world coal market.] *Glückauf.* 66 (31) Aug. 2, 1930: 1036-1039.—In the annual report of the German National Coal Association (*Reichskohlenverbandes*) the de-

velopment of the principal anthracite coal countries of the world is shown for the period 1900 to 1929, with detailed statistics. The economic situation of the principal countries concerned is discussed. The anthracite coal production of the world for 1929 was 1,321 million tons as compared with 1,244 million tons in 1928 and 706.6 million tons in 1900.—*E. Friederichs.*

2649. VAN WATERSCHOOT von der GRACHT, W. A. J. M. Against the overproduction of oil. *World Trade*. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 258-267.—The United States produces 70% of the world's crude oil. In the ruling petroleum product, gasoline, the share of the United States of the total consumption is 76.2%, compared with Europe's 14.7%. The production of crude oil in the United States has almost continuously kept ahead of demand; as a consequence prices have dropped to levels at which (if we except large "gusher" wells) only the operations of the big concerns remain profitable. This impossible condition of overproduction and the realization of the waste involved have changed the attitude of the government and have also driven producers together for the purpose of cooperation through "proration" and pinching of production.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 1909, 2441, 2511, 2548, 2562, 2590, 2599, 2617, 2641, 2645, 2675, 2684, 2721, 2727, 2729, 2741, 2754, 2758, 2760, 2765, 2767, 2772, 2805, 2832, 2847, 2855, 2879, 2881, 2892, 2899, 2933, 3144, 3329)

2650. ARISAWA, HIROMI. Technical rationalization in the Japanese cotton industry. *Kaizo*. 12 (7) Jul. 1930: 51-67.—The cotton industry which is a key industry in Japan, having an extensive market in Asia since the World War, has effected refinement of cotton yarn, and has caused the export of cotton yarn to be replaced by the export of cotton cloth. After the war, and especially during the closing years of Taisho, it has effected rationalization by means of the big profits which had been accumulated since the war. (1) Between 1922 and 1929 the consumption of coal has been economized by one-third and there has been a marked tendency toward electrification. In 1929, nine-tenths of the entire motive power used was electric power. (2) The improvement of machinery is not remarkable in the case of spindles, there having only been an increase of high draft spindles. But there has been a remarkable improvement in the looms; the number of looms per operative was 1.10 in 1922 to 1923, but now it is 1.60. (3) Extension of the business unit may be seen in the fact that the standard size of factories has shifted from 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. (4) As a consequence of rationalization, an increase of efficiency has caused a decrease in the number of operatives. This is especially observable in weaving where there is no curtailment of working days or hours (the number of operatives has decreased by 20%). The process of rationalization naturally led to a scramble for markets, one manifestation of which was the controversy between Great Britain and Japan in connection with the raising of India's custom duties on cotton cloth. (Article in Japanese.)—*T. Uyeda.*

2651. BLUM, T. L'électrification de la Pologne. [The electrification of Poland.] *Rev. Universelle d. Mines*. 73 (4) Aug. 15, 1930: 116-123; (5) Sep. 1, 1930: 147-149.

2652. CONTI, E. World developments in electricity. *World Trade*. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 221-229.—The amount of electrical power produced today in the world exceeds 70,000,000 HP half of which is hydro-electric and half thermo-electric. Of a total of about 40,000,000 HP produced by 175 industrial plants in the U. S. only 9,000,000

is not electric, and their total production in 1929 was 92,700 million kwh., which produced a total revenue of 2,107 million dollars. In Canada the amount of electrical energy had risen to 4,012,248 HP in 1927. The total amount of hydraulic power available is more than 20,000,000 HP. Italy comes next in the production and distribution of electrical power with a total of 3,639,000 kw. at the end of 1929. At the present time there are more than 2,000 central power stations in Italy. In 1929 the total production was 9,340 million kwh.; almost all this production is used for power. Data are given for other countries.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

2653. DILLON, THOMAS. Iodine and potash from Irish seaweed. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 267-287.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2654. DONHAM, RICHARD. Problems of the tanning industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 474-481.—The problems of the tanning industry are traceable to three sources, each of which alone presents a serious difficulty: the nature of the hide market, the nature of the leather market, and competitive conditions within the industry. The interplay of all three gives rise to further complications. The raw material is a by-product of the meat industry, and as such, the world supply is inelastic. This inelastic world supply, however, is rendered elastic at any one point by competition in international trade. These factors result in a non-adjustable supply and demand which is inevitably the cause of wide fluctuations in price. In the leather market, three elements are outstanding: rapidly changing styles for upper leathers, severe competition from substitutes for sole leathers, and a recession in the demand for both. Price fluctuations are therefore prevalent here also, although the up-swings are slower and the downswings are faster. These rapid price movements, over-expansion of plants and changes in the demand for leather have resulted in over-capacity and demoralization. Complications have arisen in the form of panicky buying, poor merchandising, unfair competition, and inability to meet new conditions.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2655. HERRICK, GEORGE S. Japan's steel industry has become our best scrap customer abroad. *Iron Age*. 126 (2) Jul. 10, 1930: 84-86.—The shift of emphasis in Japan's imports of steel in the past six years has been of outstanding significance. From a good customer for finished steel products, one Pacific neighbor has become a large buyer of raw material in the form of steel scrap.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2656. McCARTY, H. H. Industrial migration in the United States, 1914-1927. *Iowa Univ., Bur. Business Research, Studies in Business* #7. Mar. 1930: pp. 79.—Chapter Five is devoted to the ruralization of industry by which the author means the movement of establishments out of the large cities and into the suburbs or smaller centers. There are tables on the subject of changes in the location of specific industries covering butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, canning fruits and vegetables, ice cream, flour and grain mill products, slaughtering and meat packing, cotton goods, woolen goods, agricultural implements, tobacco products, etc.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2657. STAFFORD, F. F. Wool and its manufacture. *Trade Winds*. 9 (8) Aug. 1930: 12-16.

2658. UNSIGNED. A brilliant American achievement. The national and international position of our chemical industry. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.)*. 10 (8) Aug. 1930: 145-148.

2659. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Canadas im Jahre 1929. [The chemical industry in Canada in 1929.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (33) Aug. 1930: 923-925.

2660. UNSIGNED. Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft im Jahre 1929. [Electric industry in 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (12) Jun. 1930: 482-487.

2661. UNSIGNED. Enquêtes sur l'activité de l'industrie du bâtiment. [Researches on the activity of the building industry.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 18 (4) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 390-399.—From indices of building activities with 1913 as a base, a continuous and very rapid improvement in the industry is noticeable since the great depression in 1927. This improvement is particularly marked in Paris and its immediate environments. This picture together with the movement of the general index are considered an important measure of the total of economic activity in the country.—*Erich A. Otto.*

2662. UNSIGNED. Die gewerblichen Unternehmungen im Deutschen Reich nach der gewerblichen Betriebszählung vom 16 Juni 1925. [Industrial establishments in Germany according to the industrial census of June 16, 1925.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (4) Feb. 1930: 122-125.

2663. UNSIGNED. Die Ölmühlen- und Ölveredlungs-industrie im Deutschen Reich. [Vegetable oil industry in Germany.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (11) Jun. 1930: 453-458.—Production for 1928 and the historical development of the vegetable oil industry.

2664. UNSIGNED. The Polish cement industry in 1929. *Polish Econ.* 5 (7) Jul. 1930: 182-194.

2665. UNSIGNED. State contributions to national production in basic industries. *Conference Board Bull.* (44) Aug. 25, 1930: 352-355.

2666. WATKINS, LEONARD L. Business rehabilitation in England. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 332-340.—In England the world-wide trade depression has climaxed a period of economic maladjustment that has lasted almost uninterruptedly since the World War. There are two main lines of opinion as to the reasons for the persistence of this condition. One, centering its attention on monetary causes, opposed restoration of the gold standard, feeling that it would increase the public debt, would not reduce "sheltered prices"—such as wages—and would handicap British trade. This group has attacked the credit policy of the Bank of England, with the assertions that the policy has been detrimental to renewed growth of trade. The other line of opinion holds that the banks cannot cure the nation's economic troubles, but contends that failure of British industry to adopt modern improvements in technology and organization has been in large part responsible for the depression. At present extensive reorganization of British industry is called for. Partial reorganization has taken place in the textile industry, which has in part been won over to large scale operation and centralized control. Similar moves are under way in other important industries, and now the Securities Management Trust, Ltd., has been set up to aid rationalized industries in securing capital.—*M. J. Freeman.*

2667. WEYER, G. A. P. Quelques réflexions sur la crise intervenue dans la culture du caoutchouc. [Some reflections on the crisis in the cultivation of rubber.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 307-313.—The rubber industry needs to undertake research to learn new uses for rubber, and to learn more about marketing the product.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 2107, 2269, 2550, 2603, 2616, 2627, 2635, 2650, 2694, 2830, 2846, 2848-2850, 2854, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2874, 2877-2878, 2954, 2959, 2968, 2998, 3006, 3023, 3169, 3245)

2668. BURGESS, R. W. Recent economic changes. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* (6) Dec. 1929: 238-253.—This is an

analysis of those portions of the report on *Recent Economic Changes* of the President's Conference on Unemployment of special interest to management. It treats of our better economic condition, relative effectiveness of large and small units, success in merging, importance of research, bearing of changes in purchasing power upon merchandising, and successful personnel work.—*Roger S. Hamilton.*

2669. DRINKER, HENRY S., Jr. The preëemptive right of shareholders to subscribe to new shares. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (4) Feb. 1930: 586-616.—An examination of the judge-made doctrine of the preëemptive right of shareholders. The author analyzes the distinction between the practical questions presented on the threatened dilution of the stockholder's existing interests in earnings and assets and the threatened dilution of his voting power. Old established rules regulating the conduct of fiduciaries would have sufficed to care for the first situation; the American doctrine of preëemptive right was necessary to care for the second. The essence of the second problem in the determination in the early cases was whether, by virtue of corporate organization, the shareholder might have been assumed to have surrendered to the directors the choice of new associates in order that new capital might be secured on the most favorable terms. Applied to large corporations with stock widely distributed the doctrine of preëemptive right works to the disadvantage of the shareholder. Leading cases on the rule are confused and a review of the recognized exceptions and qualifications further illustrate its haphazard development. Those who favor continuance and extension of the doctrine are persons believing in corporate democracy; they are concerned with theoretical rights of the shareholder rather than his substantial business interest. Those with more practical experience favor a beneficent corporate despotism, and the abolition or modification of the doctrine.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

2670. FEIBELMAN HERBERT U. Advantages in the English and Canadian bankruptcy acts. *Commercial Law League J.* 35 (7) Jul. 1930: 353-355.

2671. GRILLO, GUIDO. The contribution of the cinema to time-studies. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 886-909.—*E. S. Cowdrick.*

2672. JOHNSON, A. H. Lost speculative profits and slow business—the manufacturers' problem. *Analyst.* 36 (915) Aug. 1, 1930: 211-212.

2673. KILBORN, HOLLOWAY. How much should one buy to get the lowest final cost? *Iron Age.* 126 (4) Jul. 26, 1930: 217-220.—Many factors have to be considered in determining the most economical quantity to buy at one time. By means of a diagram the author makes it possible to solve the problem very quickly once the fundamentals are known. He considers the quantity used in a year (or month), interest on investment, cost of buying, trend of market price, cost of storage and insurance, probability of deterioration, and possibility of obsolescence.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2674. LACON, MAURICE, et al. Rationalisation. [Rationalization.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* (417a) 1930: pp. 30.

2675. LEARNED, EDMUND P. Mergers in the cotton industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 501-512.—The integrated organization appears to be in a stronger position than the horizontal merger because it has control over the product longer and has a better market position. Horizontal mergers are merely temporary measures. It seems certain that mergers, whether horizontal or vertical, provided they are not bankers' schemes for selling securities and that mills are not taken in at inflated figures—and what figure is fair is a real problem—are more desirable than a continuation of present chaotic conditions. Two qualifications are necessary: an integrated merger will not be

beneficial unless its management has a well-conceived merchandising plan; and the integrated companies must devise superior methods for control of production and inventories. The major problems of the industry are: how to promote the sale of its products, how to develop new uses for its merchandise, how better to stimulate the latent demand for cotton textile and how to create a more salable product through improved merchandising and coordinated control of production.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2676. MARX, J.-M. La représentation des actionnaires et l'exercice de leurs droits dans les sociétés anonymes. [The representation of shareholders and the exercise of their rights in corporations.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 349-364.—Small shareholders absent themselves from the stockholders' meetings of corporations either because they are merely speculators or because the size of their holdings does not justify the expense of time or money incident upon attendance. Tax evasion is the most important motive for absenteeism among large shareholders. Since there is no satisfactory remedy for this situation it is necessary to seek other means by which the rights of shareholders may be protected.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2677. NORMAN, RODERICK H. A. The rights and remedies of minority stockholders. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2 (11) Aug. 1930: 40-50.

2678. PREISER, ERICH. Privatwirtschaftslehre. [The science of business economics.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft u. Sozialpol.* 66 (2) 1930: 393-400.—There is much uncertainty concerning the proper content of the science of business administration and its relation to the science of political economy. The former has received considerable development in Germany since the war due to the inflation and the program of rationalization. A new orientation in the relations of these subjects appears in a book by W. Rieger, *Introduction to Business Economics*. Instead of treating business economics as if it were industrial engineering with emphasis upon production, Rieger treats it as the science of an exchange economy in which the object is to obtain a financial return, with a monistic theory of accountancy as the guiding thread upon which the discussion is strung. The book contains theories based upon a pecuniary economy and not rules of practice derived from an intensive survey of what goes on inside a concern.—*M. G. Glaeser.*

2679. RAYMOND, F. E. Economic lot sizes. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 80 (2) Aug. 1930: 288-290.

2680. STOKES, HAROLD W. Economic influences upon the corporation laws of New Jersey. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (5) Oct. 1930: 551-579.—The author adduces evidence to establish "that the creation and the regulation of the early corporations [in New Jersey] were results of the geographic position of the state; that the general corporation law was the outgrowth of competition among the railroads; and that New Jersey became the 'home of the trusts,' not because trusts were regarded as desirable, but because the state was heavily in debt and needed an increased income. Corporation law was virtually determined by the casual, almost accidental, influence of these economic forces." The wave of sentiment for corporate reform in New Jersey has receded since its height in 1913; present laws resemble those of 1896.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

2681. THUN, R. Work studies with the help of the cinematograph. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 849-885.—The possibilities of the film as a means of ascertaining basic elements of work are discussed. The author describes methods by which time elements and motion elements may be separated and analyzed through the use of motion pictures. Based upon this analysis, working methods and conditions may be established upon a scientific basis. The article gives directions for taking photographs and using

films. It also includes sample breakdowns of simple work processes into fundamental motion elements.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2682. TRUCHY, HENRI. La représentation des actionnaires et l'exercice de leurs droits dans les sociétés anonymes. [The representation of shareholders and the exercise of their rights in corporations.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 365-576.—It has been found that in practice the actual status of a shareholder is inferior to his legal status and only rarely does he exercise his right and privileges. Willful absenteeism is often the cause for this condition. The prohibition of plural voting is a protection for the stockholder. His interests may be further protected by the publication by the corporation of more complete and informative reports and statements.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2683. UNSIGNED. L'exécution de plan quinquennal. [The carrying out of the five-year plan.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6 (120) Aug. 15, 1930: 1-3.

2684. WILLSMORE, A. W. Budget control for the electrical industry. Its objects—periods for budget estimates—estimating sales—manufacturing and profit aspects of the sales budget—planning production—finance. *Electrician.* 105 (2726) Aug. 29, 1930: 251-252.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2558, 2684, 2761, 3118, 3121-3122, 3186)

2685. BRISTOW, M. E. What can an accountant's report contain of value to the banker, which is not available from his own records? *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 10 (7) Jul. 1930: 201-203.—The work of the bank examiner does not extend to an analytical study designed to furnish information for management. The accountant can furnish information as to the adequacy of the records and system, profitless operations, duplication of effort, unnecessary or excessive expenses, efficiency of the force, untapped sources of revenue, etc. Both sets of examinations are extremely desirable.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2686. DAVIS, HAROLD VANNOY. Bad debts—a problem of classification. *Amer. Accountant.* 15 (7) Jul. 1930: 304-305.—Bad debts are classified in several ways: as selling, administrative, and financial expenses; and as deductions from revenue. Davis disproves the prevailing idea that bad debts are in their nature expense items and concludes that they represent a loss of a claim which was good at the time of sale. This loss reduces the actual revenue and should be shown on the profit and loss statement as a reduction of gross revenue.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2687. DEMENT, GEORGE E. Search for contingent liabilities one of most exacting imposed on auditor. *Amer. Accountant.* 15 (8) Aug. 1930: 349-351.—It is often difficult to detect contingent liabilities for direct evidences of their existence may be lacking. Minutes of directors and stockholders meetings should be examined. Often information is obtained in conversations with executives. Particular classes of transactions which should be examined are those arising from the discount, sale, or transfer of notes receivable, trade acceptances, commercial letters of credit, and domestic and foreign drafts. Purchase commitments, contingent salaries, lease provisions, suretyships, alleged patent infringements, etc., also may become real liabilities.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2688. ESPADA, DIEGO ROSADO de la. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 2- El departamento de cuentas corrientes. [Organization, functioning, and accounting in a commercial bank. 2. The department of current accounts.] *Contabilidad y Finanz.* 5 (2) Aug. 1930: 90-103.

2689. GROSSMANN, H. Legislación relativa á la profesión de contador en Alemania. [Legislation and the accounting profession in Germany.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5(2) Aug. 1930: 65-74.

2690. HUDGINS, HOULTON. The theory of expense protection. *J. Retailing.* 6(2) Jul. 1930: 35-42.—After summarizing the arguments for and against proration, the author (assistant general manager of Mandel Brothers, Chicago) gives his reasons for believing that the proration of indirect expense in an attempt to derive departmental net profit results is inaccurate, and based on opinion instead of facts. He defends the theory that a complete investigation of each of the expense-producing services and an evaluation of those services is the most satisfactory method of expense control.—*F. E. Clark.*

2691. JARDINE, J. W. Balance sheet does not reflect wealth, assets not properties. *Amer. Accountant.* 15(8) Aug. 1930: 345-348.—The conception of the balance sheet as a measure of wealth is assailed. Fixed assets cannot be measured as values for such values fluctuate. Without earnings such assets may become valueless. With earnings such assets increase in value. Earnings measure the value of the capital and the value of the capital measures the value of the assets. The author recommends the abandonment of accounting terms which support the errors pointed out. Then, with the aid of the operating accounts and balance sheet, considering management, trade conditions, political and economic factors, the price and value of money, it will be possible to form an opinion as to the value of an enterprise.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2692. KELLER, ALBERT E. Projecting. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 10(8) Aug. 1930: 235-236.—Projecting the work of the accountant into the future the author sees him undertaking such roles as business counselor, deviser of financial programs, office management engineer, etc. In office management particularly he should be able to gauge the efficiency of procedures and to reduce the office expense to a minimum through a broad knowledge of office methods and management.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2693. LATOUR, J. Implantación de sistemas de contabilidad. [Introduction of accounting systems.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5(2) Aug. 1930: 75-84.

2694. MALINVERNI, REMO. Funzioni e metodi moderni nella rilevazione dei costi. [Functions and modern methods of ascertaining costs.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(6) Jun. 1930: 539-549.—The ascertainment of costs has a two-fold purpose, to regulate selling prices and to control production. In fact, it should serve to indicate all defects and inefficiencies of production. The determination of costs should thus constitute a barometer of business efficiency. To attain this object the true cost must be isolated from external disturbing influences. For eliminating accidental causes, such as variations in price of raw materials, labor, etc., the adoption of the system of fixed unit prices is recommended. This offers great advantages, it simplifies bookkeeping, makes it possible to estimate the cost of materials even when the price of acquisition is not known, and facilitates a constant control over the quantity in that the base price being fixed, there is a constant relation between value and quantity. It is more difficult to eliminate variations arising from differences in the degree of business activity. It may be of advantage here to adopt the German system, which divides business expenses into two groups, expenses proportional to time and those proportional to production; or the American system, which sets a normal figure for general expenses in relation to the normal capacity of business. General normal expenses divided by the total man-hours give a normal unit quota of general expenses to be charged to each product in accordance with the hours of labor required for it. The final result is a figure of costs for

each business and for each department. Comparisons between different establishments makes possible the measurement and control of business efficiency. Standard costs may be determined for each individual business, under given conditions of business efficiency; these can be used to measure efficiency and to lead to a better system of budgetary control. In the field of determination of costs much has been done in America, England, and Germany. In Italy much still remains to be done.—*Mario Saibante.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2158, 2227, 2248)

2695. COPLAND, D. B. Leading problems of Australian transport. *Econ. Rec.* 6(Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 2-10.

2696. HOPPER, BRUCE C. Soviet transport plans: winning the East. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 652-657.—Soviet transport development has not kept pace with industrialization and with socialization of land. The government now aims to complete the transport part of the five year plan in 3 years and spend 24 billion rubles in 15 years. Russia has only recently become "road-conscious"—road research bureau, car and truck plants expanding, collective farms and tractor brigades demanding motorized transport. Russian river traffic has been restored to 80%, and sea tonnage to 40%, of pre-war levels. Civil air services are developing rapidly; 13 lines are in operation. But, in Soviet plans, the main reliance is on railroads as instruments of industrialization and socialization. Stress is put, not so much on trunk lines, as on feeders, intensification, and technical advance. Achievements along these lines are noteworthy and railroads are showing a profit despite low rates. In the general field of transport, two dominant problems confront the government: (1) Need of providing for increased traffic between industrial centers (Leningrad and Moscow) and raw materials areas (Donetz coal, Southern iron, and Siberian minerals); to meet this it is proposed to convert present lines into a super-trunk system. (2) To open a Southern exit for Siberian grain to the foreign market; to be met by the Don-Volga canal and the projected Triosk-Saratov-Rostov trunk line.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

2697. JAMES, E. W. Preliminary work of Colombia's new transportation board. *Spice Mill.* 53(8) Aug. 1930: 1184-1190.

2698. SIMPSON, HAWLEY. The traffic muddle. *Aera.* 21(8) Aug. 1930: 482-489.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 1925, 2312, 2431, 2717)

2699. CREMER, MARIA. Zur Lage der Ostchinesischen Bahn. [The position of the Chinese Eastern Railway.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 951-968.—The report of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the calendar year 1928 shows increases in both freight and passenger traffic in that year over preceding years. This railway is 1,073 miles in length and is of great economic significance to both China and Russia. Passengers carried during 1928 numbered 5,147,214, an increase of 13.6% over 1927. Freight traffic in 1928 amounted to 5,449,089 metric tons, an increase of 11.2% over 1927. Passenger-miles increased 10.2% and ton-miles 5.3%. Financial results were not so satisfactory as in previous years. Gross revenues amounted to 64,874,892 gold rubles, an increase of 7.1% over 1927, but operating expenses, totaling 53,100,008 gold rubles, were 17.9% above 1927 expenses. A total of 27,839 persons were

employed by the railway at the close of the year.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2700. LATIMER, MURRAY W. Why fund the railroad pension plan? *Railway Age*. 89 (18) Nov. 1, 1930: 929-932.—The advantage of accumulating fund currently to take care of future pension liabilities, instead of charging pension payments to operating expenses as they accrue. In the long run, funding is cheaper and leads to more accurate accounting.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2701. LUNE, J. G. The railroads gird for battle. *Amer. Mercury*. 20 (80) Aug. 1930: 398-405.—Railway service, both freight and passenger, is improving steadily under the stimulus of a varied competition. Railway management faces the competition of other agencies optimistically, despite handicaps resulting from governmental restrictions upon railroads and subsidization of rival carriers.—*S. L. Miller.*

2702. MASKOLNINSCH, H. Die Entwicklung des Eisenbahnverkehrs in Lettland und seine Bedeutung im internationalen Verkehr. [The development of railway traffic in Latvia and its significance in international traffic.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1255-1272.—The railways of Latvia have developed rapidly since the close of the war. An important factor in the growth of this state-owned road is its share in the import and export traffic of Russia. More than one-fourth of the tonnage carried by the railways is derived from that source. Large grain shipments from Russia to England, Germany, Belgium, and France pass annually through Latvia. In return, Russia imports machinery from these countries, a traffic that moves largely through Latvia.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2703. OVERMANN, J. De Duitse Rijksspoorweg en de Conferentie in Den Haag. [The German government railways and The Hague Conference.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 3-1 (13) Jun. 24, 1930: 390-392.—*H. J. Donker.*

2704. POLAŃSKI, ST. Ruch osobowy na kolejach polskich w r. 1929. [Passenger traffic on the Polish railroads, 1928.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 8 (3) 1930: 167-172.

2705. ROBER-REYNAUD, M. Partisans et adversaires du Transsaharien. [Friends and opponents of the Trans-Saharan railroad.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 40 (7) Jul. 1930: 447-458.—Opposition to the carrying out of this ambitious project has all but disappeared and France and the African colonies as a whole have been sold on the idea.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2706. SALLER. Die Turkestan-sibirische Bahn. [The Turkestan-Siberian Railway.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 939-949.—The plan of railway connection between Turkestan and Siberia is very old, dating from about the year 1878. Construction of the proposed line was not begun however, until the latter part of 1926. It is now nearing completion. In the territory served by the new line are found important deposits of iron ore, gold, copper, graphite, manganese, and coal. The territory also possesses great agricultural possibilities, particularly for cotton.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2707. SAUVY, ALFRED. Les chemins de fer français depuis la guerre. [French railroads since the war.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France*. 19 (2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 209-235.—A statistical study of traffic and financial conditions since the war reveals only a continuation of pre-war tendencies with regard to physical equipment and volume of traffic. The further development of the automobile may result in the abandonment of certain secondary lines which are not covering their expenses. The financial situation of the French railways has undergone very important changes, particularly as a consequence of inflation which has reduced capital charges. The resulting economies have been taken up partly by the state in heavier taxes, partly by the wage item which

has increased considerably, and partly by the public which has been enjoying relatively low rates. (Statistical tables comparing the years 1921 to 1928 with 1913 are given with respect to traffic receipts and costs.)—*William Jaffé.*

2708. SCHMITZ, DR. Anpassung des Betriebsaufwandes an den Verkehrsrückgang. [Suiting operating expenses to the decline of traffic.] *Reichsbahn*. (42) Oct. 15, 1930: 1096-1099.—The revenue of the German government railways shows a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding year, so that the most important question at the present day is how to bring expenses in proper accordance with the lower revenues. The writer's answer to this is: by eliminating as large a number as possible of the "Kostenträger," [expense bearers] i.e., the trains; this is enlarged upon and explained with the help of concrete examples and charts from the *Reichsbahndirektion Halle (S.)*, the latter company putting the writer's theory into practice.—*H. J. Donker.*

2709. UNSIGNED. Modern verkeer. [Modern traffic.] *Mededeel. d. Regeering Omtrent Enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang*. Jun. 1930: 145-168.—A survey of the development of the railway and tramway traffic in the Netherlands East Indies, the electrification of railways in Java, the exploitation of new communications, and the competition of the motor-car with the railway. The development of navigation within the archipelago and the shipping traffic with the other countries is discussed; also air navigation within the Netherlands East Indies and the air communication with the Netherlands, and the development of wireless telegraphy and telephony. (Figures, graphs, maps, and photographs.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

2710. UNSIGNED. Zusammenarbeiten zwischen Eisenbahn und Kraftwagen in Italien. [Cooperation between railways and motor vehicles in Italy.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1365-1366.—There is no competition between railways and motor vehicles in Italy. No established motor routes exist for carriage of freight in the country, but there is a well organized system of bus lines which carries approximately 100,000,000 passengers annually. The routes of the bus lines, however, neither parallel nor compete with steam or electric railway lines. Motor trucks are used to some extent for collection and delivery service from and to freight terminals, and many bus lines connect with railway lines, but the policy of the government in regulating transportation services has looked to cooperation of the two services rather than competition.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2711. VOOGT, C. L. de. De onbewaakte overwegen bij de spoorwegen in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The unguarded railway grade crossings in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 3-2 (8) Oct. 14, 1930: 208-209.—*H. J. Donker.*

2712. WEHDE-TEXTOR. Die russischen Eisenbahnen im Wirtschaftsjahr 1927-28. [Russian railways in the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1273-1290.—The Russian railway system embraces 47,760 miles of line. The official report for the year ended Sep. 30, 1928, shows that 150,599,000 metric tons of freight were carried during the year. Coal and grain are the most important items of freight, the former accounting for 19.9% of total traffic and the latter 9.5%. Since the fiscal year 1925, there was an increase of 80% in total freight traffic. Passengers carried during the fiscal year 1928 numbered 280,685,000, an increase of 52% over 1925. Improvement has occurred in the operating ratio of the system since 1923, when it was reported as 100.3%. The ratios for the fiscal years following 1923 were: 1924, 96.2%; 1925, 83.4%; 1926, 86.7%; 1927, 84.4%; 1928, 79.3%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2710, 2832, 2956, 3147, 3171, 3184, 3377)

2713. CLARKE, GILMORE D. Modern motor arteries. *Amer. City.* 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 107-108.—By-pass routes to avoid congested areas are desirable. Engineers are beginning to realize not only the importance of bypass development, but of the construction of these new roads on rights-of-way sufficiently wide to prevent direct frontage upon the highway and far enough from urban development to eliminate the necessity of crossing a large number of local highways. These new highways, called "parkways" or "freeways," are to be preferred to the "superhighway," which blights the adjoining areas.—*Harvey Walker.*

2714. GRAYSON, KING HAMILTON, and TURPINAT, E. H. Profits from highway construction in Indo-China. *Amer. City.* 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 95-96.—There are today 9,600 miles of motor roads in Indo-China. There has been a great increase in agricultural production due to ease of transportation of produce to market. The highways are essential to complete rail transportation, as the railroads are incomplete and it is frequently necessary to use motor transportation from the end of one railroad to the beginning of another. The native population has been very slow to adopt modern methods. The climate is tropical and the highways have been a necessary adjunct to health.—*Harvey Walker.*

2715. KEMP, J. R. Some general principles of the economics of road design. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 123-149.

2716. OELSEN, E. S. von. Der Weltbestand der Automobile. [The world supply of automobiles.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 997-1016.—At the end of the year 1929 there were 34,879,323 motor vehicles in the world, of which more than 75% were in the U. S. Passenger automobiles numbered 29,434,219, being distributed as follows: Europe, 11.2% of the total; America, North and South, 84.5%; Africa, 0.9%; Asia, 1.3%; Oceania, 2.1%. The rate of annual increase in the number of motor vehicles in world has been declining since 1925. In that year the increase over 1924 was 26.1%; in 1926, it was 20.6%; in 1927, 16.6%; in 1928, 14.9%; in 1929, 13.3%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1911-1912, 2431, 2438, 2525, 2747, 3271, 3336)

2717. UNSIGNED. Inland waters' transport costs exceed rail by 50 per cent. *Railway Age.* 89 (21) Nov. 22, 1930: 1077-1086.—Summary of Bulletin 56 of Bureau of Railway Economics, *An Economic Survey of Inland Waterway Transportation in the United States.* The bulletin outlines the rise and fall of water transport, its renaissance with the coming of the war, and post-war development programs. A chapter is devoted to the Inland Waterways Corporation, which is the government barge line on the Mississippi. Other chapters deal with the New York State Barge Canal, and the St. Lawrence deeper waterway proposal. The economic criteria to be applied to transportation are outlined as adequacy, continuity of service, dependability, flexibility, speed, and cost. Including all costs, such as the cost of government funds expended for waterways, three comparisons of water and rail transport costs show a higher water cost in each case. The three cases are the Mississippi River, Ohio River, and New York State Barge Canal.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 1457, 3004)

2718. KOUKOL, C. J. World's telephone statistics, January 1, 1929. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (3) Jul. 1930: 212-223.—*Richard S. Coe.*

2719. MacNAIR, H. W. Trade mark service in classified telephone directories contributes to modern merchandizing. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (3) Jul. 1930: 198-204.—National advertising arouses the desire to buy trade-marked products but cannot include the names and addresses of local dealers. The consumer, therefore, often buys something else rather than search out the dealer. This gap in the flow of distribution from manufacturer to consumer can now be eliminated by Trade Mark listings in classified telephone directories, showing local dealers grouped under the trade mark of a nationally advertised product. Trade Mark Service is now available in telephone directories in over 24,000 cities and towns in the U. S. and Canada.—*Richard S. Coe.*

2720. MILLER, ELAM. World-wide telephony. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (3) Jul. 1930: 169-175.—An outline is presented of facilities, present and prospective, for telephone communication throughout the world, with a map showing existing and proposed radio telephone circuits. Trans-Atlantic telephone service, begun in 1927, has been supplemented by radio telephone circuits connecting the U. S. with Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, affording inter-connection for over 86% of the world's telephones. A fifth trans-Atlantic radio circuit and a supplementary trans-Atlantic submarine telephone cable are being prepared to increase the speed and reliability of service. The cable will include improved insulating and loading materials developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories. A radio telephone station is planned near San Francisco for service to Hawaii and possibly to Australia, the Philippines, and the Far East. Ship-to-shore service is given between North America and four trans-Atlantic liners.—*Richard S. Coe.*

2721. UNSIGNED. Telefon A.-B. L. M. Ericsson. [The L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company.] *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget.* (3) Jul. 1930: 48-52.—This Swedish telephone company has had a remarkable development, and now has subsidiary factories in a dozen countries. A contributing factor to this development is the close relationship existing between the manufacture of telephones and the operation of telephone exchanges, the company having succeeded in securing telephone concessions in a number of countries. Prospects for the future are bright when one considers that the world would have use for five times as many telephones as at present, (150 million as against 30 million) if the telephone were used so universally as in Sweden.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2722. WATERSON, K. W. Change from manual to dial operation. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (3) Jul. 1930: 163-168.—Dial telephones were introduced in the Bell System in 1921. They now number 4,300,000, or 28% of all Bell telephones. The growth of total Bell telephones from 8,300,000 to 15,400,000 in 10 years has introduced highly complicated switching problems, and experience shows the dial system is more accurate and (when fully installed in a given place) quicker than manual service. Most subscribers prefer it. Introduction of the dial system does not reduce employment, but merely avoids an increase in demand for operators which would otherwise outrun the supply. The Bell System employed 163,000 women in 1920, employs 240,000 now, and expects to employ 290,000 in 1940.—*Richard S. Coe.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2758, 2777, 3009, 3026, 3177, 3264, 3269)

2723. BRINSMEAD, H. C. A note on the development of civil aviation. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 225-228.

2724. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. Report to President Hoover on progress of the country's air transportation—C. M. Young states that 150,000 passengers were carried by air lines in 1929—increase of 200,000 expected in 1930. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 131 (3401) Aug. 30, 1930: 1360-1361.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 1919, 2089, 2244, 2250, 2360-2361, 2429, 2432-2433, 2438, 2448, 2455, 2457, 2465, 2481, 2517, 2565, 2570, 2583, 2643-2644, 2650, 2655, 2702, 2814, 2967-2968, 3062, 3067, 3080, 3234-3235, 3238, 3245, 3256)

2725. BARKER, J. Wastage in imported fruit: its nature, extent and prevention. *Dept. Sci. & Indus. Res. (Gt. Brit.), Food Investigation, Spec. Report #38.* 1930: pp. 62.

2726. BORDEWIJK, H. W. C. Rente en Verkeer. [Interest and commerce.] *De Economist.* 78 (4) Apr. 1929: 263-285; (5) May 1929: 349-368.

2727. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The importance of tourism to Jugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 149-153.

2728. DORP, ELISABETH C. van. Der Freihandelsgedanke in der Welt nach dem Kriege. [The idea of free trade in the world after the war.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (2) Oct. 1929: 212-240.—A history of free trade in this period is one of favorable words and unfavorable actions. Against the nearsighted political and commercial policies only education in the scientific principles of internal and external trade will be effective.—W. Hausdorfer.

2729. ELLINGER, BARNARD, and ELLINGER, HUGH. Japanese competition in the cotton trade. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (2) 1930: 185-220.—According to the Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau only about one-fifth of the total weight of cotton piece goods produced in the world enters into international trade. During the period 1925-1928 Great Britain's share of this trade was 49%, while that of her nearest competitor, Japan, was 16%. Discussion centering around the increasing competition from Japan, has emphasized four advantages—cheaper labor, greater proximity to the large consuming markets in the Far East, cheaper cotton, and the organization of the industry. The authors come to the conclusion that the strength of the Japanese lies particularly in their method of purchase and use of Indian cotton and in the closely knit organization of their industry, controlled by nine large spinning and weaving concerns and three cotton importing and piece-goods-exporting firms. The British industry in contrast has over 3,000 uncoordinated small units. Assuming that the necessity for amalgamations is admitted, several general plans are presented.—E. B. Dietrich.

2730. ELLIS, H. H. Customs regulations and tariffs. *World Trade.* 2 (6) Apr. 1930: 172-179.—A brief survey of import and export procedure, both general and special, with some attention to warehousing, drawbacks, and the settlement of disputes with incidental attention to the existing British tariff.—A. H. Cole.

2731. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Die Theorie der komparativen Kosten und ihre Auswertung für die Begründung des Freihandels. [The theory of comparative costs and its evaluation as a basis for free trade.]

Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 349-370.—Although the theory of comparative costs, beginning with Ricardo, has been objected to by Pareto, von Wieser, and others on the bases of over-simplification of facts, of an antiquated theory of value, and of the disadvantage of one-sided free trade, it may still be regarded as defensible and the objections may still be squarely met even with our present day interpretations of trade relations.—W. Hausdorfer.

2732. HALL, RAY. The balance of international payments of the United States in 1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #698. pp. 75.—Last year we sold to customers abroad over \$5,000,000,000 worth of commodities. Changes in our foreign trade in commodities during 1929 were not very significant. The excess of exports declined by \$196,000,000 from the extremely high figure of 1928. In terms of quantity, both exports and imports made new high records. American tourist expenditures abroad established a new high record,—as did the yields of investments, both the credit item and the debit item. The annual yield of American investments abroad is now estimated at only slightly less than a billion dollars; and the yield from foreign investments in the U. S. seems to have risen in 1929 to something like \$414,000,000, partly due to the high interest rates of the year on the three billions of foreign short-term funds deposited or "put out" in our market. The private debts of U. S. citizens to foreigners are approximately \$7,500,000,000. The increase in foreign funds in the U. S. during 1929 was apparently slightly over \$400,000,000. Foreign trading on American stock exchanges—purchases and sales—during the year totaled well over \$4,000,000,000. There was the reduction of \$561,000,000 in our net capital export. The gold inflow during the 15 months ended last October was one major result of this marked decline in our capital exports, being \$307,000,000 net, equal to about 3% of the total gold stocks of the world.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

2733. JØRGENSEN, J. C. Die Entwicklung der dänischen Handelspolitik und des dänischen Aussenhandels nach dem Kriege. [The development of Danish trade policy and of Danish foreign trade after the war.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 517-539.—While Denmark has pursued a rather liberal policy in her trade relations with certain European countries, she has not enjoyed an expansion but rather has suffered a decrease in certain branches of foreign trade. Part of the difficulty has been, outside of her sometimes vacillating policy, that whereas 90% of her exports have been to Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, with only the latter two of these countries has she made most favored nation agreements.—W. Hausdorfer.

2734. KONKOLY-THEGE, JULIUS. Magyarország mezőgazdasági kivitele. [Agricultural exports of Hungary.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny.* 3 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 277-283.—Hungarian agricultural exports fall into two groups: (1) products of the live stock industry and (2) products of agriculture. In 1925 to 1928 the tendency of live stock exports was to diminish, with the exception of the export of poultry; in the export of grain the tendency was likewise to decline. In 1929 a change occurred and agricultural exports increased from 32 to 50%. The reason for this increase was the selling possibilities of grain accumulated during the four years previous, although at very low prices. Exports in 1929 were still below exports for 1913. Only exports of sheep and hogs (*Kleinvieh*) and vegetables have increased. Hungarian agricultural exports might be developed both in quantity and quality.—Adam Schmidt.

2735. KRAWULSKI, LEONARD. Der polnisch-deutsche Wirtschaftsvertrag und die Interessen der polnischen Landwirtschaft. [The Polish-German economic treaty and the interests of Polish agriculture.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtsch.* 1 (4) Jul. 1930:

90-116.—Trade and tariff relations between Germany and Poland since 1925 are outlined, and the terms of the economic treaty of Mar. 17, 1930 are discussed, with special reference to their effect on Polish agriculture. It is pointed out that the advantages for Poland are to a large extent nullified by the more recent agricultural program of Germany, with its increased tariff on grain.—*A. M. Hannay.*

2736. LANINO, PIETRO. La nuova tariffa doganale americana. [The new tariff of the United States.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 21-27.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2737. LUBIN, SIMON J. Pan-American reciprocal trade conference. *Latin-Amer. Mag.* 6 (4) Jul. 1930: 12-13.

2738. MEYNIAL, PIERRE. La balance des comptes. [The balance of payments [in France].] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 470-483.—The balance of payments in France is gradually assuming its 1913 characteristics: in 1929 there was an unfavorable trade balance of 8.2 billion francs which is very similar to the unfavorable balance in 1913 of 1.6 billion pre-war francs; and likewise foreign governments and foreign concerns are to an increasing extent finding the French market a good place from which to borrow funds—as before the war. The increase in the favorable balance of freight receipts and tourist expenditures as compared with 1913 was counterbalanced by the increase in the unfavorable balance of such items as commodity trade, immigrant remittances, and foreign investments. A diminution in the earnings on investments abroad in 1929 as against 1913 was more than compensated by reparation and war debt payments. The Young plan will reduce this latter item in the future, but the 9 billion francs of investments abroad in 1929 will increase the earnings of private capital.—*William Jaffé.*

2739. MONET, PAUL. Sklavenhandel in Indochina. [Slave trade in Indo-China.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (34) Aug. 23, 1930: 1350-1353.—The great plantations and the mines of Indo-China are being depleted of their native labor supply because the natives are being carried off by fair means and foul to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tahiti, and other French possessions into virtual slavery. The Marquis de Monzepat, member of the Indo-China government, protested vehemently and repeatedly to the home government. His reports are an excellent source on the inhuman condition of the enslaved coolies.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

2740. OHLIN, BERTIL. Die Beziehung zwischen internationalem Handel und internationalen Bewegungen von Kapital und Arbeit. [The relation between international trade and international movements of capital and labor.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2 (2) Oct. 15, 1930: 161-199.—This article contains the substance of three lectures which the author delivered at the London School of Economics in December 1929. The classical economists made the theory of international trade part of their general theory of value. Since the labor theory of value has been discarded, the problem remains to construct a theory of international trade in accordance with modern value theory. As a natural result of their fundamental attitude the classicists have paid little or no attention to the problems of interrelation between international trade and the international movements of capital and labor. Taking up these questions in great detail, the author shows how one can arrive at a general theory of international trade which is in agreement with the modern theory of prices, i.e., with the idea of mutual interdependence. A great number of special cases and various types of movements are discussed.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

2741. OVERGAARD, CHR. L'industrie d'exportation du Danemark. [Export industries in Denmark.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (76) Jul. 1930: 273-275.—Largely because of natural shipping facilities, and also because of favorable

social conditions, Denmark has been able to build up a considerable foreign trade not only in agricultural products, but also in other fields in which she lacks primary materials.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2742. REDFIELD, WILLIAM C.; EDMINSTER, LYNN R.; LEITH, CHARLES K.; ARMSTRONG, FRANK C.; BARBOUR, PERCY E. Competition for raw materials. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 85-116.—Redfield: Economic self-sufficiency would cost a price in reduced living standards and sacrifice in every home such as no one would propose our paying. Edminster: Cases of control of raw materials by governments have increased in number and degree, becoming wider and more flexible with competition, rather than weaker. These control measures create friction and misunderstanding. Retaliation is not a remedy. A general agreement as to the basic principles of international control is now essential. Leith: The United States produces 40% of the world's minerals and uses a larger proportion. Many of our domestic mineral resources are nearing their limits (e.g. copper, oil, and iron). Government policy is becoming less liberal as to leases. Our mineral tariffs have been unwise, tending to deplete our mineral stocks. Tremendous increases in the rate of mineral production have focused demand on a few large sources of each mineral, leading to commercial concentration of ownership and to public control through nationalization or a closed door policy. The U. S. government must reconsider its entire mineral tariff structure. Armstrong: Copper is produced abroad under practically slave-labor conditions; yet it is the only important metal admitted tariff-free. Barbour: (in reply) Foreign copper costs more, rather than less, to produce than U. S. copper, Armstrong's comparison being of total cost in the U. S. with bare production cost abroad. Copper is not imported for consumption, and, therefore, it does not compete with home production.—*Robert Schwenger.*

2743. SCOTT, J. W. Protection without tariffs. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (2) Aug. 1930: 203-211.—Britain's commercial difficulties are by no means a post-war phenomenon, but began with the adoption of the gold standard in other industrial countries about 1873. Only a national currency can be really protective. If a country has a national currency, useless, or at least difficult to use, beyond its boundaries, those exporting to this country will be forced to take their pay in its goods, not in gold as is now the case. Thus trade will be really reciprocal. Britain's duty should be to snip the thread which binds her currency to gold, and through that to all the currencies of the world. Thus her money would represent only her own goods; it would sell abroad purely as a commodity; and the British manufacturer would have no rivals at home except his own countrymen. Trade balances would thus be self-righting, and instead of competing with all the world to see who can produce for fewest grains of gold, Britain would be freed from the competition of low-wage labor and left to confront only the problem—which it shares with all the world—of the machines at home.—*H. D. Jordan.*

2744. TANIGUCHI, K. The essential function of commerce and commercial economics; an essay on the objects of study in commercial business science and commercial economics. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 5 (1) Jul. 1930: 52-71.—Commercial science and kindred science have hitherto hardly been constituted and systematized; into them have been thrown together promiscuously theories bordering on business science, jurisprudence, technics, and policy, these clustering around the theory of economics. There is a noteworthy tendency to establish these sciences on scientific lines. Commercial business science may be envisaged as a study of commercial activities, which to-day means essentially buying and selling activities, transactions in commodities. But the concurrence of a number of such

buying and selling activities leads to the appearance of commercial phenomena (social circulation of commodities), to the phenomenal commercial organization, and to phenomenal social relations. As economics studies economic phenomena, so commercial phenomena may be regarded as the field of commercial economics.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

2745. **TAUSSIG, F. W.** The tariff act of 1930. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-21.—The final determination of the Tariff Act by a Conference Committee of the House and Senate results in haphazard and irresponsible legislation. The evils were greater this time than ever before. The liberal advances granted in agricultural duties are, in the main, no more than gestures. The failure of these measures to satisfy farmers and their insistence upon more effective aid are significant. Efforts were made to close the few remaining holes in the protectionist wall against imports of manufactures but no changes of much importance are now possible in that direction. While the legislation appears more or less futile, the course of events in the next few years may give it undeserved credit for improving business conditions.—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

2746. **TAYLOR, J. N.** The commerce of chemistry. *Science.* 72 (1859) Aug. 15, 1930: 153-157.

2747. **UNSIGNED.** L'augmentation du fret sur le coprah. [The increase in freights on copra.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 97.—The freight on copra shipped from French Oceania to Europe was recently raised from 170 francs a ton to 300. It has, consequently, become unprofitable to ship the product to the old world and cargoes are now being sent to the U. S. instead. In an effort to regain the old carrying trade, the *Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes* has cut the rate to 250 francs, but this is still too high to gain the desired result.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2748. **UNSIGNED.** Foreign trade in the five-year plan. *State Bank of the USSR, Econ. Survey.* 5 (14-15) Aug. 1930: 5-9.

2749. **UNSIGNED.** How Canada's tariff affects machinery. *Iron Age.* 126 (4) Jul. 24, 1930: 241-242.—The new Canadian tariff in some instances makes it easier for American machinery exporters to compete in the Canadian market, while in many others, rates have been raised and increased competition may be expected, particularly from the United Kingdom.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2750. **UNSIGNED.** Kenya in 1929. *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 24 (9) Jul. 1930: 261-278.—Detailed figures of the quantity and value of imports and exports during 1927-1929; and a survey of navigation.—*Cecile Rothe.*

2751. **UNSIGNED.** Levant.—La balance commerciale au pays de mandat français en 1929. [The commercial balance in French mandated territory in the Levant in 1929.] *Asie Française.* 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 236-237.—Importations in 1929 reached a total of L.L.S. 72,775,600, an increase of 10.5% over 1928. The chief articles imported were cotton, cereals, and fuel. France held first place among suppliers, the U. S. second and Great Britain third. Exports were valued at L.L.S. 25,379,080, or 4.9% over those for 1928. The chief items were wool, mutton, silk, olive oil, butter, and hides. The largest purchaser was the U. S., with Egypt second, Palestine third, and France fourth.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2752. **UNSIGNED.** Tourist expenses. A prime factor in the United States' balance of payments. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10 (7) Jul. 1930: 131-133, 136-137.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 2535, 2575, 2690, 2719, 2937, 2960)

2753. **CUTLER, T. H.** The effectiveness of page size in magazine advertising. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (5) Oct. 1930: 465-469.

2754. **DYE, ALEXANDER V., et al.** Latin American markets for dairy equipment and supplies. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #710. Aug. 1930: pp. 40.

2755. **ELSWORTH, R. H.** Cooperative marketing and purchasing, 1920-1930. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #121. 1930: pp. 56.—Statistics with summarizing text.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2756. **GAEDICKE, HERBERT.** Abzahlungsverkäufe von Hausrat und Eheschliessungen in Zürich. [Installment sales of household furnishings, and marriages in Zurich.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 48-52.

2757. **GAULT, EDGAR H.** Yearly standards of performance for department stores: 1928-1929. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2 (10) Jul. 1930: 1-81.—This study presents standard yearly operating ratios for department stores for 1929 compared with standards for 1928 and 1927 for each of 50 departments and for total store. The data are from stores in the middle west located in cities of from 20,000 to 200,000. Conclusions are reached as follows. Net profit for department stores declined because gross margin increased less than expenses. Expenses increased, because with declining prices there was an increase in the physical volume of merchandise handled with no curtailment of services offered to patrons. The greatest increase in expense was in selling and occupancy expense. Age of merchandise increased in 1929 over 1928.—*O. W. Blackett.*

2758. **GRAGG, CHARLES I.** Marketing problems in the aviation industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 490-500.—The aircraft industry has shown that optimism with reference to its future which tends to characterize the early states of development of products of unquestioned technical excellence. This optimism, apparently unavoidable and often justified by subsequent events, customarily results, as in the present case, in a lack of attention to marketing problems. Technical excellence does not in itself assure the sale of a product. Moreover, the success of the steamboat, the railroad, and the automobile does not guarantee a similar success to the airplane. The industry must recognize the advantages and disadvantages of its product from a market point of view and mold its sales and advertising plans accordingly.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2759. **GRETHER, EWALD T.** Trends in the wholesale grocery trade in San Francisco. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 443-450.—The history of wholesale grocery firms over a period of 30 years indicates that the older general wholesaler has not been able to compete with wholesalers that have established their own private brands, that have built up a narrow line of specialties, and that have aligned themselves with co-operative buying groups. The large private-label houses, the cash-and-carry enterprises, the major cooperatives, and the small specialty firms have demonstrated a trade rooting which guarantees their continued operation in the near future. Beyond the immediate future, the trade structure seems to be primarily dependent upon chain-store activity in relation to the checks of co-operative groups and voluntary chains.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2760. **HESSENMÜLLER, BRUNO.** Einkaufs- und Vertriebsgemeinschaften im Uhrengeschäft. [Purchasing and marketing in common in the watch and clock business.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23 (8) Aug. 1930: 217-220.

2761. LORENZ, OTTO C. Mathematics of installment financing and income analyzed. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (7) Jul. 1930: 297-301.—The author presents a chart, several tables, and illustrative computations and applications of the tables, to show how important information may be adduced in advance of a business period as to the probable outcome of the sale of a given amount of merchandise in a given period; on installment terms. These facts include such as the amount of business that may be done on a given capital, the income in any month, the gross and earned profits, when additional funds will be needed, and what the status of the enterprise will be at any given time.—*H. G. Meyer.*

2762. McGARRY, EDMUND D. Mortality in retail trade. *Univ. Buffalo, Studies in Business* #4. 1930: pp. 188.—The average mortality rate for independent grocery stores in the city of Buffalo from 1918 to 1928 was 35.9%. During this same period the mortality rates for shoe, hardware, and drug stores were 21.8%, 16.2%, and 12.6%, respectively. The chief reason for the high mortality among grocery stores is the ease with which this business may be entered. The growth of big business has narrowed the opportunities for individual proprietorship to those few trades in which little capital is needed and no training required. Large numbers of people who are ignorant of the risks involved enter these businesses each year. Many withdraw as soon as they find that they are losing money; many others continue indefinitely to eke out an existence from their declining capital because they can find no other occupation. It is estimated that the credit loss from failures of independent grocery stores amounts to \$70,000,000 annually. There is little evidence that the growth of chain stores has increased the mortality among independents.—*E. D. McGarry.*

2763. MILLIS, FRED. What group advertising offers. *Nation's Business*. 18 (8) Jul. 1930: 45-46, 159-160, 162.—Cooperative advertising can prove effective.—*Roger S. Hamilton.*

2764. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Department store sales larger in 1929, but profits on capital lower. *Annalist*. 36 (919) Aug. 29, 1930: 373-374.

2765. PEABODY, S. R., et al. Far Eastern markets for dairy equipment and supplies. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Information Bull.* #711. Aug. 1930: pp. 23.

2766. PLATZKER, JOSEPH. Store survey of lower East Side. *East Side Chamber News (New York City)*. 3 (8) Aug. 1930: 7-10.—Community-wide study, completed August 23, 1930, reveals retail and wholesale trade strength, front-foot rentals, vacancies, and extent of chain store operations.

2767. ROZE, A. M. Will America lose its implement market in Russia? *Iron Trade Rev.* 86 (16) Apr. 17, 1930: 58-59.—The author, who is president of the Russian Agricultural Machinery Importing organization, gives an outline of what Russia is doing to provide its own source of supply.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2768. TAYLOR, MALCOLM D. Prices in chain and independent grocery stores in Durham, North Carolina. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 413-424.—A survey of comparative prices in chain and independent grocery stores in Durham, North Carolina on Dec. 10, 1929, showed an average saving to the consumer in purchasing at chain stores of (excluding soaps which have a greater saving) 13.05% for a representative list of branded products carried by both stores. Group averages were: 21.96% average saving on 5 soaps; 12.43% average saving on 10 breakfast foods; 8.99% average saving on 8 beverages; 9.54% average saving on 3 canned fruits; 20.74% average saving on 3 cleaners; 13.98% average saving on 10 products used in the preparation of foods before they are cooked; and 15.78% average saving on 7 deserts or desert materials. From these savings offered by chain stores must be de-

ducted the cost of delivery and credit, a cost which is not definitely known, but which cannot amount to anywhere near the amount of saving offered by chain stores, and which probably runs less than 4%. The conclusion that in Durham chain grocery companies offer consumers a substantial saving can be confidently stated. (A full explanation of research and statistical technique used is given.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2769. UNSIGNED. The drug store—an illustration of changing distribution methods. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.)*. 10 (7) Jul. 1930: 125-131.

2770. UNSIGNED. The grain markets of Britain. A study in trading technique. Pt. 1. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Jul.-Aug. 1930: 4-7.—Great Britain's imports of wheat, corn, barley and oats amount roughly to one-quarter of the world's total imports of these cereals. The large quantities of cereals entering the ports of England explains, in considerable measure, the leading international position held by her grain markets. This article deals with the constitution and methods of operation of the grain markets in London, Hull, Bristol and Glasgow. A second article is to cover the Liverpool market.—*Asher Hobson.*

2771. UNSIGNED. Influence of control schemes on the marketing of primary products. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (67) Aug. 1930: pp. 3.

2772. WALLIS, JAMES E. Jr., et al. Markets for sawmill and woodworking machinery in Central and Eastern Europe. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #709. Aug. 1930: pp. 30.

2773. WILLIAMS, A. F. The problem of the furniture retailer. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (6) Jul. 1930: 460-467.—Four conditions, (1) the prevalence of price competition, (2) the changing character of consumer demand, (3) the lack of consumer confidence in the dealers, and (4) the lack of sufficient consumer interest in furniture are the chief problems in the retail furniture trade today. In general, the solutions to these problems center around a change in promotional emphasis. The dealer must accomplish a shift from his present short-sighted practices of price cutting and antagonistic selling to the assumption of a broader viewpoint. He must study the demands and needs of his customers and adapt his merchandise and methods to these considerations. The shift should be gradual, allowing sufficient time for the store's customers to become accustomed to the change. Retail merchandising methods throughout the country are undergoing rapid reorganization at the present time.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 3109)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2088, 2925, 3134, 3409, 3440)

2774. BOERS, S. Het regresrecht van levensverzekeringmaatschappijen. [The right of recovery of life insurance companies.] *Levensverzekering*. 7 (3) Jul. 1930: 113-131.—If the death of an insured is caused by accident has the life insurance company a right to recovery from third parties whose negligence caused the death of the insured? The author holds that Dutch law does not give this right, but urges that when the form of contract of life insurance and its legal regulation are revised attention should be paid to the right of recovery.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

2775. ERIKSSON, K. Swedish co-operative insurance, 1926-1929. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 23 (7) Jul. 1930: 261-265.

2776. FREEMAN, HARRY. Notes on a short method of valuation of pension funds. *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 61(301) Jul. 1930: 9-52. (Discussion 53-62).—In each fund rates of death, withdrawal and retirement require to be calculated from the given material; this leads ordinarily to a great amount of labor. It has been customary to arrange the data in five-age groups, take a central age and interpolate for each age. But at ages below 50 the process of interpolation may be avoided without substantial loss of accuracy by substituting approximate methods which deal entirely with quinquennial groups. Formulas are given throughout and one-fourth of the paper consists of tables illustrating the method and the nature of the approximations. An alternative short method was offered by D. C. Fraser in the discussion. The author is a member of the Government Actuary's Department in London.—Walter G. Bowerman.

2777. HOLWERDA, A. O. Nogmaals: luchtvaart-risico. [Once more: aviation risk.] *Levensverzekering*. 7(3) Jul. 1930: 132-136.—The author reproduces and criticizes some statistics from *Aviation and Life Insurance* by Capt. Ray A. Dunn. On the basis of Dutch experience and figures in Ehrenzweig's *Assekuranz-Jahrbuch 1929* Holwerda recommends charging military pilots at a higher rate than civil pilots in opposition to Kist's suggestion in the same periodical.—A. G. Ploeg.

2778. HOWLAND, J. H. Six special fire hazards. *Amer. City*. 43(1) Jul. 1930: 115-117.—A discussion of the fire hazards incident to storage of flammable liquids, dusty conditions, chemicals, lint, and combustible materials in the air, pyroxylin plastics, and other less readily combustible materials. The types of extinguishers suitable for these special conditions are described.—Harvey Walker.

2779. JENKINS, W. A. A mortality experience of city firemen. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries*. 19(1) May 1930: 65-73.—In 1929 the Joint Occupation Study was published covering the mortality of a large number of occupations of which one was firemen (fire departments). The experience of a fraternal order which insures almost exclusively firemen of the city of Chicago has now been recorded as a supplement to the above volume. The result was a somewhat higher general mortality and death rate from accident, although the mortality ratio after retirement was practically the same as that among active lives. The number of deaths was three times as great as in the previous report which dealt with lives insured in old-line life companies.—Walter G. Bowerman.

2780. KUMMER, J. TH. De Spaarkassen en de Wet op het Levensverzekeringsbedrijf 1922. ["Spaarkassen" and the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1922.] *Levensverzekering*. 7(2) Apr. 1930: 87-97; (3) Jul. 1930: 137-151.—In these two articles the author first describes the Dutch "Spaarkassen," a tontine form of life insurance, and then summarizes the stipulations of the life assurance companies act and the powers of the Chamber of Insurance, the organ of supervision in connection with that act. The influence of that supervision appears in the fact that in about 7 years the number of companies writing this business decreased from 30 to 12. The reports of the Chamber of Insurance publish mistakes in organization and investment and irresponsible management. As a result the *Spaarkassen* are now considered to be sound.—A. G. Ploeg.

2781. MANES, ALFRED. Insurance of scientific property. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(8) Aug. 1930: 25-27.—It frequently happens that the discoverer or inventor of some new device or product does not benefit financially from his discovery. Consideration has been given by the League of Nations to the formulation of an international agreement which would grant to the discoverer a fee for a period of years payable by those making commercial use of the discovery or invention in the countries

sharing in the agreement. This proposal is strenuously opposed by the industrial leaders who now make free use of such improvements as being a move to retard industrial absorption of new inventions. Consideration is now being given to the possibility of framing some kind of an insurance policy to protect industrial organizations in case their use of such inventions involves them in unforeseen litigation and trouble. The policy would be framed according to this proposal along the lines of our present-day employers' liability insurance.—G. Wright Hoffman.

2782. TAPPENDEN, H. J. A valuation of non-participating policies without classification. *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 61(301) Jul. 1930: 63-74. (Discussion 75-85).—The work of valuation of reserves of life insurance companies is done periodically,—in America yearly, in England every five years. The methods used in these two countries differ radically. In both countries proposed changes are regarded with conservatism, because of the large sums involved. Under modern methods which deal with perforated cards and highly specialized machines the actual work of valuation is not a difficult matter; the by-products, however, are numerous and important. For these reasons the Karup system, which has been estimated to save 90% of the labor of valuation and has been known to actuaries for more than a generation, has made little progress. These remarks apply particularly to the main forms of insurances; for approximate methods are often used in valuing annuities, paid up insurances, dividends and disability benefits. Approximations have usually been based on the employment of an average age or on some characteristics of the reserve tables arranged by age and duration in force. In 1916 W. P. Elderton suggested that policy reserves might be approximated by accumulating the premium at interest only without regard to mortality. This method has now been developed. If the reserve at the beginning of the year is known in terms of three constants, each corresponding to a given rate of interest, the reserve at the end of the year can be obtained by accumulating in the manner of a sinking fund. After the first policy year, when the constants are entered, the method is independent of either age or duration of insurance. The reference to non-participating policies in the title of the paper has a significance in Great Britain, but would be unnecessary under American conditions. In both countries any change in basic plan of valuation requires approval of the insurance departments or Board of Trade.—Walter G. Bowerman.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2913, 2943, 3083, 3407)

2783. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. Amending the German unemployment insurance act. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1930: 452-458.—This article covers the changes made in the insurance act after actual experience had shown glaring defects. Amending legislation was passed in October and December of 1929 and in April 1930. The October bills defined more clearly the scope of the act, the agricultural laborers covered were specified, the salary range of clerical help was raised and the representative wage was to be based on a six months rather than a three months average. Abuses of the act were more severely penalized. In December the need for increased funds was met by an increase of the contribution to 3½% to obtain to the following June. On April 28 another act was passed fixing the rate at 3½% for an indefinite period. This act further provided for state subsidy to the fund and loans from the National Treasury if the income provided was insufficient. In case such loans are found necessary the question of increase of the contributions or a curtailment of expense will be taken up. Other changes may be expected as experience proves the wisdom or necessity. These changes

however should be considered as cases of adjustment and are in no sense an indication of the failure of the plan.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

2784. CLINTON, L. E. Contributory staff pension schemes. *Accountant*. 83 (2904) Aug. 2, 1930: 177-180.—Pension schemes may be operated either through (1) private trust funds or (2) insurance companies. The former can be used where the staff is large enough properly to spread the risks. It has the advantage of greater possibilities of income (as much as 5%) than the insurance companies can offer (usually 4%). Since its management requires cooperation between employers and employees, the private fund is advantageous also from the standpoint of employee morale. The insurance company plan, while offering greater security than the private trust, does so at a rather high price—the difference in income yield. It is also less flexible and adaptable to special conditions. Companies with small staffs must use it. The problems involved in starting a pension fund include those as to the basis of the pension, the fixing of the pension age, the rate of pension, minor benefits, such as compensation for incapacitation prior to the pension age and return of employee's contributions on leaving the service, the scale of contributions, estimating the past service liability, placing the scheme before the employees, and the preparation of the trust deed.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2785. GONZALES GALÉ, JOSÉ. Le assicurazioni sociali nella Repubblica Argentina. Un nuovo progetto di legge. [Social insurance in Argentina. A proposed law.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 47-57.

2786. HEINRICH, H. W. Cost of industrial accidents to the state, the employer, and the man. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 72-79.

2787. KURTH, BRUNO. Die Notwendigkeit der Krankenkassen Statistik. [The necessity of statistics of sick funds.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22 (5) May 1930: 69-76.

2788. McCONACHIE, LAUROS G. Court decisions on workmen's compensation laws, December, 1913 to June, 1930. *New York State Dept. Labor, Spec. Bull.* #162. Jul. 1930: pp. 280.

2789. MINETOLA, SILVIO. La recente legge italiana per l'assistenza ai grandi invalidi del lavoro e i suoi precedenti. [The recent Italian law for the aid of permanently disabled workers and its precedents.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 24-41.—Discusses the gaps in benefits for seriously disabled workers. The work of assistance turned from private initiative to laws for the aid of seriously disabled workers.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2790. RICHTER, LUTZ. Riforma delle leggi sulle assicurazioni sociali in Germania. [The reform of the laws on social insurance in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 7-15.—The most recent laws on accident, sickness, disablement and unemployment, insurance and the insurance of salaried employees and miners are discussed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2791. ROSNER, JAN. Międzynarodowe unormowanie ubezpieczeń społecznych w górnictwie. [The international regulation of social insurance in the mining industry.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 174-179.—Discusses of the subject matter dealt with at the "Preparatory technical conference on labor conditions in coal mines" convoked by the International Labor office on January, 1930.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2792. SAGENT, NOEL. The significance of agitation for public old age pensions. *Monitor.* 17 (2) Jul. 1930: 3-6.

2793. SYRUP. La riforma dell'assicurazione contro la disoccupazione in Germania. [The reform of unemployment insurance in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 12-22.—Study of the law of October 12, 1929 designed to correct difficulties and abuses and to reestablish the financial equilibrium of the German institute for placement and insurance against

unemployment. The second object has not been fully achieved.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2794. UNSIGNED. Compensation cases analyzed by cause of injury, 1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* (30) Sep. 15, 1930: pp. 15.

2795. UNSIGNED. Compensation cases settled analyzed by industry, 1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* (31) Sep. 25, 1930: pp. 12.

2796. UNSIGNED. Some aspects of unemployment insurance. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (66) Jul. 1930: pp. 2.

2797. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 82-96.

2798. UNSIGNED. Wage basis in compensation cases—1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* (28) Jul. 26, 1930: pp. 12.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 2257, 2261, 2339, 2385, 2743, 2818)

2799. BERNÁCER, GERMÁN. Más sobre el patrón oro. [The gold standard again.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29 (87) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 195-221.

2800. BOER, ALEXIUS. Die internationalen Goldbewegungen. [International gold movements.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31 (2) Apr. 1930: 445-470.—Although the classical theory of the gold standard is not a comprehensive explanation of all the phenomena involved in gold movements it is nevertheless necessary to an understanding of them. The development of a flexible bank-note currency, of the deposit and check system, and of distinctive reserve policies precludes, however, the application of the theory in its simple mechanical form. The assumption that the value of gold was fixed in a "free" market was largely mythical while experience has shown that what Ricardo called the "minor fluctuations" have been, at times, decisive. A satisfactory interpretation of gold movements requires a consideration of all the invisible factors in the balance of payments as well as those inherent in the automatic equilibration of price levels. Paper standards divorced from gold necessitate an interpretation of their own. A classification of gold movements before and since the war according to historical causation facilitates their interpretation. The most significant gold question of the future is that of possible scarcity. From the consequences of this no mechanistic adjustment but only a reasonable stabilization policy can save us.—*E. E. Agger.*

2801. KOSZUL, J. P. La circulation monétaire aux États-Unis, un paradoxe au pays de la standardisation. [Monetary circulation in the United States, a paradox in the country of standardization.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1192-1203.—In the country of Taylor and standardization, there are eleven different kinds of money, four metallic and seven paper. Each is, of course, divided into its numerous denominations, each has its historical basis, each a certain legal status as to its legal tender qualities and its legal convertibility, and each of the notes has its reserve basis. The withdrawal of the United States notes from circulation would cause no perturbation, but it would deprive the government of a means of obtaining a free loan of no inconsiderable amount from the public. The gold certificates play an important part in enabling the Federal Reserve Banks to vary their required gold reserve with the amounts of their issues of notes. Since Americans pay so little attention to the ultimate legal qualities of the different forms of money, there seems to be little practical interest in consolidation and standardization.—*William Jaffé and Harold D. Koontz.*

2802. LOTZ, WALTER. Der Gewinn an der Münze in der Gegenwart. [Present day profit in coinage.] *Finanz-Archiv*. 47(1) 1930: 92-102.—Gain from the coining of money was formerly deemed possible and probable, and is still so regarded by the layman. Under certain conditions, and within limits, it is possible as under the present German currency system which rests on a gold reserve basis. The seigniorage charge results in gain because paper circulates instead of coin. And the subsidiary coins have a market value considerably less than the nominal value. Gain from the coining of the subsidiary coinage is possible when the standard coin is stable, when the mint is a public monopoly, when there is unlimited public legal tender or redemption, and if the number of mints is sufficiently small so that they can be used to capacity, thereby avoiding excessive overhead costs.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

2803. PAGNI, CARLO. Moneta: teoria e pratica. [Money: theory and practice.] *Rassegna Numismat.* 27(8) Aug. 1930: 291-294.

2804. SCHLUETER, W. C. The new conception of the "standard of value." *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(5) Oct. 1930: 600-608.—(1) Our system of exchange is a credit system rather than a monetary system. (2) The aim should be to establish a credit standard rather than a monetary standard. (3) It would be feasible and desirable, economically speaking, to establish such a credit standard by means of adequate planning based upon market forecasts, sound accounting procedure, the social valuation of balance sheet items, and a careful adjustment of balance sheet valuation with income. To establish and regulate such a credit standard, the author suggests that the central banks should be converted into a regulatory body which should be a counterpart in the field of credit regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the field of railway regulation.—*Arthur Bruce Anthony*.

2805. SPALDING, W. F. The great silver question. *World Trade*. 2(7) Jul. 1930: 237-244.—The last nation to desert the silver standard is French Indo-China, and now China contemplates adopting the recommendations of the Kemmerer commission for the introduction of a uniform gold standard. An inquiry in 1903 into the reasons for the fall in the price of silver at that period showed that the two main factors were: (1) that silver, being largely produced as a by-product, had no fixed cost of production, and (2) that the methods of buying and selling of silver had a depressing tendency. During the last few years many countries have stabilized their currencies, or adopted new monetary standards, and have found it expedient to demonetize their silver coins, temporarily or otherwise; while others have made laws providing for silver coins, but have not yet minted them. Great Britain has reduced the silver content of its coins from .925 to .500 fine. Another factor is the appreciation in the value of gold, the general fall in the gold price of commodities.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

2806. UNSIGNED. La stabilisation de la piastre indochinoise. [The stabilization of the Indo-Chinese piaster.] *Asie Française*. 30(281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 216-222.—The silver piaster of Indo-China was created in 1878, at the very time when most nations of the world, particularly those in the West, were abandoning silver as a standard of value because of its great cheapening following an immense increase in output. The traditional preference of Asiatics for silver and the economic upset of the war period enabled Indo-China to carry on until recently, but the adoption of the gold standard by India in 1927 and by Siam in 1928 decreased the demand for silver to such an extent that its value sank greatly, completely upsetting the financial system of the dependency. At length, after careful planning, the government set the value of the piaster at 589.5 milligrams pure gold or 10 French francs. Stabilization has been accompanied by the customary hardships and incon-

veniences, but the need for it was commonly recognized and it has been accepted in good spirit, on the whole.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

BANKING

(See also Entries 2440, 2685, 2688, 2837, 2863, 2932, 3222)

2807. ANGELONI, ROMOLO. Le fusioni bancarie negli Stati Uniti. [Bank consolidations in the United States.] *Economia*. 4(5) Nov. 1929: 373-379.

2808. CAPITANI d'ARZAGO, G. de. L'istituto internazionale del risparmio. [The International Institute of Savings.] *Riv. d. Casse di Risparmio*. 17(12) Dec. 1929: 511-515.—The present development of the International Institute of Savings is reviewed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2809. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Fördröjd Diskontopolitik. [A mistaken discount policy.] *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebölaget*. (3) Jul. 1930: 41-44.—The experience of recent years has shown that every belated change in the discount rate is dangerous and will have a bad effect on future economic development. It is an error to hold that a lowering of the price level due to a too stringent discount policy can later be counteracted by a more liberal discount rate which in turn will raise the price level. In this, as in other matters, it is necessary to make use of the available discount measures at the proper time. The author points out the errors in the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks in this connection since 1926.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

2810. CARROW, MICHEL. Un moyen d'assurer la circulation immatérielle des valeurs mobilières: les Effektengirobanken. [Security deposit and transfer banks.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 367-378.—In post-war Germany the volume of cash and futures security transactions became so great that a method of transferring securities was devised without actual physical conveyance. Special transfer banks established for this purpose at Berlin and in other large cities were united into urban and interurban clearing house associations. All negotiable securities, once deposited, are appropriately classified and become the co-property of the depositors. The accountancy is simple, and three instruments are all the bank clientèle need for their transactions: (1) the white check for withdrawals, (2) the red check for transfers between depositors of the same bank, and (3) the green check authorizing and serving as evidence of the setting aside of securities as a pledge against a loan. From the juridical point of view, no difficulties arise because the depositors agree that they have a right not to the identical securities deposited but to equivalent securities. The adoption of this system in France would involve no material modification of the law. A substantial literature on the subject exists.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt*.

2811. CAUBOUÉ, PIERRE. L'évolution des sources de bénéfices des banques de 1925 à 1930. [Changing sources of bank profits, 1925-1930.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Jun. 15, 1930: 262-281.—Conditions following the war raised many new and perplexing problems for the banks of France. The stabilization of the franc, balancing the budget, and questions of national defense as well as purely financial considerations were involved. The activities of banks are discussed under the following heads: the discount rate, government financing, foreign exchange operations, handling of investment securities, and foreign acceptances.—*E. J. Brown*.

2812. COYAJEE, SIR J. C. The Indian banking problem. *New Era*. 1(10) Jul. 1929: 837-846.

2813. HOVEY, ROY A. Trust department supervision in relationship with the state banking department. *Trust Companies*. 51(1) Jul. 1930: 29-32.—Questionnaire reveals need for higher degree of standardized supervision in various states.

2814. GIDEONSE, HARRY D. *The international bank.* *Rutgers Univ. Bull.* 6(11) Aug. 1930: pp. 80.—The development of the transfer problem is traced through the establishment of the Transfer Committee of the Dawes Plan, the development of the foreign loans and the suggestion for the so-called "assisted schemes" to the provision for the obligatory reparation functions of the Bank for International Settlements. The permissive banking functions of the latter are sketched on the background of a study of the peculiar difficulties of the post-war gold standard and the claims of an impending gold scarcity. The statutes of the new institution are analyzed, particularly with reference to political control, reserves, and distribution of profits. The last section studies the manner in which the institution has been received in the lending countries, with particular reference to the United States, its interest in interallied debts and the gold standard. The annexes give the convention respecting the Bank for International Settlements including the complete statutes, significant paragraphs from the trust agreement and the first monthly statement.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

2815. GRAHAM, M. K. *The marvels of modern banking.* *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(1) Jun. 1930: 1-11.—The relative importance of deposit currency in modern business places the banking system in a strategic position in a program of stabilization. Though various indexes might serve as a guide to such a policy, the wholesale commodity price index appears the most satisfactory, inasmuch as it is simple, readily available, and internationally applicable.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

2816. GYN, A. van. *De Surinaamsche Bank.* [The Bank of Surinam.] *De Economist.* 79(7-8) Aug. 1930: 538-563.—An extensive survey of the financial position of Surinam and a criticism of the policy of the Bank of Surinam. It is the duty of the circulation bank to foresee the consequences of an economic crisis and to take measures to withstand it.—*Cecile Rothe.*

2817. KOCK, M. H. de. *South African reserve bank.* *Bankers Mag.* 121(4) Oct. 1930: 487-495.—*Helen Slade.*

2818. NEISSER, HANS. *Notenbankfreiheit?* [Shall note issue be freely competitive?] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(2) Oct. 1930: 446-461.—For two generations the question of monopolistic versus competitive bank-note issue has been answered in theory and in practice in favor of a central-bank monopoly. Schumpeter's contention that under competitive note-issue a "gold brake" is automatically applied to the credit machine is only exceptionally valid. More impressive is Mises' argument concerning the effect of competitive note-issue in narrowing the swings of the business cycle, but his assumption that prompt redemption through reciprocal presentation of notes by competing banks will check over-issue is tenable only when the less conservative banks extend the maturity as well as the volume of their credits. Mises also overlooks the significance of reserve adjustment through rediscounting as other open-market operations. The success of the Canadian system is ascribable less to automatic limitation of issue than to commercial-banking tradition. In Europe, because banking cannot confine itself to strictly commercial procedure, control by a strong central bank is essential.—*E. E. Agger.*

2819. UNSIGNED. *La banque des règlements internationaux, son rôle dans la vie économique mondiale.* [The role of the Bank for International Settlements in world economic life.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(15) Jul. 1930: 348-363.—The bank is not only an equitable and practicable regulation of reparations, but also an organ of cooperation of the Central Banks of Issue of the various countries adhering to the Conference of the Hague. Its financial functions will contribute to the stability of international finance through the regulation

of exchange and the establishment of rules for international banking operations, and will promote the increase of world commerce through cooperation with central banks.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

2820. UNSIGNED. *Canadian trust companies achieve new record of two billion assets. Volume of estate and trust business doubles in five years.* *Trust Companies.* 51(2) Aug. 1930: 179-180.

2821. UNSIGNED. *Die Einlagen bei den Sparkassen im Jahre 1929.* [Deposits in savings banks, 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(7) Apr. 1930: 298-301.

2822. UNSIGNED. *The international bank.* *Banker (London).* 16(5) Oct. 1930: 62-64.—At a meeting of the Swiss Bankers Association at Luzern in September, Quesnay emphasized the benefits that could arise for Switzerland from the establishment of the international bank on Swiss territory. International finance companies could be established in Switzerland to divert the overflow of short-term funds into long term investment if legislation as to the status of foreign companies were less strict. Figures of the bank's return for August 31 show a considerable expansion probably largely due to the opening of new accounts by a number of central banks which have acquired a participation in the share capital of the bank.—*Helen Slade.*

2823. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. *De Javasche Bankwet.* [The Java bank law.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15(758) Jul. 1930: 620-622.—The present charter of the Java Bank is valid till 1937 but a bill has been introduced to modify it. Not all the present regulations of the Java bank law are in accordance with the gold standard policy. At present the Java Bank is obliged to give banknotes to the government in exchange for any amount of legal tender. The provision is canceled in the proposed bill. Other proposed changes are discussed.—*Cecile Rothe.*

2824. WILLIT, VIRGIL. *The banks go chain-store.* *Amer. Mercury.* 20(78) Jun. 1930: 144-152.—*William E. Dunkman.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 2533, 2535, 2934, 3175, 3279, 3331)

2825. F., E. *Development of agricultural credit in Uruguay.* *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(8) Aug. 1930: 284-287.—Ordinary agricultural credit in Uruguay is effected through the Bank of the Republic and its branches, while land settlement credit is effected through the Mortgage Bank. The Bank of the Republic in 1928 outlined a new departure in making loans in which it established a technical inspection service to investigate all the conditions of farm organization as well as the guarantees of real property. The Mortgage Bank of Uruguay is authorized by the law of June 20, 1921, to make loans in bonds for the purchase of lands to be brought under cultivation, up to 85% of the value of each parcel in favour of future settlers who are purchasers. Enactments of 1923 and 1929 have provided further funds to be loaned for land settlement.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

2826. SCHÖBER, BELA von. *Ungarns Kreditprobleme nach dem Kriege.* [Hungary's post-war credit problem.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27(11) Aug. 1930: 748-751.—Because of the reduction of Hungary's pre-war territory by two-thirds, and because of the decrease in capital through war costs and revolutions, the subsequent economic re-organization of the country has required both short and long term foreign loans. Since the process of reconstruction is slow, and has been complicated by an increased density of population, continued need for foreign credit will exist, and in particular for the longer term.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

2827. UNSIGNED. *Die Bodenkreditinstitute im Jahre 1929.* [The Land Credit Institutes in 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(6) Mar. 1930: 250-254.

2828. UNSIGNED. The financing of collective farms. *State Bank of the USSR, Econ. Survey*. 5 (14-15) Aug. 1930: 1-5.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2505, 2738, 2761, 2780, 2810, 2826, 2944, 2964, 3247)

2829. BENTE, HERMANN. Die marktwirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kapitalanlage im Auslande. [The economic significance of capital investment abroad.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-54.—Two main problems are considered: (1) what possible factors have to be studied in estimating the influence of the foreign capital investment, and (2) how will economic conditions in the home country react to such investments. If capital is not abundant in a country and still is being transported to foreign countries for investment, the industries of the home country will suffer. The author claims, however, that if the banks of the home country will expand the volume of credit which they are willing to grant so that it will cover this export of capital, no harm will be done. The importance of the foreign investment of capital for the shipping industry of the investing country is also to be noted. England is cited as an example. The influence of foreign investment on the value of money is reflected in the foreign exchanges. As a rule capital will flow into foreign countries only to the extent that the home demand is less active than the foreign demand. Available labor has a great deal to do with this as has been proved in the case of Switzerland. The export of capital from the United States would not have reached such magnitude in the post war period if it had opened wide its gate to European immigrants.—*William F. Hauhart*.

2830. FLYNN, JOHN T. Merge and submerge. The new era of industrial consolidations, and the relation to it of the investment trusts. *New Republic*. 63 (813) Jul. 2, 1930: 170-172.—Rapid strides have been made in recent years toward more complete concentration and control in basic industries. A statistical table shows a small number of companies dominating various industries and gives market value of stock of these companies as of Dec. 31, 1929, at approximately \$21,600,000,000. Investment trusts, banks, security companies, trust companies and other large corporate investors have and will continue to invest billions of dollars in these pivotal enterprises. A few powerful financial groups will eventually obtain far greater control of industry and trade than now exists.—*Q. F. Walker*.

2831. HAAFTEN, M. van. Cours des emprunts pour divers modes de paiement de l'intérêt nominal. [Bond prices for different modes of paying interest.] *Verzekeerings-Arch.* 11 (3) 1930: (97)-(108).—*A. G. Ploeg*.

2832. JAMES, F. CYRIL. Financing the merchant shipping industry. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 204-216.—The article summarizes conventional methods of financing the merchant marine as a private industrial enterprise. Certain marked tendencies in this field of finance merit attention. (1) In the growth of direct financing through the sale of securities to the general public, shipping industry financing is keeping pace with that in most other fields. (2) The capital structures of shipping companies are not built upon economic principles but upon the psychology of finances. In England and the Continental countries the usual practice is to build ships during the periods of depression, thus performing a public service and at the same time securing a private gain by building new ships at less than average cost. In securing new capital in periods of depression, the public prefers bonds, while

in times of prosperity the same public demands stocks. This perversion of financial policy is growing less marked with the increasing stabilization of the industry through the development of larger financial and operating units.—*Maurice H. Robinson*.

2833. LORENZ, OTTO C. Installment finance and the efficient use of capital. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (6) Jul. 1930: 451-459.—Three methods for solving the problem of reinvestment for a firm selling under installment methods are suggested, and a brief outline of the mathematical background for each is given.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

2834. McFADDEN, LOUIS T.; JORDAN, VIRGIL; JAMES, F. CYRIL. Foreign investments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 53-84.—McFadden: German reparation bonds are an unsound investment. The Young Plan is a device for exchanging useless German obligations now held by the allies for the cash of the people of the United States. Jordan: Overt war is the result of the frustrations of an economic struggle which goes on continually through what we call peace-time. Foreign investment is normally an influence liberating creative energies, except when, tampered with by political interests to maintain an uncreative *status quo*, the credit collapses. Our banking system policies have been a great contribution to peace; while all the war debts and indemnities are merely frustrating obligations sustained by force alone. James: The reparations problem is merely a small part of the foreign investment problem. Foreign investment is a beneficial economic phenomenon elicited by differences in the rates of interest on domestic and foreign bonds of equal security, by the desire to control necessary raw materials, and by the effort to develop foreign markets.—*Robert Schwenger*.

2835. MAYER, LUCIUS W. Financial aspects of mining enterprises. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 401-412.—As an investment field for the typical individual, mining offers a reasonably safe speculative opportunity. Small mining companies and exploration and prospecting are too hazardous to be recommended. But the large firm with various holdings or with a single mine which has a large supply of medium grade ore which is commercially profitable with modern improved metallurgical technique merits consideration. The constant improvement of technique is a factor which promises to maintain many mines in profitable operation for a long period of time. Probably the safest method of investment for the lay investor is through an investment trust which specializes in mining stocks.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

2836. MEANS, GARDINER C. The diffusion of stock ownership in the United States. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (6) Aug. 1930: 561-600.—Based upon the growth of stockholders in three large corporations (American Telephone and Telegraph, United States Steel, and Pennsylvania Railroad) and a sample group of 31 other corporations, it is estimated that the number of book stockholders has increased from 4,400,000 in 1900 to 18,000,000 in 1928. The figures show that while there was an increase in book stockholders every year since 1900 the most rapid increase occurred from 1917 to 1920; since then the increase has continued but on a lower level. For the period before 1917 the annual rate of increase was 4%, for the period 1917-1920 the rate of increase was 12% and for the period since 1920, 6½%. Even when the corporations are separated by industries the same general trend is observed. The results of the study show a tremendous shift in ownership of corporate shares in the five year period from 1916-1921, but no appreciable shift in the period after 1921. Individuals reporting (income tax returns) incomes of at least \$35,000 held 58% of the corporate shares in 1917 while in 1921 their ownership had dropped to 36% while the shares owned by individuals of moderate incomes (un-

der \$12,000) increased during the same period from 21 to 44%. At the beginning of the period half of all dividends were reported by 15,000 persons, while at the end of the period it required the combined dividends of the 75,000 largest incomes to cover half of all dividends received. The surtax is advanced as the most important single factor in bringing about the shift of ownership.—*W. F. Crowder.*

2837. MEECH, S. P. The bank acceptance and letter of credit in short term finance. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 177-203.—Calls attention to the many limitations, some legal, some practical, which seriously interfere with the wide use of the letter of credit bank acceptance, especially in domestic commerce. These limitations arise partly from the necessary character of banking requirements, partly from the terms of sale, partly from shipment periods, partly from the length of term of the production period, and partly from the nature of the credit risks involved. The practice of financing corporations through a series of bank loans, varying in amount with the seasonal requirements of trade, or for a temporary expansion, or until conditions are more favorable for the raising of permanent capital through the sale of bonds or stocks is in many cases simpler and more convenient to both parties than the letter of credit bank acceptance, with its complicated procedure, is ever likely to be. What is more important than the matter of credit extension in short term financing is an improvement in the process of credit analysis and business forecasting in order that loans may be made by the banks to commercial and industrial enterprises as needed at low cost without at the same time causing an inflation of credit with its necessary aftermath.—*Maurice H. Robinson.*

2838. REINBOTH, JOHN F. Measurement of risk in utility industries. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (3) Aug. 1930: 295-306.—Using methods described in the previous installment, the differences between yields of municipal bonds and various public utility bonds are portrayed as a measure of the risk attending the several utilities from 1909 through 1929. At the end of the period the electric utilities showed the greatest decrease of risk from the level of pre-war years (1909-1914), closely followed by the telephone industry, with electric railways exhibiting an opposite tendency. Even railroads were less favorably regarded by investors in 1929 than in pre-war years. Short-time tendencies fall into four distinguishable periods. From 1909 to 1914, variations of risk among the utility industries were narrow, railroads and electric railways having least risk, electricity and gas the most; from 1915 to 1917, risk tended upward in all industries; in the fervid years, 1918-1920, investors' apprehensiveness jumped violently, with gas, electric railway, and combined electric and electric railway groups most adversely affected. The electric industry started this period as the most risky and ended among the least risky, while electric railways reversed this tendency. Since 1921, the range of risk became at first wider and then narrower, the electric and telephone bonds rapidly approaching the risk level of the railroads. (See Entry 2: 9475.)—*E. W. Morehouse.*

2839. ROBINSON, LELAND REX. Investment trusts. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 279-316.—While the record of investment trusts for the latter half of 1929 and the first few months of 1930 has not been brilliant, with certain notable exceptions they did better than individual shareholders in all probability would have done. Their substantial cash position, freedom from bank indebtedness, and amply secured loans aided in establishing this not unsatisfactory record. The influence of such trusts in the stock market has been greatly exaggerated. They have acted in the main as a cushion and stabilizing force, but only to the extent of their modest ability. At the height of the 1929 market

their aggregate capital was equivalent to less than one-twentieth of the total value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Stock prices of many ably sponsored investment trusts have fallen out of all proportion to the shrinkage in their assets. Management which in 1929 sold at a premium is now selling at a discount. The economic function of trusts should be to develop sounder uses for private capital, and thereby give more constructive guidance to the world's commerce and industry.—*M. J. Freeman.*

2840. SEDGWICK, R. MINTURN. Investment advice. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 468-473.—Investment counselors are recommended for investment advice to the typical uninformed investor in preference to investment banks, commercial banks or trust companies, individual trustees, and financial services because of their greater freedom from bias, their greater mutuality of interest with the investor, and their more adequate facilities for investment research.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2841. VAN GALEN, J. L'influence des opérations du Trésor Néerlandais sur le marché national des capitaux. [The influence of the operations of the Dutch Treasury on the national money market.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 341-348.—The Dutch government ordinarily occupies the position of a lender rather than a borrower on the national money market. The annual total of placements of new capital on the Dutch market averages about 500 million florins. The influence of the state will readily be seen when it is realized that the various government services, such as the Social Insurance Bureau, seek to place a yearly average of 100 million florins on the market. In addition to this amount the government, in paying off its debts, releases from 77 to 83 million florins each year, which sums find their way into the market. To offset this influence the government has adopted the policy of borrowing such sums as it needs from its own bureaus, thus reducing their placements on the money market.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2842. WILLIS, H. PARKER. La révolution financière aux États-Unis. [The financial revolution in the United States.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 276-285.—In spite of restrictive anti-trust and national bank laws, industry has changed from its previous role of purveying primary materials to supplying fully manufactured articles—a change speeded by the world war. Mass production was highly developed, savings accumulated, economic and business education was extended. Investment *en masse* has been developed. Banking practice has been adapted to new conditions, and industry has been given a much broader financial organization. The trust or cartel is now coming into favor in industry, and branch and chain banking are being developed to cope with the resulting financial problems.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 2269, 2501, 2563, 2567, 2768, 2805, 2815, 2936, 2963, 3011, 3166, 3439)

2843. DUGÉ de BERNONVILLE, L. Les prix. [Prices (in France).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 447-470.—In 1929 there was an important drop in the price of agricultural products in France, but not in the price of products of the extractive industries perhaps because of better market organization in the latter industries. The price movement of manufactured commodities did not follow that of raw materials, since wages and most overhead charges remained high. This fact may also explain the discrepancy between retail and wholesale prices of similar commodities. As in other countries, the cost of living remained relatively high.

(Tables and charts are given showing the movement of monthly index numbers of wholesale and retail prices by category of commodities in 1929 and early 1930; and comparative cost of living index numbers for the same period are also presented.)—*William Jaffé*.

2844. HO, FRANKLIN L. Index numbers of the quantities and prices of imports and exports and of the barter terms of trade in China, 1867-1928. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(3) Sep. 1930: 1013-1041.

2845. UNSIGNED. Wholesale prices of commodities in 1929. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(2) 1930: 271-287.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 2505, 2666, 2672, 2838)

2846. BARNES, JULIUS H. Facing the larger problems of business management. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 3(3) Jul. 1930: 272-278.—The two immediate problems to be faced following the stock market collapse were the maintenance of employment and the circulation of accurate information about business conditions. The suggested method of meeting the first was to center activity upon construction. The notable increase in building contracts may be attributed in large degree to this deliberate effort. By means of trade associations and other agencies part of the second need was met; but a further need for more comprehensive data was revealed. If economic security is to be brought about at all, it must be brought about through common effort. The grouping of industries now observable is a step in this direction, which may finally lead to regulation, co-ordination, and control of business activities to the end that the national economic mechanism may be operated smoothly and without interruption.—*M. J. Freeman*.

2847. McLAUGHLIN, GLENN E. Industrial diversification in American cities. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(1) Nov. 1930: 131-149.—This is a study of 16 industrial cities in the attempt to find the relation between concentration of industry and business fluctuations. The criterion of concentration and diversification used was that of value added by manufacture. The percentage of producers' goods and consumers' goods produced in each of the 16 cities was then determined. Wherever the concentration occurs in producers' goods, the cyclical drop is more severe than where there is an equal amount of concentration in consumers' goods; while consumers' goods are more affected by seasonal than by cyclical fluctuations. By using as measure of seasonal fluctuation in industrial activity the month-to-month variations in manufacturing employment, there is a significant degree of correspondence between concentration and the severity of seasonal variation.—*G. T. Schwenning*.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2528, 2624, 2631, 2671, 2681, 2700, 2739, 2784, 2792, 2798, 3000, 3005, 3014, 3048, 3055, 3159-3160, 3168, 3174, 3237, 3242, 3302, 3393)

2848. CHAMBRUN, R. de. L'allocation de dividendes spéciaux aux ouvriers porteurs d'actions dans une société américaine. [The allocation of profit sharing dividends to employee share-holders in an American company.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1670-1674.—The system of the Procter and Gamble Company is cited as an example of the means used by some American manufacturers in enlisting the interest

of their employees in promoting production. The device of withholding the advantages of the share purchasing scheme from employees until they have worked for the company for six years reduces labor turnover. The application of such a system in France would be difficult, because it would require an expensive and complicated accounting organization which is not economical except for very large concerns. Moreover, the ordinary share-holders not employed by the company may feel discriminated against because of special privileges granted to employees.—*William Jaffé and Harold D. Koontz*.

2849. COUTROT, JEAN. The cinematograph and scientific management. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography*. 2(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 839-848.—Scientific management can employ motion pictures profitably: (1) as an instrument of research and systematic analysis, (2) for educational purposes, and (3) for propaganda. These possibilities are as yet undeveloped.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

2850. DEVINAT, PAUL. Les conséquences sociales de l'organisation scientifique du travail. [The social effects of the scientific organization of labor.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 38(4) Jul. 1930: 291-309.—Scientific management not only increases productivity but it also eliminates or reduces the harmful effects of labor. Short periods of rest during working hours prevent the danger of over-work. By providing amusements and recreation for the worker in his free time, monotony and "automatism" are prevented. The laborer is taught to work with pleasure and to rest intelligently. Work is made lighter, thus making it possible for women to work along with men. Scientific management has made possible, in recent years, the general adoption of the eight-hour working day. The writer examines the influence of the scientific organization of labor on other social and labor problems.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne*.

2851. FANG FU-AN. Rickshas in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(1) Jul. 1930: 796-808.—The average monthly expenses of a ricksha puller's family in Peking are \$14.25; average monthly net earnings are \$11.30. The same vehicle is used by two or three persons who work on shifts of 6 to 14 hours a day. The age group containing the most workers is 31-35 years and the average age of a puller is 33.4 years. Fares are settled by bargaining. Unions among this group of workers are not general, though in Peking a union claimed 50,457 or over half of the ricksha pullers until November, 1929, when it was dissolved by the municipal authorities, following an attack on the city's street railway in which over half the cars were wrecked.—*M. McCollum*.

2852. HACKER, BARBARA. A munka produktivitása és intenzitása. [The productivity and intensity of labor.] *Szocializmus*. 20(7) Jul. 1930: 208-217.—Describing the different rationalizing systems (Taylor and the Bedeaux), the author criticizes scientific management from the point of view of the socialist. The increase of productivity is a very important question, being the basis of future society's wealth. By increasing production and lowering working time without endangering the worker's health, leisure should be created for all, which could be spent in public affairs, sports, amusements, learning, etc.—*Tibor Przyborski*.

2853. LEPLAE, EDM. Les cultures obligatoires dans les pays d'agriculture arriérée. [Forced labor in backward agricultural countries.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 20(4) Dec. 1929: 449-478.

2854. MANNING, W. H. O'NEILL. Industrial psychology and production planning. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5(4) Oct. 1930: 202-213.—The article describes the functions of planning both before a plant has been built and after it is in operation, and the part that may be played by psychology, particularly in the details of factory administration. It points out the ef-

fects upon the minds of the workers exercised by good and bad planning and describes some results secured by experimental work of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, of which the author was a member.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2855. MITCHELL, BROADUS. Industrial evolution in the South. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 80 (1) Jul. 1930: 41-43, 72.—An analysis of the causes underlying the modern unrest in the Southern textile industry, the story of recent developments, and the conflicts between the radical and conservative labor unions are contained in this article. It is a picture of social and economic evolution which explains in large part the primitive state of labor conditions and methods of employer-employee dealings which still prevail in the backward industrial society of this section. The immediate causes of strikes in 1929 were low wages, long hours, and the "stretch-out" system for speeding up production.—*G. A. Bowers.*

2856. MOLENAAR, A. N. Overschrijding van de grenzen van het arbeidsrecht. [Transgressions of the limits of labor laws.] *De Economist.* 78 (11) Nov. 1929: 755-764.

2857. NICEFORO, ALFREDO. The application of the cinematograph to scientific management. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 803-839.—Niceforo discusses the use of motion pictures in aid of the following functions of scientific management: (1) quantity and quality of production, (2) examination of movements and tools, (3) observation of fatigue, (4) experiments based upon simultaneous and successive modifications of variables which may be in a certain relation to work and fatigue, and (5) examination of future workers, vocational guidance, and selection. The latter part of the article suggests methods of using motion picture films in vocational training.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2858. SCHELER, MICHAEL B. The working man in Russia. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 47-54.

2859. SCHOMERUS, FR. Die soziale Betriebspolitik der Jenaer Zeisswerke mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Carl Zeiss-Stiftung zu Jena. [Social welfare work of the Jena Zeiss works with special reference to the Carl Zeiss foundation in Jena.] *Stockholm.* (3) 1930: 239-250.

2860. PREUSS, W. Labour conditions in government public works. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5 (14) Aug. 22, 1930: 271-272.

2861. UNSIGNED. Inquiry into the progress and use of the cinema throughout the world as an instrument of scientific management. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 982-999.—The article describes an inquiry made by a committee of experts selected by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, to make a world-wide study of the use of motion pictures in furtherance of scientific management. In the course of its survey, the committee sought information from 52 countries, circularizing governments, individuals, and publications. Encouraging progress has been made in the use of motion pictures for scientific management purposes but much yet remains to be accomplished.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2862. UNSIGNED. La main-d'oeuvre indochinoise. [Indo-Chinese contract labor in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 96.—The governor of the French Establishments in Oceania has set the following daily ration for the contract laborers arriving to work on the plantations within his jurisdiction—250 grams of bread; 500 grams of rice; 200 grams of fresh meat, salt meat, or salt fish, or 400 grams of fresh fish; 300 grams of fresh or 150 grams of dried vegetables; 20 grams of salt; 5 grams of tea; 20 grams of fat; and 40 grams of sugar. An indentured laborer renewing his contract will, henceforth, receive a bonus of 100 francs a year, up to five.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2863. UNSIGNED. Reglamentación de la ley 11, 575, de jubilación de empleados bancarios. [Regulations for enforcing law 11,575 concerning the retirement of bank employees.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 18 (97) Jul. 1930: 429-433. (Text.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

2864. UNSIGNED. La travail forcé aux colonies. [Forced labor in the colonies.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (651) Aug. 2, 1930: 1165-1169.—The text of the Convention adopted in June, 1930, by the Fourteenth Session of the International Labor Conference on forced labor, together with texts of recommendations concerning indirect constraint on laborers and the regulation of forced labor.—*Luther H. Evans.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 2115, 3317)

2865. FANG FU-AN. The unionization of labor in China. *Stockholm.* (3) 1930: 273-280.—Since the war the guild movement in China has been giving way to industrial unionism. This movement has passed through three stages: From 1919-1923 there was a rapid development of labor unions with the support of Kuomintang; 1923-1927 marked the cooperation of Communists and Nationalists in the movement and a trade union membership of over 3,000,000; 1927-1929 marked the control of the labor movement by the right wing of the Kuomintang, the reorganization of the labor movement, a sharp fall in union memberships. The most serious obstacle to the union movement lies in the illiteracy of the workers, and their lack of realization of the essence of a trade union movement.—*Helen Herrmann.*

2866. FASOLIS, GIOVANNI. Associazioni e contributi sindacali. [Syndical associations and contributions.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (2) Feb. 1930: 160-170.—Syndical organization has been everywhere the effect of the advent of great industries. From 1880 to 1922 Italy has experienced the entire scale of development of the socialist organization. In that year was formed the new Fascist syndicalism, which represents a new and typically Italian phenomenon. The syndical associations serve to support not only interests of individuals or groups but also a true cooperation directed towards an improvement in production. Whatever ends organizations of workers pursue, their execution always requires the aid of economic means, which, with some exceptions, must be derived from the members of the associations. While the monetary payments corresponding to the former syndical associations had merely the character of incomes under private law, the obligatory contributions paid by the fascist syndical associations, which are public bodies, constitute incomes under public law. Though such obligatory contributions cannot be classified as taxes,—contributions (in the sense as used by Seligman and Einaudi)—or general duties, they may be classified in the category of special duties (*imposte*) "of a corporative character" (Sax).—*Mario Saibante.*

2867. RADACEANU, LOTAR. A român muncăsmozgalom problémái. [The problems of the Rumanian labor movement.] *Szocializmus.* 20 (7) Jul. 1930: 193-198.—In a historical survey the author reviews the birth of Rumania and describes the political oligarchy of the boyars. The fundamental feudal character of the country did not change with the end of serfdom or with the carrying out of the first agrarian reform. Two classes are rising: a peasantry without lands and a class of large-landed proprietors. In the 20th century capitalism is revolutionizing the peasantry, creating a proletariat and establishing possibilities of the rise of an independent bourgeoisie. The peasant insurrection of 1907 is an omen of future changes. After the World War the Rumanians living in 4 countries were united and Great Rumania was created. At this time the working class

was able to stop the extension of oligarchic hegemony in the whole country. But there was a great influence of communists, who were arranging the general strike of 1920, which ended with the suppression and collapse of the entire labor movement. After this, for eight years, the liberal oligarchy governed. Meanwhile possibilities of working class organization became more difficult. In 1928 an alliance was effected between the Social Democrats and the National Peasant party. This alliance was unsuccessful, and the liberal dictatorship fell. Now the working class is again strong enough for independent political action. Instead of the struggle between oligarchy and democracy, there is coming the struggle between capital and labor, bourgeoisie and proletariat.—*Tibor Przyborski*.

2868. RYCHLIŃSKI, STANISŁAW. *Zasadnicze kierunki robotniczego ruchu zawodowego w Polsce.* [The principal direction of the working class movement in Poland.] *Rocznik Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej w Warszawie*. 6 1929: 235-326.—The working class movement in Poland had a various character during the period when Polish independence was suspended. The normal development of working class organizations was prevented by the policy of the usurpation states, Germany, Russia, and Austria, in which the movement originated. These organizations developed under three different conditions and had, therefore, difficulty in creating a common idea of the working class. The author includes many statistical tables of the development or fall of particular organizations with an interpretation of the causes.—*A. Walawender*.

1869. UNSIGNED. *Le mouvement syndical. Réunions et congrès.* [The syndical movement. Meetings and congresses.] *Rev. du Travail*. 31 (7) Jul. 31, 1930: 1158-1187.—Summaries of ten different trade union, employers', and welfare organizations.—*Solon De Leon*.

2870. UNSIGNED. 1930 convention of the American Federation of Labor. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 119-124.

2871. WYSS, C. *Cartels syndicaux et unions ouvrières.* [City central bodies and the trade unions.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22 (9) Sep. 1930: 261-268.—The question of the relations between city central trade union bodies and the national unions is one of the most important to be taken up at the coming Swiss Trade Union Congress. City central unions were founded mainly from 1890 to 1908. An agreement regulating their relations to the national unions was adopted in 1909, which put the initiation of wage movements entirely in the hands of the national bodies. From 1909 to 1919 there was a large development of city centrals. Labor legislation offered them a new field of activity. Some admitted only locals affiliated with national trade unions. Others admitted independent locals, political parties, sport clubs, and other workers' organizations. The Berne Congress of 1917 required the city centrals to be composed only of locals affiliated with national unions (or those for whom there was no national body), prohibited their collecting strike funds or the like except inside their own organization, and again forbade them to initiate any movement for better wages or for any other purpose. There are now 90 city centrals, half of which have less than 500 members. The number of locals attached ranges from 1 to 13.—*Solon De Leon*.

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 2891, 3005, 3017, 3131)

2872. DUTT, CLEMENS. Some lessons of the woollen textile struggle. *Labour Monthly*. 12 (5) May 1930: 267-277.—This is the largest and most significant struggle since the general strike of 1926. The English woollen industry is especially hard hit. The employers' solution was (1) attacks on the standards of the workers, (2) a higher tariff. For both of these they secured

the support of the trade union machinery. The employers asked a 9.9% wage cut. The union officials were willing to concede 7.25%, but the workers refused. A court of inquiry recommended a cut of 9.25%, but the workers voted 77% for a strike. Strikers looked to the Communist Party and the minority movement for leadership.—*Solon De Leon*.

2873. WAELEBROECK, P. *Industrial relations in the French state mines of the Saar Basin.* *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (4) Jun. 1930: 798-836.—When the French government assumed control and operation of the Saar mines it was faced with peculiarly difficult problems, arising from the necessity of introducing modernizing methods, of using German workers, and the large scale operation implied in the employment of 75,000 miners. That these problems have been successfully dealt with is suggested by the prevalence of comparatively harmonious relations with workers and an increase in efficiency of over 100%. The government chose to deal with the trade unions directly rather than with the works councils established by German law, for by the terms of the agreement such laws were not binding on them. The agreement that was signed with the four trade union groups involved, including 90% of the workers, has only been slightly modified in the ten years. It did not include wages, however, and the special agreements on this subject have caused two stoppages. On all matters the state as employer is the final authority to which management and workers appeal. Workers' committees have also been created to handle safety problems, the use of machinery, and weighing of the coal; other committees confer with the management on all grievances. A great deal of trouble has been averted by discussing changes in procedure with the trade unions before they are introduced. A shift in technique to the long-walled method, and the sweeping reductions in personnel necessary in 1928 are cases in point.—*W. E. Chalmers*.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 2466, 2605, 3111, 3114, 3410)

2874. COLER, CARL S. *Training future business leaders.* *Iron Age*. 125 (24) Jun. 12, 1930: 1741-1744.—Industry has devoted much attention to training apprentices, foremen, and others responsible for physical production. With few exceptions the training of executives has been left to its own devices. The Westinghouse Company, however, has been one of the exceptions. The author gives a detailed account of the training methods adapted by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in preparing engineering graduates for positions of responsibility.—*H. O. Rogers*.

2875. CROWDEN, G. P. *Industrial efficiency and fatigue.* *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 193-201.—On the theory that "success and prosperity of industry depends as much on the efficiency of the workers as on that of the machines," the author lists the following factors as influencing labor efficiency: (1) standards of living, particularly those related to nutrition; (2) intra-factory conditions, including temperature, ventilation and lighting; (3) extra-factory conditions, including health, housing and habits. The author also describes measurements of energy expenditure.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

2876. HERWIG, B. *Eignungsuntersuchungen von Kaufleuten und Beamten, zugleich ein Beitrag zur Methodik der Persönlichkeitsdiagnose.* [Aptitude tests of business men and officials, a contribution to the methodology of personality diagnosis.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 225-243.

2877. LORIGA, G. *The cinema and the study of fatigue.* *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography*. 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 913-916.—A discussion of the scientific theories regarding fatigue and the difficulties in the way

of reaching an accurate understanding of the physical and mental changes involved. The author believes films can be used in connection with fatigue study for: (1) diagnosis, (2) pathological manifestations, and (3) hygiene or prevention. He suggests methods of superimposing the use of motion pictures upon the methods of experimentation already in use in modern fatigue study laboratories.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2878. MOEDE, WALTHER. Zur Methodik der Menschenbehandlung: Vom erfolgreichen Vorgesetzten. [The technique of managing men: the successful executive.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (7) Jul. 1930: 208-214.—This article, one of a series, discusses various principles of personnel management applicable to officials of various ranks.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2879. POMMERENKE, HENRI. Quelques applications des methodes psychotechniques à la selection et à l'orientation du personnel ouvrier dans une usine de construction mécanique. [Some applications of psychotechnic methods in the selection and placement of the workers in a machine shop.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 231-241.—In the process of applying "psychotechnic" methods in this factory, it was found that in 85% of the cases the method was successful in determining the adaptability and suitability of the worker for employment in that particular factory; that in 79% of the cases the method employed was successful in putting the worker into the particular branch of the industry most suited to his abilities; that this measuring of the worker resulted in a saving of the cost of apprenticeship equal to 2.70% to 2.85% of the total wages paid in the factory. Other advantages were seen in the reduction of accidents and in a general improvement of the morale of the employees.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2880. SMITH, MAY. The nervous temperament. Its definition and history: its expression in industry and importance from the point of view of health and efficiency. *British J. Medical Psychol.* 10 (2) Aug. 1930: 99-174.—After 40 pages of historical introduction, the author describes her test of the nervous temperament in industry. Over 1,000 men, women, and children were interviewed personally as to their reaction to their work and to their associates. They were then classed according to nervous symptoms. These results were then classified and tabulated in various ways. Nervous symptoms were present in all groups tested; there was no significant difference between men and women, and age was not a determinant. There was an inverse relation between success at the dotting test and symptoms of the "anxiety" type. Nervous people tended to have more sick leave, to be less efficient, and in some occupations to develop occupational cramp. However, other attempts at correlation did not furnish definite conclusions. Much more work is needed by psychologists, physiologists, and statisticians before an adequate psychology of temperament can be produced.—*Jessamine S. Whitney.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2786, 2789, 2794-2795, 3144)

2881. AINSWORTH, CYRIL. Safety standards in industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 80-85.

2882. LIGHTFOOT, THOMAS E. Physical examination in relation to accident prevention. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (7) Jul. 1930: 92-93.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2883. LORIGA, G. Work and fatigue. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 917-925.—Concrete illustrations are given of situations in which causes, effects and prevention of fatigue might be studied by the use of films.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2884. MALVANO, MARIO LEVI. Cinematography and the prevention of accidents. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 926-948.

2885. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR, and BRITTEN, ROLLO H. Physical impairments and occupational class. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45 (34) Aug. 22, 1930: 1927-1962.—The material included in this study was taken from the first medical examinations of 100,924 native white males made for policy holders as a part of the welfare service in more than 40 life insurance companies by more than 9,000 physicians. The agricultural group had impairment rates definitely below average for diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat, heart and pulse, blood vessels, and many miscellaneous conditions. The professional group conformed more nearly to the average for the entire population considered. The business group approximates the average for the entire population considered in nearly every respect. The skilled trade group had excessive rates of impairments for eye and ear, teeth, heart and pulse, and many miscellaneous conditions.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2886. UNSIGNED. Enquête sur la prevention des accidents du travail en France. [Inquiry relating to the prevention of industrial accidents in France.] *Bull. du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène.* 37 (1-2-3) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 3-50.—Following the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in May and June, 1929, the Ministry of Labor instituted an inquiry concerning plans and methods already in operation in France to prevent work accidents by such groups as associations for industrial safety, casualty insurance companies, labor organizations and others. Official figures of reported accidents indicate an increase in deaths due to accidents from 1,445 in 1902, to 2,340 in 1928; permanent disabilities from 3,970 to 8,146; temporary disability of more than four days duration from 213,947 to 993,725. Factors responsible for these increases include the industrial development and the increase of exposure from 1902 to 1928. A questionnaire sent out to various organizations interested in the prevention of industrial accidents elicited information on methods pursued, including the functions of committees of safety, industrial medical departments, educational propaganda, etc.—*Rosamond W. Goldberg.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 2476)

2887. FAIRBAIRN, HELEN E. Opportunities for college women: A study of occupations other than teaching held by college women in Buffalo. *Univ. of Buffalo Studies.* 8 (3) Aug. 1930: pp. 170.—A study of positions other than teaching held by 326 college women in Buffalo. The study is based on information obtained through interviews with college women actively engaged in work, and from talking with employers in the various fields. Ten separate occupations are listed of which the most important, numerically, are library work, medicine, business and industry, social work, and department store work. The fields of work are classified "according to the basic attitudes and adjustments which appear to set off some fields from others." The main professions for women are summarized briefly and other available opportunities not yet so clearly defined are discussed. A local situation has been presented "to confirm or refute, as the case may be, any popular opinion concerning the occupational opportunities for college women."—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

2888. WOODSON, C. G. The Negro washerwoman, a vanishing figure. *J. Negro Hist.* 15 (3) Jul. 1930: 269-277.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

2889. ZAHN, FRIEDRICK. Statistik des Frauenwerbs. [Statistics of women in gainful occupation.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 210-216. (French summary.)—The widespread employment of women outside of the home has resulted in special statistical inquiries. The International Institute of Statistics should take under early consideration the improve-

ment, extension, and standardization of these statistics in the different countries. A suggested list of eight points on which specific information should be obtained is given.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

WAGES

(See also Entry 3298)

2890. ALAPY, VICTOR. Ipari munkások keresete. [Wage conditions of industrial workers.] *Magyar Gyáripar.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 6-10.—The author reports changes in wages of industrial workers which have taken place during 1929. There was no general increase in wages in this year, although there were changes within certain industries, the effects of which were traceable in other occupations. The hourly wage of workers in the skilled trades ranged on the average for all industries (in pengő) between .58 and 1.55; that of unskilled workers from .49 to .88; for day laborers from .33 to .56; women workers .23-.73; child workers (*Jungarbeiter*) in the narrow sense .19 to .34; young workers in the printing industry .94 to 1.16; apprentices .16 to .24. The standard of living of Hungarian workers has been raised in general in the course of the year 1929 and if reckoned in gold values the hourly wages are considerably higher than average hourly wages of pre-war times, both in individual industries and in individual trades.—*William Nötel.*

2891. MARBACH, FRITZ. Problèmes modernes des salaires. [Modern wage problems.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22 (8) Aug. 1930: 229-237.—Due to the rapid concentration of capital and the progress of rationalization, decisive changes have taken place in the theory of wages. Having fought first for higher wages, and then for higher real wages, the trade union movement now fights for participation in the increase of the social product. Real wages have gone up since the early days of capitalism, but the proportion of the workers share in the social product has not increased. There is still a gap between purchasing power and the capacity for production. Planless increase of production, without increasing the total power of consumption, will inevitably lead to a crisis; the more so as rationalization tends toward large scale production of standardized articles the purchase of which depends on the mass. If the share of labor is raised, an increase in consumption will follow. If the share of the employer and stockholder is raised, they can hardly consume more than they do, and the result will be a further accumulation of unsold goods.—*Solon De Leon.*

2892. OLDS, MARSHALL. Steel wages under the 8 hour day. *Iron Age.* 125 (14) Apr. 3, 1930: 1008-1009.—Steel for many years enjoyed the reputation of being our highest wage industry. Many have thought that this was largely due to the 12-hour day. An analysis of figures published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the metal working trades continue to be high wage industries in spite of the fact that 12-hour work was abolished six years ago. The figures also reveal that the accident rate in the iron and steel industry shows a marked improvement.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2893. UNSIGNED. Belegschaftszahl und Löhne in den Hauptbergbaubezirken Deutschlands im Jahre 1929. [The number of employees and wages in the principal mining districts of Germany in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (28) Jul. 12, 1930: 938-943.—According to official statistics 643,608 workers were employed in the past year in the German mining industry, as compared with 644,109 in 1928. The Ruhr anthracite coal industry employed 374,792. The extent of employment of anthracite coal workers was very different in different districts. While in Bavaria with 303 working days 283.9 shifts were worked on the average by each worker, the Ruhr district averaged 277.9 shifts for 304 working days, and the Aachen district only 273.9 shifts with 303

working days. The extent of employment in the lignite coal mining industry was greater. The number of shifts varied between 293.6 (Eastern Elbe) and 303 (Left Rhine). The earnings showed an increase throughout; in the Ruhr mining district the earnings increased 9.87 M for miners (*Hauer*) in 1928 to 10.22 M.—*E. Friedrichs.*

2894. UNSIGNED. Efforts of state labor offices to enforce payment of wages. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 59-70.

2895. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Baugewerbe. 1—Vertragsgebiete östlich der Elbe. [Principal results of the official wage census in the construction industry. 1—East of the Elbe.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (3) Feb. 1930: 103-107.

2896. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Baugewerbe. 2—Nordwestliche Vertragsgebiete. [Principal results of the official wage census in the construction industry. 2—Northwest Germany.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (8) Apr. 1930: 345-348.

2897. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Baugewerbe. 3—Vertragsgebiete in Süddeutschland, Hessen und Hessen-Nassau. [Principal results of the official wage census in the construction industry. 3—South Germany, Hesse, and Hesse-Nassau.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (15) Aug. 1930: 627-632.

2898. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Buchdruckgewerbe. [Principal results of the wage census in the book printing industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (8) Apr. 1930: 337-343.

2899. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der eisen- und stahlerzeugenden Industrie. [Principal results of the official wage census in the iron and steel industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (4) Feb. 1930: 141-147.

2900. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in Steindruckgewerbe. [Principal results of the official wage census in the lithography industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (13) Jul. 1930: 542-548.

2901. UNSIGNED. Time and method of payment of wages provided for in collective agreements. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 128-131.

2902. UNSIGNED. Wages and standard of life of workers in capitalist countries. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 1-6.

2903. WIRLANDNER, STEPHAN. Zum Problem der "Fordschen Lohnpolitik." [The problem of the Ford wage policy.] *Kampf.* 23 (5) May 1930: 223-226.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 2797, 2893, 3151, 3162)

2904. BECKER, A. Is there an Arab unemployment problem in Palestine? *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5 (12-13) Jul. 1930: 233-236.—Arabian unemployment, continually harped upon by Arabian politicians as a result of Jewish settlement activities, is not actually a serious problem in Palestine. If the government estimate is accepted, only about 3.6% of the 30,000 forming the working class are unemployed. A survey of the period from 1924 to 1928 shows that at least 6,000 additional workers were absorbed during those years in industries and crafts, Jewish colonies, agriculture (mainly in the fruit groves), building trades, public works, and dock labor. The absorption of Arab labor in Jewish employment would more than offset the number estimated to have been displaced and set adrift by Jewish land settlement. Simultaneously with a fall in the cost of living, there has been an upward tendency in wages, showing that the demand for labor has increased more rapidly than the supply. Also, there has been a very low rate of emigration; in fact, Palestine is a center of attraction for Arab labor from other countries. Thus, although the peasants who temporarily

abandon their own primitive agricultural work for the sake of additional earnings and the laborers who are looking for other work each year after the busy season in the fruit groves is over are often erroneously included in estimates of the number of the unemployed, there is little unemployment in the true sense of the word among these Arabs.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

2905. BEVERIDGE, SIR WILLIAM. Unemployment. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 326-367.—Unemployment today contains two new features: (1) changes of industrial structure, (2) disequilibrium between wages and productivity. Organization of the labor market is "more certainly and more urgently needed than before." The problem to be faced is the part to be played by unemployment insurance, which has been converted into "a system of general unemployment relief financed mainly by a tax on employment." There are only two alternative courses out of the present trouble: getting back to the insurance scheme, while taking into consideration that it differs greatly from its past, or going forward along the path of relief schemes. In both cases the government and the social worker must not forget that "assistance to the unemployed shall not stand in the way of unemployment prevention." After an analysis of both alternatives the conclusion is reached that the problem of unemployment can be solved today, but "the price of a solution is perhaps higher" now than it was before. The problem is still, as it was 20 years ago, "a disease to be eradicated, but not a want to be satisfied. It needs not money so much as thought and organization."—*S. P. Turin.*

2906. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO di. La disoccupazione, i lavori pubblici e l'impiego di mano d'opera. [Unemployment, public works and the employment of labor.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1-11.—The good effect of the work of the Fascist government is shown. Unemployment has been combatted by extensive employment in public works capable of increasing the public wealth and of stimulating agriculture.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2907. DOUGLAS, PAUL HOWARD. Machinery and unemployment. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 42-46.

2908. FINE, NATHAN S. Unemployment a world wide problem. *Current Hist.* 32 (4) Sep. 1930: 1119-1224.—Estimates of unemployment show that the United States leads, followed by Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Soviet Russia, and Japan. The causes of the present unemployment situation the author finds in the business cycle, and shows how heightened business activity in the United States led to the panic in the fall of 1929. The low level of real wages and the fall in agricultural prices resulted in diminished purchasing power; the recent Chinese national war and the Indian nationalists' civil disobedience campaign caused the purchasing power of these peoples for foreign goods to fall. In the United States technological unemployment is an increasingly important factor, and many have been thrown out of work in Japan, India, and China by the rise of the textile industry. In other countries, there are the problems of the development of rivals like the United States with its greater industrial efficiency; the diminished demand for coal; the decline in overseas migration; the burden of the unemployed army itself; and the increase in the labor supply which has been caused by women entering industry; the drift to the cities of the agricultural population, and the fact that military training is no longer compulsory. Remedies suggested, besides the usual case for the stabilization of industry and the introduction of shorter hours, include rationalization (adopting competitors business methods) for England, more foreign trade and loans for Germany, and reduced taxation and governmental economies.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

2909. HOFFMANN, WALTER, et al. Arbeitsdienstpflicht. Erfahrungen in Bulgarien, Möglichkeiten in Deutschland. [Compulsory labor service: experience in Bulgaria and possibilities in Germany.] *Arbeitgeber.* 20 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 423-432.—For the relief of unemployment the idea of a general compulsory labor service is emphasized in certain circles in Germany. The only country which has introduced this is Bulgaria (law of June 10, 1920). Hoffmann reports that this experience is generally favorable. Its introduction in Germany would be possible only if the compulsory labor were combined with unemployment relief. The author of the second article (unnamed) believes that compulsory labor service is desirable from the point of view of training but points to the great economic difficulties which are combined with it. For 500,000 persons subject to compulsory service, 350,000,000 RM would be necessary for maintenance and clothing alone. The cost of housing accommodations and the provision of tools would be in addition to this. It would not be possible to find labor for such a large number of men without influencing private enterprises. Relief of the labor market could not be expected, therefore, as a result of the introduction of compulsory labor service.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

2910. MAURETTE, FERNAND. The preparatory technical conference on conditions of employment in coal mines. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 473-493.—A preliminary conference called by the International Labour Office of representatives of the nations concerned, of the workers, and of the employers decided that hours of work in mines was the subject on which the conference to be called by the International Labor Office could accomplish most, although it was unable to recommend a definite figure. The workers proposed seven hours, the employers eight, and various political representatives something in between. The following suggestions on other issues for the forthcoming conference were recommended: a just level of wages to be maintained in all countries, and the discussion of ways of preventing under-cutting; on insurance, some way be found of protecting workers moving from one country to another; concerning unemployment, that the International Labour Office increase its efforts for unemployment insurance and for international employment exchanges. The preliminary conference was an experiment that appears to have been successful in laying the groundwork for a more extended and official body.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

2911. RYAN, JOHN A. Unemployment: A failure in leadership. *Catholic World.* 131 (784) Jul. 1930: 385-393.—In the present economic depression our political and industrial leaders have failed to furnish intelligent guidance in coping with unemployment. A rationally organized society would use its idle men and machines to produce necessities and comforts of life for those in need.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

2912. SCHÖNFELD, HANS. Die gegenwärtige Wirtschaftsorganisation und das Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit. [The present economic organization and the problem of unemployment.] *Stockholm.* (3) 1930: 255-265.

2913. UNSIGNED. Employment stabilization and unemployment pensions plans of the General Electric Company. *Monitor.* 17 (2) Jul. 1930: 31-32, 35.

2914. UNSIGNED. Experience of a group of employers with the lay-off problem. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 19-23.—In this study, special attention is given to the methods of coping with the lay-off problem during the 1927 depression. A large number of plants stabilized employment by centralized employment control and budgeting for future production requirements; others transferred workers or called upon a reserve labor supply. Most employers divided the available work before laying off any employees. Vacations,

with or without pay, rotation of workers, and unrestricted overtime during the height of production were favored by some companies. Seasonal variation was minimized by manufacturing for stock during the dull period, diversification of product, and increasing the demand during the off-season. When lay-offs had to be resorted to, workmanship, length of service, and marital status most often decided which workmen were to be retained. Most plants gave a dismissal notice or wage to the others, and often tried to find other jobs for them. After a short lay-off, workers usually returned when recalled; time thus lost seldom interfered with seniority rights. Unemployment insurance was in effect in several companies. Over half the employers stated that if any differentiation on the basis of age was made, it was in favor of retaining the older worker.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

2915. UNSIGNED. Measures to combat unemployment in certain European countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 76-81.

2916. UNSIGNED. Report on unemployment. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (64) May 1930: pp. 3.

2917. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in the United States. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 12-17.

2918. UNSIGNED. Working hours in capitalist countries and the USSR. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 7-12.

2919. WILKE, ERNESTINE L. Study of unemployed men who applied for work at a Boston agency during January, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 1-7.—About half of the applicants were family men, having, on an average, 3.2 children each. Thirty-eight percent were foreign born, Italians predominating; three-fourths of the applicants had been in Boston at least 15 years. The average age was 35 years. The men had been engaged in various occupations, and being laid off was the most common reason for the loss of their jobs. Duration of unemployment before applying to the agency averaged 4½ months. One-fourth of the men were handicapped in some way, usually by physical defects. Over half of those for whom work was secured were under 30 years of age; men between 50 and 60 were hardest to place. (Statistical tables.)—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

2920. WINKEL, MAX G. The 4-hour day—a possibility. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (9) Sep. 1930: 1093-1099; (10) Oct. 1930: 1220-1226.—The possibilities of shortening the working day to four hours lie in the increased productivity of machine processes, elimination of wastes in production and distribution, changes in the distribution of the national income, and higher standards of living which will stimulate the demand for luxuries and thereby serve, in turn, as a check against too rapid reduction in working hours.—*R. E. Montgomery.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 2902, 2935, 3387)

2921. KANTOROWICZ, M. Die Ernährung der deutschen Lohnarbeiter und Gehaltsempfänger nach dem Krieg im Lichte der sozialen Hygiene. [Food consumption of German wage earners and salaried employees after the war from the standpoint of social welfare.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 399-408; (16) Aug. 15. 1930: 430-443.—In March, 1927, and February, 1928, the German Federal Statistical Bureau secured figures concerning the living expenses of families of 896 laborers, 546 salaried employees (*Angestellte*), and 498 officials (*Beamte*). An analysis of the preliminary reports indicated that Engel's law concerning the proportion expended for food is still valid. The laborers spent an average of half their income for food, whereas the proportion for this same item among the better situated occupational groups amounted to about a third of all expenses. Increased wealth led to the purchase of better quality, not greater

amounts primarily. One sees clearly, especially in the lower income groups, the desire to spend rationally, though this aim is not always realized. Thus far too little milk is consumed in relation to its food value, and vegetables and vegetable products play a comparatively unimportant role in the diets represented. There seems to have been some improvement in the nourishment of the nation over that of pre-war years. The tendency to substitute artificial products for natural ones that are disproportionately high priced is still in evidence. That this substitution is due to need is seen in the increased use of butter and decreased use of oleomargarine in the higher income groups. It appears that the officials are better fed than the laborers, who, due to the type of work performed and the poor home conditions under which they live, should have a better standard of nourishment.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2922. LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Die Wohnungsausgaben und das Schwabesche Gesetz in den letzten grossen haushaltungstatistischen Erhebungen. [Housing expenditure and Schwabe's law in the latest statistics of households.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 133 (2) Aug. 1930: 265-283.—The validity of Schwabe's law: "the lower the income, the greater is the proportion required for house rent," has been tested on the basis of household statistics published by the Federal Statistical Office in Germany. Four groups of households are distinguished: agricultural workers, urban workers, salaried employees, and public officials. Taking each of these groups separately, it appears that Schwabe's law prevails only among the first two groups and among the lower class of salaried employees. On the other hand, Lütge's comparison of housing expenditure of the four groups, which includes rent, fuel, light and house furnishings, shows that the proportionate cost of housing increases with the general social standing of the group. Of their total expenditure, agricultural workers spent 15% on housing, urban workers 17.5%, salaried employees 20.5%, and public officials 22.1%.—*H. Fehlinger.*

2923. UNSIGNED. The high cost of living (Shanghai, China). *Far Eastern Rev.* 26 (8) Aug. 1930: 408-409.—In general the Chinese industrial workers can be classified into three groups according to wages: \$10-15 per month, \$15-25 per month and \$25-40 per month. In Shanghai the wages are about one-fourth of the minimum paid to industrial workers in America or Germany and at least three-fourths of an industrial worker's wages must go for the physical necessities of life. Tables show monthly earnings and budget expenditures in dollars and in percentages.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 2317-2318, 2781, 2836, 2946, 2955, 3168, 3173)

2924. CANTELLI, FRANCESCO PAOLO. Sulla legge di distribuzione dei redditi. [Concerning the law of distribution of incomes.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (11) Nov. 1929: 850-852.—Note of mathematical character, in which it is shown that Pareto's law of distribution of incomes can be derived, in a particular case, from considerations of probability. To arrive at this conclusion the distribution of incomes from labor is examined, and assuming that the recompense of labor conforms initially to a particular equation, and that moreover the average labor per worker is an assigned quantity, an attempt is made to formulate the law of the most probable distribution of the recompense of the laborers.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2925. CATLETT, FRED W. Status of the proceeds of life insurance under the community property system.

Washington Law Rev. 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 45-54.—The author applies a theory of life insurance contracts and of the fundamental notions of the community property system to the question of the rights to the proceeds of life insurance in a community property jurisdiction, under a variety of circumstances. The discussion covers contracts providing for payment of proceeds to the insured's estate, to a mother or sister, to a surviving wife (with a consideration of rights of a trustee in bankruptcy, and rights in case of divorce); contracts completed before and after marriage; and contracts with and without the right reserved to change the beneficiary.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

2926. ESPINOSA, A. DEGLI. *La ricchezza privata degli Italiani nel 1928.* [The private wealth of Italians in 1928.] *Metron.* 8 (1-2) 1929: 291-342.—The year 1928 marked, in Italy, the disappearance of all the economic measures brought about by the World War. For the purpose of his research, the author divides the wealth of the country into various categories, and after discussing the different methods of calculation used for each category, he groups the results of his study, as follows: land, 155 billion lire; real estate, 80 billion lire; quarries and mines, 5 billion lire; movables, 45 billion lire; furnishings (other than those included in the preceding category), 45 billion lire; cattle, 27 billion lire; treasury notes and government bonds, 38 billion lire; foreign bonds, 500 million lire; stocks and bonds (industrial), 52 billion lire; deposits, 31½ billion lire; money, 6 billion lire. After deducting 10 billion lire liabilities, the net total of the private wealth of Italy in the year 1928 is placed at 475 billion lire. Expressing these figures in terms of pre-war money, the private wealth of Italy in 1928 amounted to 97 billion lire, which is somewhat below the 1914 figures. These figures, however, are misleading because while it is true that the monetary expression of the private wealth of Italy has decreased since pre-war times, the quantity of the goods has considerably increased during the same period.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne.*

2927. SMUTNÝ, PAVEL. *Národní duchod.* [National revenue.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (1-2) Jan. 1930: 23-35.—The author defines national income and analyzes methods of calculating it.—*Leopold Sauer.*

2928. STANDEREN, H. L. Proposed uniform principal and income act from the standpoint of fiduciaries. Apportionment would simplify accounting and apportionment problems. *Trust Companies.* 51 (2) Aug. 1930: 165-167.

2929. VIVANTE, CESARE. *Ancora della clientela.* [The clientele again.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 28 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-5.—Vivante defines clientele from the legal point of view as that complex of relations of law and of fact by means of which the owner of a shop assures himself of the trade of clients. The author opposes certain objections which have been made to the propositions advanced by him that jurisprudence ought to consider the clientele of the shop as an entity subject to the law of property.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entry 2775)

2930. B., E. M. A new impulse to co-operation in Spain. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (8) Aug. 1930: 287-289.—In March, 1930, an Institute of Cooperation and Social activities, known as *Ponos*, was formed in Spain. The main objects appear to be to study problems of co-operation, to promote instruction in co-operation and to promote the formation of cooperatives. It is hoped to develop it into a Spanish-American institute. The association will remain apart from all combinations formed with a view to making money, and is also aloof

from all political alliances. The association is to be financed chiefly by payments made by members and by the affiliated and patron organizations, donations, bequests, and state and private subsidies.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

2931. HEGEDŰS, MAUD. *A szövetkezeti mozgalom társadalom-reformátori szerepe.* [The cooperative movement as reformer of society.] *Szocializmus.* 20 (7) Jul. 1930: 204-206.—The cooperative movement was formerly of political character; now it has a social purpose. In countries where cooperation is popular, (Denmark) human selfishness has changed into collective, cooperative goodwill. The cooperative movement is not simply an economic institution; it is practical socialism.—*Tibor Przyborski.*

2932. KLEIN, GUSTAV ADOLF. *Wirtschaft und Minderheiten in Rumänien.* [Economics and minorities in Rumania.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (14) Jul. 1930: 484-486.—The article treats especially the German co-operative movement and the German banks in Rumania and gives a table of the most important balance sheet data of these banks for 1928.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

2933. KROMER, THEO. *Konsumgenossenschaftliche Betriebsstatistik: Umsatz Statistik.* [Cooperative production statistics: sales statistics.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22 (4) Jun. 1930: 97-100.

2934. UNSIGNED. *Crediet cooperaties in het regentschap Soekaboemi.* [Credit cooperatives in Sukabumi.] *Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen.* 18 (7) Jul. 1930: 274-289.—In the regency Sukabumi in Java a considerable number of private cooperative banks have been instituted by the natives. Though there are several government village banks in that district, the natives wished to have their own cooperative societies of which each member could have a share in the profits. They are well managed, and the example of the government banks is followed; in general advice from the latter is gratefully accepted.—*Cecile Rothe.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 2570)

2935. BENNETT, M. K. Growth of wheat consumption in tropical countries. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 6 (7) 1930: 341-350.—A brief statistical study of the trends in wheat consumption in tropical countries since 1909, with reference both to total consumption and consumption per capita. In general, both total and per capita consumption were increasing in 1909-13; the tendency was downward in 1913-18; and from 1919 to 1928 the tendency was sharply upward. Average annual total consumption was 46.9 million bushels in 1909-13, and 65.6 million in 1923-27; per capita consumption averaged annually some 11.24 pounds of flour in the pre-war period, and 12.67 pounds in the post-war period. In the post-war period, the tendency toward increase of consumption was much less marked in Oceania and the West Indies than in Brazil, other South America, Africa, or Asia. Seven charts show index numbers of wheat consumption and of population in various groups of tropical countries, and an appendix table shows corresponding absolute data.—*M. K. Bennett.*

2936. COVER, JOHN H. Consumption of meat and meat products, with particular reference to price. *Univ. Chicago, Bur. Business & Econ. Research, Studies in the Packing Indus.* #5. 1930: pp. 81.—A study of changes in production, consumption, and in wholesale and retail prices of certain meats and meat substitutes in the United States and in several leading cities. The actual prices were adjusted for changes in the general price level. Seasonal indexes, secular trend, and cyclical movements of consumption and price changes were

computed. The following is the rank of cities with respect to price stability of all pork products: Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Seattle, Denver, New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis. Three new composite indexes were developed for the period 1921-28: prices of pork products (excluding lard), prices of beef products, and quantity of pork consumed. Pork prices appear to be more directly affected by pork consumption than by pork production, storage, or beef prices. Retail pork prices are more closely related to hog prices than to hog receipts, or to pork production. The study indicates that pork may be classed as a commodity, with high "elasticity of demand." The author includes a list of suggestions for more intensive supplementary studies. Charts and tables in the body of the article and tables in the appendixes give the basic data for the study.—*Mrs. E. J. Kunst.*

2937. **VERSHOFEN, WILHELM.** Wandlungen der Konsumentengewohnheiten. [Changes in consumers' habits.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (2-3) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 101-118.—The consumer's habits relate themselves directly to his desire for recognition in a given social group. Vogue, taste, and style, therefore, play a major role in determining what will be bought in a given month or year, decade, or period. Since these three aspects of the one factor exert influence for varying periods of time, depending in which category the article makes its appeal they largely determine the length of currency of given articles. Now that style has penetrated even to the more stable commodities it has upset the previous basis for selection, quality, and has aided industrial concentration.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2104, 2122, 2357, 2841, 3043, 3110, 3116, 3121-3123, 3283)

2938. **ANIEL, S. d'.** Les finances françaises. [French finances.] *Flambeau.* 13 (13-14) Jul. 1930: 320-333.

2939. **COMPTON, RALPH THEODORE.** Fiscal problems of rural decline. *New York State Tax Commission, Spec. Report #2.* Dec. 1929: pp. 283.

2940. **SCHWARTZ, O.** Die Finanzen der europäischen und der wichtigeren aussereuropäischen Staaten. [The finances of the European and the more important non-European states.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47 (1) 1930: 103-287.—As in former years there are given statistical statements of budget accounts, current budgets, budget proposals, deficits and surpluses, public debts and changes therein, currency developments, taxes levied and taxes collected, with occasional brief explanations. England and Northern Ireland are omitted and are promised for Volume II.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

2941. **SOMMER, ALBRECHT.** Die verschiedenen Ableitungen des Wortes "Finanz." [The different derivations of the word "finance."] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47 (1) 1930: 288-293.—The derivation accepted by F. J. Neumann as being from the Latin *finire*, *finare*, *finatio*, finance must now be generally accepted. But there have been attempts to trace the word to Swedish, Greek, and French sources. Just as the word during and since the middle ages changed its meaning, thereby gradually shedding its evil connotation, so it is now acquiring a wider usage in which its relation to the public treasury is losing ground.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 2268, 2574, 2730, 2745, 2749, 2866, 2997, 3010, 3013, 3016, 3089, 3117, 3124, 3126-3127, 3165)

2942. **BORDEN, GRANVILLE S.** Tax relief for the prospector. *Engin. & Mining J.* 129 (2) Jan. 23,

1930: 69-71.—The benefaction which Congress intended to grant to prospectors in Section 102 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1928 is of no benefit except in most extraordinary cases. Congress manifestly overlooked an adjustment in the limitation provisions which affected the prospectors' taxes when it granted general reductions to all other taxpayers. Consequently, the special benefaction intended for prospectors has been practically nullified.—*H. O. Rogers.*

2943. **BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH.** Bevölkerungsfrage und Steuerreform. [Population questions and tax reform.] *Kommende Geschlecht.* 5 (4-5) 1930: pp. 48.—The present system of income taxing works as a definite privilege for bachelors. If the so-called tax exempt subsistence minimum in the approaching financial and tax reforms were increased, it would be a step backward. The basic disparity which now prevails between the subsistence minimum exemption for bachelors and the exemption for families can be eliminated only on the basis of a new orientation, in which the individual members of a family are no longer separately assessed but are treated as a consuming unit. Since an equitable tax policy which is adjusted to the various capacities of unmarried and large families is not in itself a population policy, perhaps a governmental protection can be assured by some form of parental and family insurance.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

2944. **ELWELL, GEORGE W.** Stock rights under federal revenue acts. *The Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 296-299; 315-316.—This article is confined to rights issued to stockholders permitting subscription to new stock of the company issuing the rights. From 1913 until 1921 the entire cash proceeds from the sale of rights were taxed as income. The courts have recognized difficulties and injustices from this plan and schedules are worked out in formulating a method of procedure which will, according to the author, be very unsatisfactory.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2945. **ENGLIŠ, KAREL.** Statement of stability. *Obzor Národohospodárský.* 1929: 529-536.—The group of commercial taxes which form part of productive expenditure, and which directly influence the competitive position with foreign countries, comprises four-tenths of all taxes in Czechoslovakia. (Text in Czech.)—*Leopold Sauer.*

2946. **FALKNOR, JUDSON F.** Liability of the entire community estate for the payment of state inheritance tax where husband undertakes to dispose of entire community estate by will and wife elects to take under the will. *Washington Law Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 55-64.—The question posed in the title is of great importance but has never been passed upon by the Washington Supreme Court. A logical approach, and one in conformance with the fundamental notions of the community property system, leads to the conclusion that under the present inheritance tax statute the state is not entitled to tax a wife's share when she elects to take under the will. The existing practice of taxing this share is also of doubtful constitutionality.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

2947. **GANSE, FRANKLIN W.** Definite trends toward inheritance tax simplification. *Trust Companies.* 51 (1) Jul. 1930: 45-46.—In recent years great progress has been made in eliminating multiple taxation of inheritances resulting from the overlapping jurisdictions of states. This has been accomplished through reciprocity agreements between states and by favorable U. S. Supreme Court decisions. The inheritance of shares of stock may still be taxed by more than one state but even this possibility may soon be eliminated by judicial action. The author believes that the simplification of inheritance taxes will be helpful to insurance salesmen specialized in inheritance tax law and the formation of life insurance trusts since the problem of forming these trusts to provide for the payment of in-

heritances taxes will be simplified and made more definite.—*C. R. Tharp.*

2948. HIGGS, HENRY. Death duties or life duties? *Quart. Rev.* 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 108-115.—The haphazard and irregular death duty should be replaced by a regular annual estate duty in proportion to ability to pay. Death duties cannot be calculated in advance with any accuracy at all. "Life duties" would prevent the many evasions of death duties, would have a fair incidence because not dependent upon a particular life span, would be proof against loss by dissipation of wealth in the course of a long life, and would work smoothly over a period of years.—*Chester Kirby.*

2949. INGENBLEEK, J. La politique fiscale de la Belgique. [The fiscal policy of Belgium.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3 (2) Aug. 1930: 397-414.—The concepts of the incidence and proportionality of a tax are valid only when applied to a class or population group. They cannot be applied to individuals. In Belgium 63.4% of the taxes may be properly called proportional, as opposed to 36.6% non-proportional. The fiscal system operates so as to distribute the tax burden in such a way that the great bulk of the population is in a privileged position as compared to the wealthy classes.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2950. JAMES, ALBERT E. Special assessment cases in the courts and in the board. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 287-291.—There is no sound reason for the perpetuation of a rule which imposes an impossible hardship upon the taxpayer who undertakes in good faith a special assessment case. A relatively high tax is a symptom which usually indicates the presence of abnormalities which can be readily discovered by comparison with the taxpayers competitors and can only be discovered by such comparison. If the petitioner's tax is high with reference to his competitors the next step ought to be a statistical comparison with those competitors to ascertain those elements of difference which result in the unusually high tax. It would then be a comparatively simple matter for the taxpayer to show whether or not those conditions came within the exception provided in the statute of a higher income earned upon a normal invested capital or whether an abnormal condition did in fact exist.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2951. KAMBE, M. Progression in the land and business taxes. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* Jul. 1930: 1-17.—Arguments are presented for substituting progressive rates on land for the proportional rates now in use, but it is proposed that these rates be lower than those now imposed under income and inheritance tax laws. The arguments are based mainly on the faculty principle although progression is justified on economic, social, and moral grounds. Various methods of progression are discussed including graduation according to the amount of revenue received, productive capacity, amount of land value, and others. Although proportional taxation is usually regarded as the principal method to be used for business concerns, various reasons are presented for adopting progressive rates in addition to the ordinary progression based upon net revenue and the amount of capital. The methods of progression described are already found in various countries and the reasons for their adoption tend to increase in forcefulness.—*C. R. Tharp.*

2952. KNOLLENBERG, BERNHARD. The Canadian income tax. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 251-252, 274.—The article is descriptive of the Canadian income tax system. The phases discussed are: General nature of the tax, gross income, deductions, treatment of holding companies, persons subject to the tax, lack of constitutional limitations, and administration. The conclusion is that, on the whole, the tax is efficiently and intelligently administered.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2953. KRÜGER, HANS. Das Steuerwesen in den

Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [The tax system of the United States.] *Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 13 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 268-278.

2954. KÜHNE, WALTER. Zur Frage des Schuldabzugs beim Schachtelprivileg. [The question of debt deductions under the "Schachtel" privilege.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (9) Sep. 1929: 737-743.—In connection with the question of taxing not yet fully paid for stock, the *Reichsfinanzhof* concluded that the debt of the stockholder can be deducted fully even if it exceeds half of the value of the stock. From this decision it has been generally contended that those debts also can be deducted which are related to a corporate enterprise founded under the *Schachtel* privilege (involved corporate structure). The author opposes this general view and presents reasons for his opinion that debts in connection with holdings in subsidiary companies (*Schachtel*) are not deductible from taxable income.—*Erich A. Otto.*

2955. KURZ, MICHAEL. Present taxable status of trusts under estate tax acts. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 292-295.—Transfers in trust present a complicated problem. The great adaptability of the trust as to the nature of property held, the variety of purposes to be accomplished, the ability to delegate control and supervision to responsible and experienced financial institutions while reserving or distributing economic benefits, and the flexibility of duration of the period of trusteeship have made the living trust a favored form of property ownership. Every revenue act since that of 1914 has contained a provision for the taxation of any trust estate created before the settler's death where it was "intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death." The two most important questions that the Supreme Court has had to consider were: (1) What is meant by the words "intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death?" and (2) May this tax provision be given retroactive application? From the decisions of the Court some may say that it is possible for any person to escape the federal estate tax through the medium of the living trust. But it must not be overlooked that a will takes effect only upon death, and until then remains flexible. Perhaps some practitioner may find a way of introducing flexibility into a living trust while retaining the feature of irrevocability. Perhaps a living trust for a definite period which may be renewed at its expiration points the way.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2956. LAMPE, ADOLPH. Zur Problematik der Kraftfahrzeugbesteuerung. [On the question of the taxation of motor vehicles.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47 (1) 1930: 1-91.—Any special tax on the owners of motor vehicles is not economically justifiable. They possess no special ability to pay. The benefit argument and the cost argument for special taxes on motor vehicles are invalid. It is true that the owners of pleasure cars are benefited directly and finally; and a special tax on them could be justified either as a luxury tax or an expenditures tax. But it is not practicable to segregate the pleasure cars from other cars for special taxation. Non-pleasure cars and trucks are used by particular business enterprises or common carriers as means or agents of production. These instruments of production enjoy no permanent benefit as a result of good roads. For, though good roads reduce the cost of transportation this is irregularly diffused to the consumers of finished products. To this advantage resulting from a superior means of transportation these consumers are entitled. The complaints of the railroads that they are unfairly taxed to provide highways are overdrawn, and a tax to function as an equalizing device is not justifiable. Railroads and motor vehicles are not comparable, and the railroads may, by instituting economies, enable themselves to compete.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

2957. OHLANDER, LYLE W. Double taxation and state inheritance taxes. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 253-259.—Two recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court have greatly changed the complexion of the problem whether a state may tax intangible personal property of nonresident decedents for inheritance and estate tax purposes. A great body of worth while opinion holds that the decisions extend to include all intangibles, yet the decided cases do not yet cover the whole field of intangible personal property. The article discusses the problem from the standpoints of historical background, showing the growth of the reciprocity movement in the states, the decisions of the Supreme Court, the situation as to corporate stock, the question as to business situs, and a restatement of the law as it now stands with regard to the right of a state to tax nonresident owned intangibles for inheritance tax purposes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2958. SHIOMI, SABURO. The burden of taxation on the citizens of big cities in Japan—on the Osaka citizens in particular. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* Jul. 1930: 18-51.—It is shown by a detailed statistical study that in 1915 the six large cities of Japan bore a little over one-seventh of the direct taxes imposed throughout the country, and that in 1928 the proportion had advanced to more than one-quarter. The per capita direct taxes for the whole country nearly trebled in the period from 1915 to 1928; almost quadrupled in the six large cities; and more than trebled in the city of Osaka. The national per capita tax is much higher in the large cities than the average for the whole country. It is established statistically that the direct national taxes play the most prominent part in the burdens of direct taxes in the large cities. The facts established in this study should aid in formulating a state and local financial policy.—*C. R. Tharp.*

2959. TALL, OTIS J. Legal aspects of a consolidation as a taxpayer. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 249-250, 275-276.—Much has been written by authorities on business organization and accounting regarding consolidations and consolidated balance sheets. Under the language used in the various Revenue Acts, is the consolidate group as such legally to be regarded as the taxpayer? The law provides that the affiliated companies may agree among themselves to have all the tax assessed against the parent company in which case there is logic to the argument that the parent company files a return for the affiliated group and that the consolidation as such is the taxpayer. On the other hand the contention has been advanced that the affiliated group is not the taxpayer but that the individual corporations making up the affiliation are the taxpayers and if they elect to file a consolidated return and have all of the tax paid by the parent company, the parent company simply acts as their agent.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2960. UNSIGNED. Die Besteuerung des Einzelhandels im Jahre 1928. [Taxation of retail trade in 1928.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (Spec. No. 7) 1930: 38-48.

2961. UNSIGNED. Die Realsteuereinzuschläge in den deutschen Städten mit mehr als 20,000 Einwohnern in den Rechnungsjahren 1926 bis 1929. [Real estate surtaxes in German cities with over 20,000 inhabitants in the fiscal years 1926-1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (Spec. No. 7) 1930: 7-37.

PUBLIC DEBTS

2962. FASIANI, MAURO. Di alcuni effetti dell'estinzione del debito pubblico mediante un'imposta sul capitale. [Effects of extinction of the public debt by means of a capital levy.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(5-4) May-Jun. 1929: 213-224.—The Colwyn Committee maintains that the capital levy permits of a diminution in the annual revenue needed by the state, only equal, however, to the difference between the interest saved

on the funded public debt and the loss due to the disappearance of the revenue derived from taxation of the same interest. Such a thesis, already maintained by Hook, Scott, Dalton, Stamp, Keynes, and Pigou, is valid, generally speaking, for taxation measured according to income. If, however, the supertax affects the income net of the income tax, the taxable income of the supertax payers does not vary after the capital levy. The capital value of the capitalizable incomes is the same before and after the capital levy, as the capitalized income is always the net residue after payment of taxes; and the residue does not vary in consequence of the capital levy. It appears that the principle contained in the Colwyn Committee's Report is a restatement of the old Ricardian theory of taxation or exemption of interest on the public debt.—*Luigi Einaudi.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 2738, 3272)

2963. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Transfer und Preisbewegung. [Transfer and price movement.] *Z. f. Nationalökonom.* 2(1) Aug. 1, 1930: 100-103.

2964. REISCH, RICHARD. Auswirkungen der Reparationsanleihe. [Effects of the reparation loan.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53(7) Jul. 1930: 586-591.—In view of the general situation it is desirable that pending national debts be transformed into long-term national debts. What is in this connection the role of the reparation loan? The \$100,000,000 for investment in the railroads and post-office represent a normal foreign loan. The \$200,000,000 for the "commercialization" of the unprotected reparation payments of Germany are essentially a purchase of annuities. The capital paid for these securities goes to the foreign powers entitled to reparations, which will use it chiefly to pay their debts, i.e. for conversion purposes. Since these debts were mainly consumption credits, the reparation loan will assume the character of a consumption credit. The money market will lose possibilities for investment in short-term securities and cause a change of capital investment from the money to the investment market. The final result of the reparation loan will be a conversion of short term debts of the powers entitled to reparations into long-term debts safeguarded by the reparation payments of Germany. This will bring about an unburdening of the money market and the recovery of the investment market.—*Erich A. Otto.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2838, 3007, 3119, 3178-3190)

2965. PEGRUM, D. F. Legal versus economic principles in valuation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(3) Aug. 1930: 235-240.—After discussing the legal phases of utility valuation in the preceding installment, (See Entry 2-16398.) the problem of valuation is analyzed from the point of view of economic theory. Though courts and commissions disclaim applying valuation principles from competitive industry, they have tried to fix prices on the basis of cost of production, have determined rate-bases as though value was inherent in property irrespective of its income, and have applied pre-determined, over-all rates of return to the neglect of financial structures. The mistake lies in applying juristic and ethical ideas to a problem of economic dynamics. A clear separation of the functions of courts and commissions is needed. The former should seek only the non-confiscatory minimum; commissions should ascertain rates above this level which are adequate from a business standpoint. This distinction requires that commissions abandon the present valuation approach and substitute the procedure of business investigation,

giving more attention to such factors as cost of rendering service, efficiency and adequacy of service, development of the market, costs of marketing securities, and the yields demanded on securities of the particular corporation. Such procedure would make regulation more elastic and responsive to economic changes.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

2966. SUMNER, JOHN D. New York State studies regulation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(3) Aug. 1930: 258-269.—This is a critical review of the report of the Special Commission on Revision of the New York Public Service Commission Law. Criticism is directed at the makeshift character of the majority's valuation contract proposals and at the failure of the minority to deal adequately with the problem of stimulating efficiency in connection with their rigid rate of return proposals. A second installment will deal with the Commission's recommendations other than on valuation and rate of return.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 2771, 3166)

2967. DABROWSKI, EDMUND. Nieuczciwe w spółzawodnictwo. [Unfair competition.] *Rocznik Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej.* 6 1929: 1-131.—The author gives the characteristics of laws passed to root out unfair competition in the following states: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the United States, Hungary, and Great Britain. In addition to national legislation an attempt is made to extirpate dishonest competition by international agreements, and also by the Treaty of Versailles.—*A. Walawender.*

2968. KOCH, FRITZ E. "Unlautere Wettbewerbsregelung" in Deutschland, England und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Regulation of "unfair competition" in Germany, England and the U. S.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb.* 30(7) Jul. 1930: 349-353.—In regard to unfair competition German law is divided into considerations of purely civil rights and economic cartel rights. American law considers as unfair methods of competition not only such methods as misrepresentation, deceiving, etc., which are civil circumstances of free competition, but also economic measures tending to monopoly and restraint of trade. In Germany competitive measures restraining trade are made subject to decision by a cartel court, and considered illegal only if decided against them. In the interest of national public policies and welfare, the government has the right to claim undue restraint of trade at the cartel courts, and must grant the defendant the right to give notice and to withdraw from the measures found illegal. In America any act in restraint of trade is considered in principal

unfair and illegal. Under the common law, England considers the regulation of competition legal, and forbids it only if such means as intimidation, coercion, conspiracy, are used. The institution of the German cartel court, considering national economic interests outside of the moral questions, is not known to the English law. In the British Dominions the right of regulating competition is defined by special laws in the pattern of the American legal concept.—*Erich A. Otto.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 2341, 2368, 2383, 2852, 2867, 2872, 2911, 2931, 3096, 3100, 3101, 3276, 3288, 3412)

2969. GISBORNE, F. A. W. The Communist offensive in Australia. *Engl. Rev.* 51(1) Jul. 1930: 59-71.—The politicians of Australia for 20 years have pampered trade unions until their power and tyranny are menacing the state. Communist agitators in the unions, pursuing their policy of making honest and productive work impossible, have been particularly active in coal-mining, though they have recently suffered a severe check. In the New South Wales coal fields there have been nearly 3,000 strikes since 1919, and the losses to the miners, to the stockholders, and to the state, have been tremendous. Australian coal export has practically stopped; and the shortage for home use became so acute that the New South Wales government has rented a mine and worked it successfully with volunteer labor.—*H. D. Jordan.*

2970. POSSE, ERNST H. Sorels "Fascismus" und sein Sozialismus. [Sorel's "fascism" and his socialism.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15(2) 1930: 161-193.—The influence of Sorel in Italy was undoubtedly great, for Croce made known his works and ideas in Italy while yet he had reached only a very narrow circle in France. However, recent writers (as G. Salomon, E. von Beckerath, Pierre Lasserre, H. Heller), by drawing *a posteriori* conclusions as to the effect of his ideas on the fascist reality, and because of a misapprehension of his doctrine of violence, have mistakenly classed him as a fascist. His concept of violence, in the form of the general strike, was a direct outcome of his insistence on the completely proletarian development of the workers' syndicates and must be considered in that light. Thus, his socialism was based on forms of organization peculiar to the working class, with no bourgeois prototype, a socialism in which he overvalued the proletariat, due to the fact that he envisaged not the French proletariat he knew, but an ideal proletariat.—*H. P. Lattin.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 2970, 3288)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 2087, 2100, 2116-2117, 2149, 2192, 2224, 2335, 2341, 2369-2370, 2392, 2458, 2467)

2971. CANAVAN, JOSEPH E. Saint Augustine and the state, 430-1930. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 408-424.—An examination of a few fundamental points in Saint Augustine's political theory in an effort to measure his present influence.—*Frank Monaghan.*

2972. GOUGH, J. W. Harrington and contemporary thought. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 395-405.—Harrington's thought was not only in agreement with contemporary Puritanism, but corresponded with many ideas of the Independents and indeed of the left wing of the Puritans. He was also a great admirer of the Venetian constitution, which theoretically contained a mixture of aristocratic and democratic elements. Except for minor touches, his ideas were mainly derivative; but he showed high originality in combining in one system apparently contradictory tendencies.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

2973. THOMAS, J. A. Some contemporary critics of Thomas Hobbes. *Economica.* (26) Jan. 1929: 185-191.

2974. VOSSLER, OTTO. Studien zur Erklärung der Menschenrechte. [Studies on the Declaration of the Rights of Man.] *Hist. Z.* 142 (3) 1930: 516-545.—I. Georg Jellinek's explanation of the origin of the American bills of rights of 1776 (cf. *Die Erklärung der Menschen- und Bürgerrechte*, 1895; 4th, revised, ed. 1927) has remained the prevailing one in Germany. Vossler, however, modifies Jellinek's conclusions in explaining how it happened that the Americans set up a list of rights marking the limits of the power of the state and why these declarations were based on the law of nature. Because of their "insularity," the American colonists were the only people of western civilization who were never really subjected to an absolute form of government; they kept as living reality the medieval concept of the sovereignty of law (*Recht*), which on the continent and in England had faded to an abstract theory. Jellinek's opinion on the influence of religious questions (especially that of Roger Williams) on the American view of the law of nature is untenable. In Europe the idea of the social contract was pure theory; in America, it had sometimes been actual fact. In the controversy with the mother country, the colonists drew up declarations of rights, based on the charters, the rights of Englishmen and the law of nature; when they became independent and again drew up such declarations, the appeal to the charters and to English rights had to be omitted, leaving the law of nature as the sole basis. II. New light on the problem of Jefferson's influence on the French Declaration of 1789 comes from some documents in the Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress. Among them are two draft declarations of the Rights of Man, in Lafayette's handwriting. The earlier was sent by Jefferson to Madison with a letter of Jan. 12, 1789. The second was in Jefferson's hands by July 6, was briefly annotated by him, and was discussed with Lafayette before the latter brought his motion in the National Assembly on Jul. 11, 1789. (Documents).—*L. D. Steefel.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 2983-2984, 2989, 2994, 3260)

2975. DEALEY, JAMES Q. The newer theories of democracy. *Southw. Rev.* 15 (3) Spring 1930: 289-300.—The two theories of democracy discussed are the equality theory, developed in the 18th century transition of civilization, and a theory of aristocratic democracy developing in recent years. The earlier theory was useful in accomplishing social changes, but has become a drag. Men are no longer considered to be equal in either their individual characteristics or social situation. We gradually perceive the differences in intelligence which make the group of useful leaders necessarily restricted. Fixed aristocratic systems will not now be tolerated, yet we still must have the aristocracy of intellect. The new ideal of democracy is democracy of opportunity.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 2377, 2498, 2511, 3139)

2976. HAARMANN, PAUL. Der Staatsgedanke des Freiherrn vom Stein. [Vom Stein's idea of the state.] *Deutsches Volkstum.* 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 433-438.

2977. HEARNshaw, F. J. C. Burke and the Russian Revolution. *Natl. Rev.* (571) Sep. 1930: 627-638.—Burke was a conservative reformer, no revolutionary. He believed that the state was an organic unity and that the continuity of its life should be piously maintained. Many of his criticisms of the French Revolution are applicable today to the Russian Revolution. Bolshevism is the lineal heir of Jacobinism, more deadly since it adds to the social and political errors of Rousseau the economic fallacies of Marx and a bitter hatred of Christianity. It aims not at reform but at the decomposition of society. The ruin wrought by Bolshevism in Russia is greater than that described by Burke as the result of Jacobinism in France. The atheistical fury of the Jacobins is paralleled by the persecution of religion by Bolshevism. The savage cruelty of the Jacobins suggests the grinding tyranny of Bolshevism. The present menace of Bolshevism to other countries suggests the efforts of the French Jacobins to spread their ideas over Europe. The argument of Burke that England should not recognize the revolutionary French government is sound advice for England in her relations with Russia today.—*Raymond G. Gettell.*

2978. LASKI, HAROLD J. The prospects of constitutional government. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 307-325.—Since the war there has been a widespread dissent from the principles of constitutionalism. New states have come into being, diversely composed and uncertain of their foundations. Old states have been destroyed and the novelty they have encountered has made the attainment of equilibrium slow and painful. It is too optimistic to assume that the acceptance of western constitutionalism is a permanent and growing condition of human affairs. On the internal side there is real danger to constitutional government, but it can be overcome if there is such institutional reconstruction as will facilitate large social changes in the direction

of equality. On the external side there is no optimistic outlook. Despite the achievements of the League of Nations little headway has been made, as the sovereignty of the state bars the securing of the necessary institutions of effective and adequate international government.—G. A. Weber.

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 2128, 2144, 2213, 2246, 2252, 2299, 2303, 2319)

2981. HAFF, KARL. Rechtsgeschichte und Soziologie. [Legal history and sociology.] *Vierteljahrsh. f. Soz. u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 22 (1) 1929: 1-15.—The legal historian is concerned with establishing the facts of legal history, and in recent times has become concerned with studying the processes by which law arises and develops. This inevitably involves going into the social evolutions which greatly affect legal institutions. Hence arises the question whether legal history cannot take more account of, and utilize the uniformities of behavior discovered by sociology and psychology. The answer is that it should do so as an aid to discovering the dynamic content of legal forms. The contributions of theoretical sociology are negligible in this field, but those of "empirical" sociology are considerable. The author refers to various principles discovered by the latter which the legal historian can usefully employ to help his investigations.—Henry Rottschaefer.

2982. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. An introduction to Chinese law. *China Law Rev.* 4 (5) Jul. 1930: 121-132.—Chinese law is largely customary in origin, though its written codes date back to quite ancient times. In character and spirit, Chinese law is humane; in certain particulars it approximates and anticipates our long accepted maxims. It has exerted an influence that is cosmopolitan in extent. There are difficulties inherent in the process of recodifying and there is danger in too rapid modernization, if there is a complete break with the past.—Charles W. Shull.

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 2010, 3054, 3069, 3136, 3458)

2983. AMES, JOSEPH S. Law as a science. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 919-923.—The Institute of Law at the Johns Hopkins University is designed to study law scientifically, not to train practicing lawyers. The outstanding development in the field of legal scholarship in the era following the Civil War was a revival in the study of early legal history. Next came the case system of legal education. Now comes a functional study of the law. It is in keeping with a change in political philosophy from thinking of the state as the central fact to thinking of the individual as the primary concern. Methods and techniques are to be borrowed from the other social sciences. The first project is a series of state-wide studies of the administration of justice. This is being worked out through examination of public records and ascertainment of the experiences of attorneys.—Joseph M. Cormack.

2984. HÄMMERLE, HERMANN. Zur Soziologie des Wirtschaftsrechts. I. [The sociology of law in economic life. I.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 29-60.—How far is the law pertaining to economic organization connected with social phenomena? The concrete research emphasis is placed upon the laws relating to forms of economic organization. Attention must be paid to the manifold processes of economic life, and to the manifestations of the human legal consciousness (*Rechtsbewusstsein*). While all organizations

2979. LERMER, U. Die politischen Typen der Gegenwart. [Political types of the present.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 1 1930: 352-354.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 2401.

2980. NOLVA, RAOUL de. Mussolini disciple de Nietzsche. [Mussolini, disciple of Nietzsche.] *Mercur de France.* 215 (751) Oct. 1, 1929: 64-77.

are alike in their striving after definite purposes, they differ in their purposes. State organization differs from economic organization, not alone in the kind and extent of problems, but in the circle of active and effective persons, whose personal qualities and relationships produce modifications of the structure of the organizations. Economic organizations may be divided into special organizations and community organizations; and this distinction affords a starting-point for quantitative analysis. The range of the economic problems dealt with is regularly correlated with the size of the organization. The needs of the organization tend to determine the lower limit of the legal security to be provided, while the capacity (*Tragfähigkeit*) affords us the means of defining an upper limit. There is no clearly defined concept of law (*Recht*); for present purposes, however, we adopt the sociological point of view and conceive law as a social phenomenon. Proceeding from the theory of human relationships laid down by Leopold von Wiese, we may define economic organization in terms of remaining apart (*Alleinbleiben*) and separating from (*Absondern*) on the one hand, and rejecting (*Absweisen*) and dispossessing (*Verdrängung*) on the other. The measure of the legal structures and lasting legal assurances is determined positively through the existence of relationships of to- and with-one-another, and negatively through the force of the relationships of away-from-, and without-one-another.—F. N. House.

2985. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Some implications of juristic pragmatism. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 39 (3) Apr. 1929: 269-290.—Pragmatism offers an empirical and scientific way of thinking that can be transferred to law. It would treat legal logic as purely instrumental, and make of law a means for assisting society in its experiments of readjustment. The attitude of sociological jurisprudence is clearly pragmatist. Juristic pragmatism is teleological and evolutionary, and for it justice becomes a class name for all sorts of working values in legal experience. Legal science must establish from available legal materials hypotheses from which the decision in a given case can be developed, and anticipate the consequences that will justify and explain the decision. Philosophy of law must develop empirical generalizations, and standards for testing decisions. Juristic pragmatism enables legal philosophy to do these things, and thus aims to reconcile law with life and reality.—Henry Rottschaefer.

2986. KOLLEWIJN, R. D. Intergentieel privaatrecht. [Interracial private law.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 131 (6) 1930: 517-553.—In colonial countries Europeans live under European law, natives under their own law. Most difficulties as to which law is to be applied have risen in agrarian questions and questions of matrimonial right. In the 20th century the interest in interracial law has grown; there is an analogy with international private law, with the difference that in interracial law the place of the action never indicates which law must be applied. A lack of knowledge of native customary law has checked the promotion of the knowledge of interracial law. Several opinions have been defended with regard to the Netherlands Indies; van den Berg holds that application of a law to a person of the group for which this law has not been written can only be ordered by the legislator. Nederburgh believes the

natives will gradually be forced to another sense of justice which is nearer to the European. Most German jurists have put German interest in the foreground. In France the interracial conflict is considered principally as a conflict of non-equivalent legal systems. No new law has to be fixed, as is the opinion of several Dutch and French authors who plead for a general law for the colony.—*Cecile Rothe*.

2987. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. The connecting link in world law. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 9(2) May 1929: 3-53.

2988. PESLE, OCTAVE. Le droit de chefa dans l'Afrique du Nord. [The chefa law in French North Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(8) Aug. 1930: 485-490.—The chefa is one of the outstanding institutions of Mohammedan law. It may be defined as the right of any co-proprietor to recover from the hands of a purchaser, upon payment of proper indemnity, any portion of common property disposed of by another co-proprietor. In its origins it seems to have been a device to prevent the breakup of family holdings. The right of purchase may be exercised by any co-proprietor present at the original sale within a period of two months; if he was not present,

at any time within a year. The system has been the source of endless conflict between the French and the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

2989. ROCCO, ALFREDO. La consuetudine e il diritto dello stato. [Custom and the law of the state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22(7) Jul. 1930: 345-347.—There is value in knowing popular judicial customs which continue to live in the shadow of the law as intergrating and interpretive norms of the written law, even though the state does not share with their organizations or with their social forces that essential attribute of sovereignty, the exercise of legislative functions.—*Mario Comba*.

2990. SOLUS, HENRY. Conflit colonial et interracial law. [Colonial conflict and interracial law.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 131(6) 1930: 554-563.—The author defends his conception of interracial law against that of Kollewyn. He summarizes his opinion as follows: The natives are subjected to their own law. Exceptions are made when they enter into a contract with a European, when they prefer the application of the European law, when the native law is incomplete, and when the general interest requires the application of the European law.—*Cecile Rothe*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 2788, 2946, 2957, 2968, 2989, 3019-3020, 3024, 3033, 3132, 3139, 3142, 3161, 3169-3170, 3183, 3220)

GENERAL

2991. BLACHLY, FREDERICK F., and OATMAN, MIRIAM E. Some consequences of judicial review. *Z. f. Ausland. Öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht.* 1(1) 1929: 500-511.—The U. S. system of judicial review is being subjected to much unfavorable criticism. The chief indictments brought against it are that it has led to irregular changes in the constitution, by a politically irresponsible agency, and that in many instances public policy has been determined by the courts. Consequently, there is a loss of public interest in government and governmental policy; if interest is aroused, hasty and ill advised measures to control the courts are taken; frequently state constitutions are filled with positive law, which is objectionable because of the difficult amending process; the possibility that almost any legislative act may be declared unconstitutional, leads to a general sense of uncertainty and a disrespect for law. If judicial review is introduced into Germany, there are factors which may prevent these same evils: the fact that the legislative body can amend the constitution; the very broad legislative power of the *Reich*; the absence of numerous limitations upon the *Reichstag*; the general trend of German jurisprudence; the social and political institutions of Germany; and the fact that if judicial review is introduced, it will be done after careful open discussion, and will remain under legislative control.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

2992. BOTTAI, GIUSEPPE. L'ordinamento corporativo della costituzione dello stato. [The corporative order of the constitution of the state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22(6) Jun. 1930: 301-311.—The fundamental concepts of a methodological character in regard to the study of the corporative state show the necessity of bringing together the technical juridical and the political elements. The author proceeds to apply these criteria to the more important institutions of the corporative state: collective contracts, labor courts, and the national council of corporations.—*Mario Comba*.

2993. FORTI, UGO. Atto e procedimento amministrativo. [Administrative act and procedure.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22(7) Jul. 1930: 349-369.—The author examines the difficulties and uncertainties which are encountered in the general theory of administrative acts.

He proposes a critical revision of the fundamental ideas of administrative acts and procedure and gives some practical suggestions.—*Mario Comba*.

2994. HAINES, CHARLES GROVE. Some phases of the theory and practice of judicial review of legislation in foreign countries. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(3) Aug. 1930: 583-605.—Though certain European publicists defend the principles and practices of the American system of review of the legislation by courts, many others oppose such review on the ground that it violates the theory of the separation of powers, establishes the supremacy of the judiciary, and involves the courts in politics. In foreign countries which have adopted judicial review of legislation the practice is frequently limited by designating certain courts as the only ones before which a statute may be attacked, by restricting the procedure for review, by confining the attack on statutes to representatives of the government concerned, and by providing a relatively simple and direct method for the reversal of a judicial decision. The American plan of judicial review too frequently places the judiciary in conflict with the legislature on questions of social and economic policy.—*C. G. Haines*.

AUSTRIA

2995. MERKL, ADOLF. Wesen und Wirkungen der Verwaltungsreform in Österreich. [Nature and operation of administrative reform in Austria.] *Beamtenjahrbuch.* 17(6) Jun. 1930: 300-303.—The position of the Austrian president has under the administrative reforms become similar to that of the German president under Art. 48, but it remains less powerful. Austria has no recognized "emergency state," but does have a unified administrative procedure (*Verwaltungsverfahren*). This is in keeping with the strong development of administrative centralization. Federal and state administration are developed in combination; the individual head of the state administration, the provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) is responsible to the federal ministry. This responsibility is enforceable through the constitutional court which can remove the provincial governor. While this has not been done, it has been asserted in an *obiter dictum* given in a case where a provincial governor was on trial.—*C. J. Friedrich*.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

2996. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione di Danzica. [The constitution of Danzig.] *Europa Orient.* 10 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 229-251.—Danzig became a Free City in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, under the protection of the League of Nations and under the special diplomatic protection of Poland. The constitution, published on Jun. 14, 1922, had to be approved by the League which is represented in Danzig by a High Commissioner. There is, likewise, a Polish representative who serves as an intermediary between the Polish government and the Free City. An analysis of the constitution shows that Danzig tends to consider itself an autonomous and sovereign state. On the other hand, Poland holds that Danzig should be assimilated into Polish life, similarly to the relations existing between Memel and Lithuania. The majority of the population of Danzig is German; however, because of its economic interests the city is dependent on Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

GERMANY

2997. COHN, KURT. Steuernotverordnungsrecht? [The right to give orders in time of tax stress.] *Justiz.* 5 (12) Sep. 1930: 764-775.—Karl Milde.

2998. HERZOG, B. Sind die Genossenschaften zur Verwertung musikalischer Aufführungsrechte Kartelle? [Are cooperative societies for the utilization of musical copyrights cartels?] *Kartell-Rundsch.* 28 (1) 1930: 20-28.—In a recent decision (10 U 3966.29.) the Prussian court of appeals (*Kammergericht*) concluded that cooperative societies for the utilization of musical copyrights are not to be considered as cartels. The court upheld that "an association formed for the purpose of curtailing competition with the aim of exercising a dominant influence upon the market" can be considered as a cartel only if its members are "independent entrepreneurs" (*unabhängige Unternehmer*). Musical writers, however, are but owners of copyrights and as such cannot be classified "entrepreneurs," although the express purpose of the cooperative society for the utilization of their copyrights was formed for the purpose of eliminating competition. In its consequences this definition of the term "cartel" limits its application to associations engaged in the production or marketing of material goods.—S. Flink.

ITALY

2999. AZZARITI, GAETANO. Modificazioni alla competenza del Consiglio di Stato e della G.P.A. in materia di rapporti di lavoro per effetto del R. D. 26 febbraio 1928 n. 471. [Modifications of the competence of the Council of the State and of the G.P.A. with reference to labor by the royal decree of Feb. 26, 1928, No. 471.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22 (6) Jun. 1930: 312-322.—Mario Comba.

3000. COCO, NICOLA. Controversie in tema d'inquadramento sindacale. [Controversies on the subject of registration in syndicals.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 21 (12) Dec. 1929: 686-698.—The Italian law of Apr. 3, 1926, on the collective relations of labor and its supplementary regulations, besides instructing the syndical associations composed of producers belonging to them, stabilized the registration of the entire productive population of Italy, including those not belonging to a syndical association. The article studies conflicts of interests that may arise and the method of solving them judicially.—E. Ruffini Avondo.

3001. POLCO, GIACOMO. La rimozione degli atti contravvenzionali e l'art. 72 del R. D. 30 dicembre 1923 N. 2838. [Removal of the contravening acts and Art. 72 of the royal decree of Dec. 30, 1923, No. 2838.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22 (6) Jun. 1930: 323-330.—Mario Comba.

THE NETHERLANDS

3002. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Staatsrecht van het koninkrijk. [Constitutional law of the kingdom.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (5) Sep. 1930: 485-501.—The question is considered whether a constitutional law of the Netherlands and its possessions exists, apart from that of the Netherlands itself. Because the difference has hardly ever been made, difficulties have risen with regard to several laws.—Cecile Rothe.

UNITED STATES

3003. BROWN, ROBERT C. Anti-social exercise of rights. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (4) Aug. 1930: 339-357.—Under other legal systems it has been held that a right may not be exercised if the sole purpose is to injure another. There is a similar tendency in this country. There is also a tendency to restrain the exercise of rights where the result would be unaesthetic, as in connection with billboards and zoning.—Joseph M. Cormack.

3004. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. Appeals from decisions of the Federal Radio Commission. *J. Air Law.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 274-320.—Appeal lies to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia from the refusal by the Radio Commission of applications for construction, license, and renewal or modification of license; and to a district court or the court of appeals of the District of Columbia where a license is revoked. In hearing appeals from the Radio Commission, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia acts as a supervising administrative tribunal from whose decisions no appeal lies to the supreme court. For this reason the provision for appeals in certain cases to a district court is probably unconstitutional. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia has been very liberal in interpreting the sections defining its powers on appeal so as to grant fair hearings to all concerned. To do this it has granted liberally the right to intervene or act as *amici curiae* to those not technically parties to the proceeding. The Radio Act is poorly drafted as one would expect from the novelty of the situation and a number of amendments are speedily expected. In the meantime, the commission and the courts are engaged in allocating a definitely limited supply of available wave lengths to a multitude of applicants and working out the problems of serving public convenience and protecting private property put into radio communication.—Albert Langeltig.

3005. CHRIST, JAY FINLEY. The federal courts and organized labor. 1. Before the application of the Sherman Act. *J. Business* (Univ. Chicago). 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 205-249.—In the period covered by this article, it is apparent that federal courts have condemned violence and intimidation of customers and employees, violation of certain statutes, seizure of property in the hands of receivers, at least one type of secondary boycott, and violations of injunctions. There are only 23 decisions; in them there is little evidence of an attitude of prejudice or unfairness. Two opinions contain language which might be considered hostile to strikes and even to unions as such. On the other hand, there is not a single decision which is not in accord with the law as it then existed, so far as principles had been established, and there is definite indication of a feeling that a primary boycott (though the term is not employed) is lawful. There is in several opinions evidence of a tendency to leniency. The courts are trying to develop from the established law of torts and rules of equity some workable principles by the use of which they can do their part to maintain the established order. Further study may point to some different conclusion; but despite vagueness and uncertainty, and reliance upon generalities in this early period, there is no substantial

evidence of prejudice against organized labor or its friends.—*M. J. Freeman.*

3006. CUNNINGHAM, S. WARREN, II. Validity of service on a domestic corporation whose officers are outside the forum in an personam action. *California Law Rev.* 18(4) May 1930: 409-418.—What service upon a domestic corporation whose officers are outside the forum is valid in the light of the constitutional requirement of due process of law? The cases may be grouped into those where service is substituted, i.e., upon an officer of the state in the absence of corporate officers, and those where the service is personal, i.e., upon an officer although he is outside of the state when served. The decisions are not in agreement in either of these classes. It would seem that the basis of jurisdiction is found in the fact that the domestic corporation is always subject to the control of the state and may be sued there, without placing the explanation of the jurisdiction on the basis of physical presence within the state. In these cases, steps should be taken to insure, with reasonable certainty, that actual notice of the pendency of the action is brought to the attention of the corporation.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

3007. ELDER, CHARLES B. The St. Louis and O'Fallon decision—what does it mean? *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(3) Nov. 1929: 296-313.

3008. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. Geography and the Supreme Court. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(1) Jun. 1930: 26-46.—In an attempt to discover whether political and sectional origins have influenced the decisions of the Supreme Court justices, those five-to-four decisions in police power involving due process of law were taken as an index. There were 30 of these cases. The judges were classed as northern, southern, or western, and their votes tabulated as to whether they supported or opposed governmental extension through the use of police power. The cases involving the validity of national and of state statutes and of municipal ordinances were examined. In these 28 cases, the northern derived judges cast 69% of their votes in favor of the use of police power. The southern and western judges favored such policy in but 37% of their votes. The cases were then organized in regard to the excuse under which the regulation was attempted. Separate categories were made for health, public safety, morals, and general welfare. Labor and the right of contract were also separately considered. The northern judges upheld labor legislation in almost 75% of their votes; the southern and western judges upheld the freedom of contract with 68% of their votes. In summary, there was little difference in the political theories of the western and southern judges, if the votes cast is an index to such theories. The northern judges were consistently favorable to police power measures. The matter of political affiliation apparently had little influence upon the court decisions. The difference lies much deeper. Apparently, the sectional origins of the judges did have a tremendous effect upon the decisions.—*C. A. M. Ewing.*

3009. G., F. E. Aviation—constitutional law—property right of flight—regulation of aerial navigation. *So. California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 413-423.—The courts seem to be repudiating the old common-law notion that the owner of the soil owns all the airspace over his land and may exclude others from it, though low flying and concomitant noise may constitute an actionable nuisance. Statutes in most states authorize and regulate flight over privately owned property; these statutes are proper exercises of sovereignty and do not unconstitutionally interfere with the surface owner's dominium. In the U. S. the doctrine that the federal government has only those powers delegated to it by the federal constitution gives rise to difficulties. The federal Air Commerce Act of 1926, with the interstate commerce clause as its basis, affects intra-state flights to some extent. A recent decision (*Neiswonger vs. Good-*

year Tire & Rubber Co., 35 Fed. [2nd] 761) upholds this on the analogy of the cases upholding regulation of intra-state railroad rates by the federal Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent discrimination against interstate commerce. Uniform legislation by the several states identical with that of the federal government seems desirable.—*D. B. Maggs.*

3010. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Jurisdiction of the statutes to tax—recent development. *Indiana Law J.* 5(7) Apr. 1930: 507-515.—In *Farmers Loan and Trust Co. vs. Minnesota* the supreme court held that an inheritance tax on intangibles could not be collected at the domicile of the debtor. Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented on the ground that the domicile of the debtor furnishes the law that makes the obligations continuing. Justice Stone concurs with the majority on the ground that the testamentary transfer must be by virtue of the law of New York. No state can impose an excise tax except the state where the act is performed. The issue at stake in like cases is jurisdiction rather than double taxation. No question arises as to land, and the taxation of tangible personalty is settled. In regard to intangibles, they may still be taxed at the domicile of the owner and that domicile may continue to impose death duties, regardless of the fact that such property may in fact be taxed elsewhere. This case reduces the possibility of multiple taxation of inheritances but does not modify the application of *mobilia sequuntur personam*.—*F. G. Crawford.*

3011. MERRILL, MAURICE H. Stabilization of the oil industry and due process of law. *So. California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 396-410.—Producers of oil desire "stabilization"—the maintenance of price levels at a satisfactory point by the curbing of the market-breaking orgies of production which have resulted for several years from the discovery and exploitation of new rich oil pools. Divided ownership of the oil pools and the obligations owed the landowners by the producer lessees make it impossible to secure this end by voluntary agreement. Government enforced restriction and proration or temporary complete suspension of production and compulsory unit operation of pools are the only alternatives; and the constitutionality of such governmental action is questionable. No case has, as yet, squarely decided that maintenance of a sound economic structure in the oil industry represents a socially justifiable end of governmental activity; but decisions upholding the validity of measures designed to promote economic well-being in other fields indicate that it should be regarded as legitimate. Granting the legitimacy of the end, proration and temporary curtailment of operations seem clearly consistent with due process. Compulsory unitization of oil fields presents more difficulties, and it seems very doubtful whether it can constitutionally be imposed upon non-assenting landowners and operators without compensation.—*D. B. Maggs.*

3012. MOORE, MORRIS P. Zoning against oil wells. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 157-158.—Keeping oil wells outside the business and finer residence districts of Oklahoma City is proving a serious test to the police powers of the municipality. Wells are already being drilled within the city limits, as an immediate result of which, an application for increased fire insurance rate is pending before the state insurance officials. Present drilling is toward the business district, where geologists predict the heaviest production. The city considers it its duty to stop this because of fire hazards, ruin of property, and detriment to the city. The city's zoning ordinances have been upheld thus far in the courts.—*Harvey Walker.*

3013. OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN. Proceeds of life insurance policies under the federal estate tax. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(5) Mar. 1930: 724-758.—"Proceeds of insurance policies payable to the estate of the

assured are included under the federal estate tax. . . . The statute also validly includes the proceeds of such policies payable to beneficiaries other than the executor, where the assured has retained the right of change or revocation. Apparently the proceeds of policies unconditionally and irrevocably transferred in contemplation of death . . . are also included, although the constitutionality of the provision that any transfer within two years of death is conclusively deemed to be in contemplation thereof has not been determined. . . . The act is meant further to include the proceeds of policies finally transferred, not in contemplation of death, when such final transfer is by way of appointment of a beneficiary other than the executor, but the act does not apply when such final transfer is by way of assignment. In any event, the retroactive provisions of the act are unconstitutional as to final transfer of such policies completed before its passage. . . . The act would also be unconstitutional as to subsequent final transfers, particularly if it were construed to cover assignments. While a gift tax on the proceeds of life insurance policies alone might not violate the Fifth Amendment, the act is not based upon that theory; a death tax upon the proceeds of such policies seems in fact a direct tax on property and therefore unconstitutional because not apportioned."—*Charles W. Fornoff*.

3014. PATTERSON, GILES J. Impairment of the obligation of contracts as viewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. *Florida State Bar Assn. Law J.* 3 (12) Apr. 1930: 44-52.

3015. SHARP, H. PARKER. Conclusive administrative decisions. *Indiana Law J.* 5 (8) May 1930: 563-575.—"The federal courts have welcomed the relief which the system of executive justice has brought to their congested dockets, but they have been unwilling to increase such relief by surrendering their well established right to examine into the legality of executive action. To the declaration by Congress that an ad-

ministrative decision denying the right to use the mails or the right to enter, or stay in, this country shall be final, the federal courts have, therefore, added the limitations that only an administrative decision on a question of fact can be made final and that such a decision is final only when there has been a fair hearing and the decision is supported by some substantial evidence."—*Charles S. Hyneman*.

3016. UNSIGNED. Division of income to reduce taxes—recent decisions of the supreme court. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (8) Jun. 1930: 1282-1286.—The case of *Lucas vs. Earl* (281 U. S. 111), clearly establishes the distinction for taxation purposes between income from the efforts or property of a person which he can control if he desires up to the time it accrues, and income arising from property or effort absolutely settled or assigned and over which after such settlement or assignment, the settler or assignor retains no control. The former is taxable to the person who controls the income; the latter, to the person who is beneficially interested in the income.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

3017. WITTE, EDWIN E. Injunctions in labour disputes in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 315-347.—This is a non-technical description of the actual procedure in labor injunction cases in the U. S., with a summary of the criticisms and results. The procedure in labor cases does not differ radically from that followed in other injunction suits, but rules and practices which work out fairly in other kinds of controversies operate most unfortunately in labor cases. Injunctions are a source of much discontent among the organized workmen of the country, tend to undermine the prestige of the courts, and benefit employers but little. The labor injunction has again become a leading public question. The bill drafted by a subcommittee of the committee on the judiciary, which is now pending in the U. S. Senate, is the best prospect for a solution that has ever been presented.—*E. E. Witte*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2458, 2576, 2745, 2774, 2909, 2952, 2967, 3004, 3126-3127, 3139, 3151, 3210, 3212-3213, 3221)

GERMANY

3018. FELLERHOF, W. Die deutsche Reichspost im Rechnungsjahr 1929. [The German post office in the fiscal year 1929.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (6) Jun. 1930: 253-257.

3019. FRIEDRICH, CARL JOACHIM. Dictatorship in Germany. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 118-132.—When interpreting the constitutional significance of the recent developments in Germany a clear distinction should be drawn between constitutional and unconstitutional dictatorship. Art. 48 of the constitution gives the power to take the necessary measures to restore public safety and order, but on account of Art. 50, it does not give it to the president alone; instead it organizes an oligarchical dictatorship of the cabinet and the president together. Furthermore, all such measures are subject to revocation by the *Reichstag*. These powers have already been used rather extensively. Since the maintenance of the constitution is its object, no measures could be justified which tended to destroy it. Secondly, a minimum of constitutional organization is implied by Art. 48 itself. Thirdly, only temporary acts of the government are emergency measures, but not constitutional amendments, general laws, or judicial decisions. This type of constitutional dictatorship is a necessary concomitant of a well organized republic.—*C. J. Friedrich*.

3020. MENZEL, DR. Gesetz über das Reichsverwaltungsgericht. [Statute on a federal superior court of administration.] *Justiz.* 5 (12) Sep. 1930: 759-764.—A bill to come before the *Reichstag* for approval provides for the erection of a new federal superior court of administration in Berlin. It is designed to concentrate in one court cases subject to final review by a federal board and so far coming before civil courts of minor importance, such as the federal economic court, the cartel court, and the *Bundesamt für das Heimatwesen*. In addition, a range of new causes is to be dealt with. The rules of the court correspond on the whole to those of the federal superior court for civil cases (*Reichsgericht*).—*Karl Milde*.

INDIA

3021. MUKERJI, HARICHARAN. Indian states in the federation. *Indian Rev.* 31 (8) Sep. 1930: 585-588.—The question of the 600-odd Indian states presents a serious obstacle to the formation of an Indian federation. A federation of the type in pre-war Germany, which used to be dominated by Prussia, will not suit India. The best model for India to follow is that of the U. S.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

3022. WILLIAMS, L. F. R. The Indian states and the new constitution. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16 (1) 1929: 9-31.

ITALY

3023. UNSIGNED. Reform of the national council of corporations in Italy. *Ministry of Labour Gaz.* 38 (6) Jun. 1930: p. 206.

3024. WAGNIÈRE, GEORGES. *La corporation fasciste en Italie.* [The Fascist corporation in Italy.] *Bibliot. Universelle & Rev. de Genève.* Jun. 1929: 697-709.

UNITED STATES

3025. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. *Elective monarchy in America.* *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (78) Jun. 1930: 129-137.—The author discusses the extraordinary power and prestige that have developed around the office of the presidency. The prestige of the presidency is founded largely upon the conditions created by the bi-party system; the rise of a third party might interfere with the operation of our electoral machinery to such an extent as to severely test the strength of the office.—W. Brooke Graves.

3026. SCHMECKEBIER, LAURENCE F. *Aeronautics branch: department of commerce.* *Inst. Govt. Res. (Brookings Inst.) Service Monog.* #61. 1930: pp. viii-147.—This monograph reviews the development of national legislation leading to the establishment of the aeronautics branch, and deal with the licensing of commercial aviators and aircraft, the registration and inspection of commercial aircraft, the development of airways, and researches in aeronautical problems. The aeronautics branch rests on the basis of an air commerce act of 1926, and is under an assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics. The monograph outlines the activities of the branch thus far, setting forth its policies, and illustrating its work with comprehensive statistics, tables, and charts. It defines the relation of this service to other activities of the federal government in the field of aeronautics and gives a detailed description of its internal organization. There is also a reprint of the Air Commerce Act of 1926; and a bibliography.—Robert Phillips.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2946, 3123, 3135, 3138, 3140, 3144, 3160, 3176, 3191, 3201, 3210)

UNITED STATES

3027. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. *Impeachment of Oklahoma governors.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (3) Aug. 1930: 648-652.—In 23 years of statehood, the Oklahoma senate has received 13 impeachment messages from the house. Only one governor has been free from the impeachment threat. Two governors, J. C. Walton (1923) and Henry Johnston (1929), were impeached and removed. These cases are described. Impeachment in Oklahoma seems a usable mechanic of government. (1) It is now thoroughly precedented; (2) the population of the state is pronouncedly heterogeneous as to historical antecedents; (3) the Democratic party contains several unreconciled factions; (4) legislative blocs make political bartering profitable to members and dangerous to the governor's tenure; and (5) the legislature recognizes in itself the omiscient guardian of the state's welfare, and this hegemony remains unchallenged.—Cortez A. M. Ewing.

3028. MADDOX, W. ROLLAND. *Minority control of court decisions in Ohio.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (3) Aug. 1930: 638-648.—Ohio was the first state to adopt a constitutional restriction upon the authority of the state supreme court to declare statutes unconstitutional. The supreme court is composed of seven justices; to declare an act unconstitutional requires the assent of six. Nine cases have occurred in which the provision was clearly applied. Three judges controlled the decision of the court in four of the cases, while five were decided by two judges. Two of the cases dealt with the validity of municipal police ordinances; two concerned sections of the workman's compensation act; one raised the question of the constitutionality of an act limiting the freedom of cities in the management of their

water plants; one each related to the compensation of judges, payment of election costs, and acts authorizing the erection of metropolitan sanitary and park districts. Each case involved substantive constitutional provisions. A serious difficulty under the Ohio provision has arisen by reason of the exception in favor of the affirmation of decisions of the intermediate court of appeals. The ruling in one of the cases, that relating to municipally owned water services, was reversed by the same division of the court as in the earlier case, when the identical situation occurred in a different judicial district and resulted in a decision of unconstitutionality by the appellate court. The rule of *stare decisis* is to that extent abrogated in the Ohio courts with the result that a statute may be void in one judicial circuit and in full force and effect in another, while the remainder of the state must await decisions in their respective districts. Courts of appeals are free to proceed as if no previous decision had been handed down in cases of this type, knowing that the supreme court may be powerless to harmonize the decisions. The situation is a distinct violation of the principle of majority action. The net result is the accomplishment of legislative finality by indirect means, although the idea is rejected in this country when straightforwardly advocated.—W. R. Maddox.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2324, 3012, 3104, 3109, 3111-3113, 3115-3116, 3119, 3163, 3177, 3179-3180, 3184, 3187, 3189-3194, 3198, 3207)

GENERAL

3029. DANGER, RENÉ. *La topographie dans l'urbanisme.* [Topography in city planning.] *L'Architecture.* 42 (3) Mar. 15, 1929: 65-74.

3030. VINCK, M. E. *Compte-rendu de l'activité de l'Union Internationale des Villes et Pouvoirs Locaux.* [Statement of the activity of the International Union of Municipalities and Local Authorities.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 993-998.—The 1929 meeting was held at Barcelona, with 622 representatives, from 338 municipalities in 42 different countries, attending. The Union now is organized in 30 countries, and its membership is comprised of 54,262 municipalities which possess a combined population of about 200,000,000. Four volumes were ordered printed. These treatises pertain to the financial organization of local authorities, municipal enterprises of a mixed nature, expropriation for the purpose of public convenience, and the deliberations and acts of the conference. An affiliation has been concluded with the American Municipal Association. The office has been transferred to Chicago, with Myriam as its new secretary.—Marshall E. Dimock.

3031. WALKER, HARVEY. *The codification and revision of municipal ordinances.* *Pub. Management.* 12 (10) Oct. 1930: 516-518.—Milton V. Smith.

FRANCE

3032. PRESSAC, PIERRE de. *La problème de l'autonomie municipale.* [The problem of municipal autonomy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 358-365.—The electors of the city of Paris actually possess very little voice in the management of their municipality. The municipal council is deprived of initiative and is limited under the statutes to a discussion of matters presented by the prefect, the direct representative of the state. Responsibility is misplaced, since the majority is not able to put into effect any policy or program; the system brings about a misunderstanding between the people and their elected representatives; encourages the demagogue; restricts the influence of the council to purely local matters, so that there is not general political orientation on the part of

the municipal assembly to the larger problems of the city. To return to the council its logical functions, a necessary first step is to suppress the confusion between the functions of the prefect of the Seine and those of the mayor of Paris. A narrower field for the central government and more municipal autonomy appear eminently desirable.—*Martin L. Faust.*

UNITED STATES

3033. BASSETT, EDWARD M. Zoning, too, has come of age. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 101-102.—Today 874 municipalities in the U. S. are zoned and the constitutionality of zoning under the police power is no longer questioned.—*Harvey Walker.*

3034. CHILDS, RICHARD S. The rise and spread of the city manager plan of local government. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 131-132.—The one disappointment about the record of progress of the last 21 years is that the city manager governments with their efficiency have not been used in new and more difficult realms of public service.—*Harvey Walker.*

3035. DeBOER, S. R. The planning of capital cities: Denver, Colorado. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* Aug. 1929: 1547-1556.

3036. ESSARY, J. FREDERICK. An adventure in autocracy. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (79) Jul. 1930: 285-292.—The government of Washington, D. C. is the incidental concern of congress, of the president, and of the director of the budget. The commissioners are frequently inferior men, and are inadequately paid. In matters relating to police, parks, education, public utilities, and other municipal functions, the District is at the mercy of powerful individuals who know what they want, and who know how to get it. Numerous illustrations of the resulting abuses are given.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

3037. FREEMAN, HARRY H. The evolution of the American municipal executive. *Pub. Management.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 289-292.—*M. V. Smith.*

3038. HUBBARD, HENRY V. Planning the city and the region—then and now. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 99-100.—A survey of developments during the last 21 years.—*Harvey Walker.*

3039. HUBBARD, THEODORA KIMBALL. Brief survey of city and regional planning in the United States, 1929. *City Planning.* 6 (3) Jul. 1930: 199-224.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

3040. LEFKOVITZ, HERBERT. The city manager movement in St. Paul. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1930: 587-590.—St. Paul grew up with a mayor, bicameral council, and administrative board system of government. This system was taken over bodily in the first home rule charter in 1900. In 1912 St. Paul turned to the commission form of government which went into effect in 1914. From the start there were complaints and dissatisfaction. In 1925 the city charter commission drafted a city manager charter which was voted upon in November, 1929, and defeated. With a few changes, it was resubmitted in 1930 and again rejected. Organized labor was opposed to the manager plan. No new major movement for reorganization is to be expected for a number of years.—*Harvey Walker.*

USSR

3041. MAXWELL, BERTRAM. City planning in Soviet Russia. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1930: 604-609.—Since the revolution a vast amount of work has been done in the field of systematic city planning. This can be traced to the promulgation in 1922 of a land code which theoretically nationalized and distributed all land. The law now recognizes only three types of land users: individual or union tillers of the soil; the urban population; state institutions and undertakings. All of the rest of the land automatically comes under

the jurisdiction of the commissariat of agriculture. Title to the land upon which cities are located is vested in the city population and may be granted for use by it to persons and organizations. City territory is defined by the land law as one unbroken area separated from adjoining neighboring territory by city boundary lines. In addition, any territory outside these limits under the jurisdiction of the municipal government on Aug. 1, 1922 is included. City land is divided into residential sites, lands for public use, and sites for industrial districts. The planning and widening of streets, squares, and other places of public use and laying out of new streets are executed in accordance with planning projects. Replanning is in the hands of the city soviet. Technical rules are regulated by the city planning commission. Vacant lots in built up districts are left to the use of those persons who occupy adjacent buildings. Modern improvements are being installed in workers' quarters; parks and playgrounds are being provided. Of the larger cities in Russia, 90% have installed electric lights. Fire fighting apparatus has been motorized, telephone and municipal transportation have been improved and extended, and plans are being made for a subway in Moscow.—*Harvey Walker.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES

3042. KNEIER, CHARLES M. Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by a political economist. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 228-231.—Rural government has been neglected by students of political science. Many observers see the county in decline, giving over to the state or larger district many of its important functions. However, the county is acquiring new functions as it gives up old ones and it promises to continue as an important unit in government. County organization is at present unsatisfactory but improvements are being made. More research is needed to show what changes should be made.—*I. L. Pollock.*

3043. KENDRICK, M. S. A comparison of the cost of maintenance of large and of small county boards in the United States. A study in the cost of government. *Cornell Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #484. 1929: pp. 41.—The organization of county boards in the different states is described. A comparison of the cost of sessions of large and small county boards shows that the average cost per session of large boards is much greater than that of small boards. In counties with population of more than 80,000 the lowest average cost per session for large boards is \$176.41, and the highest is \$846.19, while in counties in the same population class but with small boards, the average cost per session varies from \$37.64 to \$69.20. Small boards are decidedly to be preferred, since the cost increases much faster than the number of members of the boards. In addition, the average quality of the members of a small board is probably higher than that of the members of a large board, and the small board functions with more freedom.—*John W. Manning.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 2705, 2823, 2862, 2986, 2988, 2990, 3086-3088, 3091-3092, 3095, 3117, 3166, 3232, 3241, 3264-3265, 3274, 3296, 3300-3301)

FRANCE

3044. BRUEL, GEORGES. Lucien Fournau. [Lucien Fournau.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 474-478.—This eminent explorer and administrator of the French Congo, born in 1867, died on Aug. 3, 1930.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3045. HOUDRY. Le recrutement en Afrique Occidentale Française. [Recruiting in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (7) Jul. 1929: 373-377.

3046. JEAN, VICTOR. Le Dr. Weisgerber. *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 492-496.—This eminent Alsatian physician-explorer, one of the leading inhabitants of Morocco, has just been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3047. LABOURET, HENRI. La politique indigène dans l'Ouest Africain. [Native policy in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 496-500.—The British have followed a policy of indirect rule over the West African natives through instituting protectorates, while the French have set up direct rule. The result is that old tribal organizations and harsh rule continue in British territory while they have been destroyed under French control. Protectorates are successful only where a high state of civilization prevails, as in Indo-China.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3048. LAIGRET, CHRISTIAN. L'avenir du Togo Français. [The future of French Togo.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 487-492.—A brilliant future lies before this mandated territory. The chieftains have been won over and the ordinary natives are well in hand. With the adoption of the policy of associating them in the development of the country, France's position is certain to be strengthened. Rigorous laws protecting laborers against exploitation and prohibiting the sale of alcohol to the blacks will guard against their decimation. Unlike most tropical regions, Togo does not suffer from a labor shortage and there will always be sufficient hands to open up and operate plantations. The schools now operating and others to be opened soon will teach French to the natives as a class and, in this fashion, local differences will disappear.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3049. M., Y. La libération de jeune Moulay Ahmed. [The freeing of little Moulay Ahmed.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 459-460.—In May 1929, Moulay Ahmed, infant son of the loyal native Moroccan leader Si Larbi Zaari Es-Smiri, was kidnapped by the Chleuhs and taken prisoner to the Atlas Mountains. The affair did much to lower French prestige. No stone was left unturned to secure his release and it was at length effected through the cooperation of the Cadi Chenguiti. France is now engaged in cleaning out the few nests of brigands still operating in the country.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3050. ROMANSKIĬ, A. РОМАНСКИЙ, А. Французские колонии и их экономическое развитие. [The French colonies and their economic development.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (5) 1929: 106-117.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

3051. TESTIS, M. À propos de la sixième conférence nord-africaine. [The sixth North-African conference.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 440-442.—This gathering of representatives from the French possessions along the south shore of the Mediterranean and in the Senegal and Niger valleys, held annually since 1923, met in the city of Algiers last July. The governor general of French West Africa attended in person for the first time, and the governor-general of French Equatorial Africa would have but was detained at the last moment. Questions of common interest were discussed and personal friendships were made and strengthened.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3052. UNSIGNED. Autour du voyage en France du Bey de Tunis. [The Bey of Tunis' trip to France.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 456-457.—Sidi Ahmed Pasha, Bey of Tunis, visited France for three weeks last July and was everywhere shown the greatest honor. Radicals among the young Tunisians are now, however, denouncing France for her hypocrisy in strip-

ping a ruler of power and then showering empty phrases upon him.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3053. UNSIGNED. Autour du voyage en France du Bey de Tunis. [The Bey of Tunis' visit to France.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 508.—The honors shown the Bey during his visit to France and the presents carried back by him have aroused the scorn of native nationalists who are calling on him to cease being a French puppet.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3054. UNSIGNED. L'organisation de la justice dans les tribus de coutumes berbères au Maroc. [The organization of justice among the Berber tribes of Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 442-445.—The 2,500,000 Berber tribesmen of Morocco have offered a great problem to the French. Fearing the loss of their peculiar customs and system of law, which is fundamentally different from that based on the Koran, they have stoutly resisted assimilation and have steadfastly rebuffed advances. At length, on May 10, 1930, acting on the advice of the French, the sultan issued a *dahir* guaranteeing them their own legal system; this gesture of conciliation has been well received. It is hoped that they will now recognize his control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3055. UNSIGNED. La réglementation du travail public obligatoire. [The regulation of compulsory public labor.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 547-548.—A decree of Aug. 21 looks forward to the ultimate abolition of forced labor in the French colonies. Henceforth it will be permitted on public works alone and then only under most careful supervision.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3056. UNSIGNED. La situation politique et économique en Indochine. [The political and economic situation in French Indo-China.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 99-100.—The existing unrest in this jewel of France's colonial empire, evinced by rather frequent disorders during the past year, is not caused by dissatisfaction with France's rule, but rather by two successive crop failures coupled with the prevailing low prices on agricultural produce. When the economic situation is bettered, this unrest will disappear.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3057. UNSIGNED. Le "khalifa" Si Djelloul. [The "khalifa" Si Djelloul.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 455-456.—The title "khalifa" was formerly borne by the great Arab leaders of north Africa but lapsed more than half a century ago in consequence of the French occupation of Algeria and Tunis. It has now been revived to honor the famous chief, Si Djelloul ben Lakhdar of the Larbaâ confederation, who distinguished himself during the Riffian war.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3058. UNSIGNED. Lucien Fournéau. [Lucien Fournéau.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 430.—This eminent explorer and administrator of the French Congo died at Perros-Guiree, Côtes du Nord, on Aug. 3, while vacationing there. He was 63 and had but recently retired from colonial service.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3059. UNSIGNED. Pour nos soldats d'Afrique. [In behalf of our soldiers in Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 430-432.—The life of French soldiers serving in remote corners of the African empire is dreary at best. To afford them diversion, the Committee of French Africa is collecting books and magazines and is sending parcels periodically to each garrison. Officers report the men as exceedingly appreciative.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3060. UNSIGNED. Zubillaga. *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 458-459.—Daniel Zubillaga, a French citizen, was taken prisoner by the Chleuh tribesmen during a raid on Morocco in October, 1928. He was treated with the utmost barbarity during a period of 21 months. All France interested itself in his case and his release was at length effected after devious negotiations carried

on by Lucien Saint, French commissioner in the protectorate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

3061. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. Indian political thought impatient of the doctrine of gradualness. *Modern Rev.* 48 (1) Jul. 1930: 52-55.—It is held by the rulers of India that they should train subject nations to self-government gradually. But the Japanese, Turks, Persians, and Poles adopted modern representative institutions without serving any apprenticeship. Britain in 1917 declared Poland fit for immediate independence, while in India the people were advised to follow the doctrine of gradualism. Throughout her long history India has produced a high average of ability for all kinds of work, including that of government, the doctrine of gradualness has no application.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3062. LEUBUSCHER, CHARLOTTE. Neuere Tendenzen in der britischen imperial- und Kolonialpolitik. [Recent tendencies in British imperial and colonial policy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Oct. 1929: 513*-527*.—A species of federalism is taking the place of old style imperialism, the self-governing dominions are recognized as sisters in "equal status." But in customs and immigration policy their tendency is toward self-sufficient nationality, economic as well as political. To take the place of these dominions as a source of raw material and a market for British manufactures, a "new view" in Britain gives far greater importance than before to the non-self-governing dependent colonies. It is nearer Mercantilism than was the Liberalism of 1839 (Durham) or the Imperialism of 1900 (Chamberlain). This newer policy, to take one concrete example, would "rationalize" for efficiency the protectorate of Uganda, the mandate of Tanganyika, and the colony of Kenya. Port, road and railroad development, scientific forestry, and public health would be dealt with in unified fashion. The East African native is not to be detribalized and turned into a landless proletarian, but stimulated and educated to independent proprietary cultivation of the soil; perhaps he can become an effective agriculturist. This policy will forbid Kenya's attaining dominion status, it will sharpen the labor difficulties of the European settlers, but it will have a humanitarian appearance,—and in the long run it will pay.—*H. R. Spencer.*

3063. UNSIGNED. The Simon Commission's plan for India: summary report. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 871-881.—An abstract of the second volume of the report of the Simon Commission. Publication of the report brought forth diverse press comment in England—unfavorable from the *Daily Herald*, favorable from the *Times*; its proposals were universally rejected by the Indian press. Racial and political groups in India likewise expressed universal disappointment.—*Robert P. Lane.*

ITALY

3064. AMBROSINI, GASPARE. Il confine meridionale libico e di rapporti italo-francesi. [The Southern Libyan boundary and Italian-French relations.] *Educ. Fascista.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 506-513.—The French press has constantly sought to limit the Italian question to disagreements over Tunis and Libya, and its attitude even here is incorrect. For instance, the *Quinzaine Coloniale* objects that Italy's claims to Borku, Tibesti, Unianga, and Erdi, are invalid, both because in 1902 she recognized the Anglo-French convention of Mar. 21, 1899, and because the promise, in article 13 of the Pact of London, to rectify Italy's African frontiers, was fulfilled on Sep. 12, 1919, with the concessions made from Ghadames to Ghat, which concerned only the western boundary. Modifications are necessary both for commercial and military reasons. The southern boundary should be extended to the northern boundary of the Sudan. As

for the agreement of 1899, it was only approximative, regarded only zones of influence of France and England, and when the Sultan protested, he was assured that his rights regarding the southern frontier of Libya would be respected. The only question, then, is to determine how far Turkey's sovereign sway actually did extend. In addition, on Dec. 14, 1900, Barrère had written to Visconti-Venosta declaring that the agreement of 1899 in no way compromised Italy's interests in Tripolitania. Today the French fear to give Borku and Tibesti to Italy, lest the trade from Central Africa fall to Italy, contrary to their promise made in 1900, when they wanted her neutrality on the Moroccan question. Prinetti's letter can be interpreted correctly only in the light of his declaration before the chamber and of Barrère's letter.—*Henry Furst.*

3065. CHAVANNES, B. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique—Contre les Senoussistes. [Italy in Africa—the contest with the Senoussistes.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 448-449.—The fraternity of Senoussistes, wielding combined political and religious power, has greatly hindered the extension of Italian control in southern Tripoli and Cyrenaica. In recent years, the organization has stirred up repeated revolts with the result that the Italian government has sought to break it up by expelling its leaders and seizing its property. For the moment all is outwardly calm but distant rumblings presage trouble. The religious factor complicates the situation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

JAPAN

3066. NIKKEL. НИККЕЛЬ. Современная Формоза. [Formosa to-day.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 82-89.—Formosa constitutes after Korea the principal Japanese colony with 4,200,000 population, of which 3,900,000 are Chinese, about 200,000 Japanese, and about 130,000 aborigenes. Because of the immense natural resources of Formosa it is of great importance for Japan's national economy. The island is not represented in the parliament at Tokio but is administered by a governor general who is responsible to the prime-minister of Japan. Among the Chinese population of Formosa the high bourgeois classes connected with Japanese capitalism claim autonomy for the country, whereas the little bourgeoisie wish to be incorporated into China. The Japanese government prohibits any publication in the Chinese language and the constitution of any Chinese political party. Formosa is important strategically and economically. Rice, sugar, and other tropical products are grown on plantations kept by big capitalistic organizations. The government owns the important monopoly of camphor and forest-domains and the less important monopolies of opium, tobacco, salt, and spirits. Coal is also available. In imports and exports, Japan occupies first place, followed by China, Indonesia, the U. S., and Great Britain.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

NETHERLANDS

3067. BURGER, E. J. Papoesche problemen. [Problems in Dutch New Guinea.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (3) May 1930: 241-254; (4) Jul. 1930: 379-401; (5) Sep. 1930: 502-537.—Only in the last few years have the inhabitants of Dutch New Guinea taken part in world commerce; the problem is how to increase this part. At present the conditions are not favorable for attracting capital. The inhabitants have undergone the influence of missions, foreigners who came for trade purposes, and government officials. In the last few years the government has taken active measures to promote prosperity. The number of schools has been increased. The Chinese have obtained the most favorable spots for commerce. In the Australian part of New Guinea all immigration of Asiatic people has

been excluded; in Dutch New Guinea such a prohibition does not exist. It seems desirable to make one district of New Guinea. North and West New Guinea belong theoretically to the self-government of Tidore; it will be better to put them under direct Dutch government. Native communities need to be reestablished, as the basis of further governmental organization of which a resident will be the chief. The central government allocates a rather large yearly credit to New Guinea; in the coming years the territory will not be able to refund this money. Government organization must be extended to the inland; therefore the country must be investigated more thoroughly. The sense of justice of the primitive inhabitants differs much from common opinions, a reason why the penal law must be applied very carefully. The Papuans contribute taxes and forced labor to the government without objection. Immigration of natives from Java or elsewhere can stimulate agriculture in New Guinea. Papuans, however, are not fit for regular plantation work.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3068. HAGA, B. J. Doelstelling in de indische politiek. [The aim of the Netherlands Indian policy.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (5) Sep. 1930: 538-544.—Some political parties aim at a consolidation of the relation between Holland and the Netherlands Indies. The aim of other parties is to make of the Netherlands Indies an independent state, though ties to Holland may be maintained. Policy for the Netherlands Indies should be based on the welfare of the country and its inhabitants as the primary problem.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3069. HOLLEMAN, F. D. De gouvernements-rechtspraak en de verwarring in het inlandsch grondbezit in de Minahasa. [Government jurisprudence and confusion in the native land titles in the Minahasa.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (3) Jun. 1930: 435-474.—The difficulties with respect to rightful possession of land in the Minahasa are complicated by a great number of factors, but the chief is the problem of dividing the family land. It is very seldom that the intervention of the competent government organ, the *landraad*, is sought to resolve the difficulties. Land was originally held in communal ownership, the community generally being a family. Just at the time when pressure of increased population and contact with world society has brought the need of dividing the family lands, the government's policy of stripping the old customary village heads of much of their power has robbed the government of a strong agency in settling land disputes. The *landraad* is regarded as a "foreign" judge, the indirect costs of a decision are so great and the results so often disappointing. It is thought advisable to legalize the actual working system—that is, make the village heads the court of first instance in land cases and the *landraad* an appellate body.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

3070. UNSIGNED. Een koloniale aangelegenheid van den eersten rang; omzetting concessies in erfpachten ter S.O.K. [An important colonial question: turning concessions into long leases on the east coast of

Sumatra.] *Kracht.* 1 (17) Aug. 1930: 17-19; (18) Aug. 1930: 12-14.—When the agricultural concessions on the east coast of Sumatra, granted by the sultans and approved by the governor, expire (the first will end in 1931), they will have to be turned into long leases. In concessions care for the rights of the native inhabitants is entrusted to the concessionary; in long leases the rights and future needs of the natives are taken into account beforehand. The change will give rise to difficulties between the government and the estates; moreover the natives will have a say in the matter.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3071. UNSIGNED. Ontwikkeling van decentralisatie en bestuurshervorming. [Development of decentralisation and government reform.] *Mededeel. d. Regeering omtrent Enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* Jun. 1930: 19-34.—Since 1903 a part of the task of the central government in the Netherlands Indies has been transferred to lower organs. Credits were given municipalities and districts with which they had to cover their own expenses; prescriptions for levying taxes were made. In 1922 occurred another governmental reorganization. Strong communities with representative bodies were instituted, to which an important part of the governing task could be entrusted. Administrative reform in the existing districts of Java took place, first in West Java, afterwards in East and Central Java. The provinces of West, East, and Central Java have been instituted with a provincial council, governor, and college of deputies; within the provinces municipalities and regencies with autonomous representative councils were set up; electoral systems were provided. Difficulties have arisen in dividing the governing power. Local autonomy has improved social care.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3072. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Sumatra-hervorming. [Government reorganization in Sumatra.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (767) Sep. 1930: 802-805.—The reorganization of the government of Sumatra will be discussed before long in the Dutch states general. The small native communities in Sumatra have to be acknowledged as the governmental base. Above these villages higher native communities, to be compared with the regencies in Java, must be acknowledged. All these communities have to be combined into the province of Sumatra. To begin with, administrative reform has to be taken up, not only in Sumatra but also in other Outer Districts. These territories will be divided anew; the task of the European government has to be reorganized; assisting native officials have to be appointed. It is impossible to combine the two forms of reorganization. The administrative reform begins by re-dividing the task of the European staff of officials and then allows governing power to native communities; the real governmental reform begins by creating firm native communities and builds further governmental organization thereon. The experience in Java has shown the danger of the confusion of the two systems.—*Cecile Rothe.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2381, 2386, 2474, 2521, 2969, 3061, 3247, 3252, 3256-3257, 3261, 3266, 3267, 3306, 3373)

AFGHANISTAN

3073. IL'INSKIĬ, I. ИЛЬИНСКИЙ, И. Реформы и родовые пережитки в Афганистане. [Reforms and surviving tribal traditions in Afghanistan.] *Мировое*

Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (1) 1929: 68-79.—The mountainous character of Afghanistan and the lack of roads contributed to the division of the population into sections living in separated provinces composed of different tribes. With the abolition of the feudal system, Abdurrahman-Khan (1844-1901) subjected the tribes to one legislator. Amanullah, who continued the work of his grandfather, proclaimed in the constitution of Apr. 10, 1923, that all Afghan citizens are equal before the law. Previous to Amanullah's reform the sources of law were *Shariat*, i.e., adapted Mussulman law and *Adat*, i.e., customary law, different in every tribe.

Amanullah sought to weaken the influence of *Adat*. The constitution was drafted after European models. The educational system was modernized. With the confiscation of religious patrimonies and the abolition of subsidies granted to the aristocracy, the state's finances have been strengthened. In spite of these modern reforms the most barbarous customs, such as punishment by torture, are still practiced.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

BELGIUM

3074. HUYSMANN, CAMILLE. The Flemish question. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(5) Sep. 1930: 680-690.—After the creation of Belgium in 1830, the French elements, with the aid of the wealthy Flemings, carried out a policy of Frenchification and suppression. The growth of the Flemish movement from the 1850's to the World War is given in detail. During the war the movement was split into the activists and passivists; after the war the former triumphed. The government broke its promises, but some of them were carried out when the author became minister of education in 1925. The new prime minister (Jaspar) has given promises to the Flemings and is in the process of fulfilling them. The bill for the Flemish university has been accepted, and a number of other questions concerning the use of the Flemish language are now on the agenda for settlement.—*Luther H. Evans*.

BOLIVIA

3075. DE PEREYRA, DIOMEDES. The constitutional triumph in Bolivia. *Current Hist.* 32(6) Sep. 1930: 1144-1149.—This article, the author of which is a Bolivian novelist and journalist, describes the potential resources of Bolivia; discusses the rivalry between the Aymaras and the Quechuas and between the capital city and province on the one hand, and the more remote towns and provinces on the other; summarizes the political history since 1880; and points out the political and economic blunders and the evidences of corruption of the group overthrown by General Blanco Galindo in the revolution of 1930. The author sees in the revolution the triumph of constitutional government.—*Lawrence F. Hill*.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

3076. IUG. ЮГ. К вопросу о шестом доминионе. [The question of the sixth dominion.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (6) 1929: 65-77.—A discussion of the suggestion to create a federative East Africa (Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Tanganyika, Uganda) as the sixth dominion of the British Empire.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

CHINA

3077. ABEND, HALLETT. The causes of civil war in China. *Current Hist.* 32(4) Jul. 1930: 689-696.—The trouble in China is mainly due to dissensions between rival nationalist factions and cliques.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

3078. CADOUX, GASTON. La Mandchourie et la Chine. [Manchuria and China.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (429) Aug. 10, 1930: 224-239.—A brief review of the Manchurian problem and a statement of developments over the last few years, with lengthy quotations from a paper prepared for l'École des Sciences Politiques by General Brissaud Desmillet, made available for the use of the author prior to its publication. The authority of Brissaud Desmillet is based upon a long sojourn in China and a first-hand knowledge of the affairs upon which he writes.—*K. C. Leebick*.

3079. VARGA, E. VARGA, E. Китай после победы контрреволюции. [China after the victory of the counterrevolutionists.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (3) 1929: 28-35.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

3080. YOUNG, KUANGSON. The political position in China. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(5) Sep. 1930: 652-663.—Since the unification of China by the Nationalists in 1928 with the fall of Peking, the continued fighting has been due to the unwillingness of the generals to relinquish their autonomy to accord with the Nationalist program. Specifically, the first disbandment conference of January, 1929, is the real cause of the Kwangsi rebellion, the north-west's challenge of 1929, and the northern coalition of the present time. The disorder and confusion in China is not nearly so bad as it is pictured in the news received in western countries; the correspondents are incompetent and are prejudiced by the local groups of Europeans in China. The government's constructive work in the past two years has included internal reform of finances, railways, motor roads, etc., and international readjustment to the benefit of China. More progress must come with reference to the latter aspect, and it is believed that better trade advantages can be enjoyed by foreign nations in a friendly than in a hostile China.—*Luther H. Evans*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

3081. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Tommaso Garrigue Masaryk. [Thomas Garrigue Masaryk.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1395) May 1, 1930: 107-115.—*J. C. Russell*.

3082. VAL'KOVSKAIA, O. ВАЛЬКОВСКАЯ, О. Прикарпатская Русь. [Carpathian Ruthenia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (1) 1929: 80-87.—This country, which belonged to Austria-Hungary, was incorporated into Czechoslovakia by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. Of the population 75% were Ukrainians, 12.2% Jews, 5.8% Hungarians, and the remainder Germans, Rumanians, and Slovenes. After the peace treaty 45,000 Czechs immigrated into the country to which a new administrative organization was given. In spite of their promise, the Czechs have not given the country autonomy. The population was admitted to the general elections of the Czechoslovakian parliament only in 1924. Of the votes 43.45% belonged to the communists, while 56.55% represented 12 other parties. The economic situation is very primitive. The peasants lead a patriarchal life; 66.7% of the population is illiterate. Of 1,138,700 hectares of arable land, about 280,000 belong to about 400,000 peasants and the rest to big landlords. This is the cause of the great exodus of Ukrainians; 60,000 emigrated to North America during the last 10 years. Besides agriculture, there are mines which are waiting for exploitation; 11% of the population is occupied in industry.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

GERMANY

3083. AUFHÄUSER, S. Der politische Kampf um die Arbeitslosenversicherung und ihre sozialpolitische Bedeutung. [The political conflict over unemployment insurance and its socio-political significance.] *Gesellschaft.* 7(5) May 1930: 393-403.—The recent assault made upon unemployment insurance in Germany by the capitalists and their political supporters is an attempt to overcome governmental interference in the economic program of the capitalists. Unemployment insurance is the most valuable weapon in the hands of the proletariat against the capitalist. Thus far the Social Democrats have successfully prevented any tinkering with the law.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

HUNGARY

3084. BATTAGLIA, OTTO FORST de. Graf Julius Andrássy. *Europ. Gespräche.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 29-37.—Count Julius Andrássy, like his more famous father, was a clear-sighted, out-spoken, realistic Hungarian magnate who favored modest reforms to keep the governmental machinery modern without giving it

into the hands of the irrational majority. To prevent popular control, which would completely upset established institutions, he introduced numerous reservations in the suffrage law of 1908. On the other hand, he opposed the absolutist regime in the Fejervary era, thus offending Francis Ferdinand. After the war he held to legitimism as against the Horthy regime and distrusted the minor nationalities now become states. He still regarded the English parliamentary system as the most intelligent regime for the domination of modern masses. In foreign affairs, he clung to the alliance his father had made. Considering Pan-Slavism the chief enemy of Hungary and of Germany, he worked against the anti-Germans in Hungary. He hated the absolutist regime in Russia, as the blind destroyer of Hungarian unity in 1849. During the war, he tried to maintain the strong Austro-Hungarian sympathies he thought existed in Great Britain, Italy, and France by writing articles in the Swiss papers. His faith in Germany was first shaken by the German program for Poland, in opposition to his conception of a third ruling group within the Empire, which suited the interests of Hungary. Toward the end of the war he worked for a separate peace. Afterwards he endured all kinds of humiliations in a vain effort to get into touch with Allied leaders. Democracy and internationalism he never accepted.—*M. H. Cochran.*

3085. LUDWIG, ERNEST. La Hongrie mutilée. [Mutilated Hungary.] *Évolution (Paris)*. 4(39) Mar. 1929: 42-54.

INDIA

3086. KRAEMER, H. Indrukken en ervaringen in Engelsch-Indië op het eind van 1929. [Impressions and experiences in British India at the end of 1929.] *Koloniale Studien*. 14(3) Jun. 1930: 371-389.—Since the mutiny India has entered into a period of self-assertion and development of national consciousness, which the war and post war conditions greatly stimulated. It is evident that a sense of personal worth has become a great and conscious power in India; and that the political atmosphere has been electrified by the viceroy's statement concerning dominion status. The early optimism regarding the ability of India and England to effect satisfactory relations gave way as suspicion of England grew and debating went on in parliament. This state of mind explains the Indian National Congress. The two leading influences in the National Congress, the youth movement and the anti-imperialist and socialist elements, were both unreligious or anti-religious, something new in British India. Gandhi dominated the Congress but in turn was dominated and used by the nationalists. All groups were united at the moment in the Congress, but the Hindus seem to be more interested in Hindu group supremacy than in large national unity.—*Anny Vandenbosch.*

3087. KUMAR, BHAGAT RAM. Independence vs. dominion status for India. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(309) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 360-365.—India cannot be held permanently within the British Empire against the will of the Indian people. India will, however, be content to remain within the Empire, provided she is given the dominion status. Fulllest autonomy, which gives the substance of independence, is the prudent solution of the present impasse in India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3088. MAYO, KATHERINE. Mahatma Gandhi and India's "untouchables." *Current Hist.* 32(5) Aug. 1930: 864-870.—The doctrine of "untouchability" keeps over 60,000,000 British Indian subjects in a bondage compared to which our worst Negro slavery was freedom. Gandhi has long denounced this system; but while to the Hindu he has said, untouchability presents "a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it," to the untouchables he has counselled quietism and submission. The untouchables believe him to have been

only a "lip-service friend," and have notified him that they will oppose any diminution of British control and will obstruct his future movements to the utmost of their power.—*Robert P. Lane.*

3089. MOHUN, G. D. The salt monopoly in India. *Modern Rev.* 47(5) May 1930: 612-614.—The salt tax is the most oppressive and inequitable of all indirect taxes. By breaking the salt laws the leaders hoped to destroy the prestige of the English government in India and inspire the masses with a sense of active non-cooperation against their alien rulers. Salt tax did not exist in free India. The salt tax is at present 20 times its saleable price.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3090. REISNER, I. РЕЙСНЕР, И. Платформа индийской буржуазии. [The platform of the Indian bourgeoisie.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (1) 1929: 44-52.—The draft of a constitution elaborated by a special commission headed by Neru, the leader of the Swaraji, is a valuable document for a better understanding of the Indian-Mohammedan problem in India.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

3091. STÖCKER, HELENE. Vom Kampf gegen die Gewalt (Indien). [India's struggle against (British) imperialism.] *Neue Generation*. 26(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 127-132.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

3092. VILLARI, LUIGI. I torbidi indiani e il Gandhismo. [Indian unrest and Gandhism.] *Educ. Fascista*. 8(9) Sep. 1930: 493-505.—Indian unrest is fomented by a small number of natives who have studied in occidental universities and imbibed democratic ideologies. Only the Hindus, one-third of the population, can desire independence, and only a few of these are nationalists. Gandhi's followers, who preach oriental ideals, owe all they know to the despised culture of the West, and are too clever not to realise the imperialist aims of the Bolsheviks who profess friendship. Since 1926 the Swarajists have lost much influence in the assemblies. It is certain that the success of violence in Ireland and Egypt has caused Indians to believe in England's weakness. To give way now would not only be an injustice to the Moslems but would eventually lead to a massacre of the Hindus themselves, much less warlike than the Mohammedans. Gandhi's aims are worldly and material.—*Henry Furst.*

IRISH FREE STATE

3093. REYNOLDS, ALEXANDER JACOB. Irishmen after eight years of independence. *Current Hist.* 32(6) Sep. 1930: 1125-1129.—A new sense of dignity seems to have been purchased in Ireland, but at the price of the old geniality. Dublin shows the outward civic improvements of any well governed metropolis, but the social life and the literary force it once knew burn dimly. The Cosgrave government has justified itself, but is meeting able and well organized opposition. Occasional bitterness against the English still flashes up. Observation of country life convinces one that the Irish are ever-rebellious but not revolutionary. The ravages of drink are apparent, as are also the effects of the peasantry's thriftless procreantiveness and its love of landlordism. A new despotism has arisen, having a new code, with new men to enforce it, but marked still by troops and police.—*Robert P. Lane.*

PALESTINE

3094. KADMI-COHEN. Les événements de Palestine. [Events in Palestine.] *Mercure de France*. 215(751) Oct. 1, 1929: 5-53.

3095. LOEB, HAROLD. The future of Zion. *New Repub.* 64(823) Sep. 10, 1930: 88-92.—In no Arab country has an economic development of like proportions occurred. England possesses in Palestine the only mandated territory which pays its way. More than 2/5 of the taxes are collected from 1/5 of the Jewish

population. Taxes are based on the last sale price, which means for the Arabs, a pre-war valuation. Land values and wages have risen. The *effendis* fight the Jews, as the latter imperil their position. The servility of the *fellaheen* is being contaminated by the example of Jews. The British are careful never to let this happen in lands over which they rule. As a result the British stifle the very movement which they have offered to foster. But the Jews cannot renounce their faith in Zionism. They may need to direct their energies for some time toward establishing colonies in neighboring countries.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

RUMANIA

3096. TIMOV, S. ТИМОВ, С. Проблема революции в Румынии. [Problem of the revolution in Rumania.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (3) 1929: 45-58.—Rumania today is passing from an agricultural, feudal country into an industrial, capitalistic one. This process engendered national class struggles which led to the victory of the National peasants' and Tsarans' revolution. The masses which have followed this party in the hope of improving their condition will finally be disillusioned and will join socialism under the leadership of the Communist party.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

3097. UNSIGNED. Le nouveau régime en Roumanie. [The new regime in Rumania.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (660) Oct. 4, 1930: 1448-1450.—This dossier contains ten documents relative to the establishment of the new regime of Carol II in Rumania, as follows: the law annulling the renunciation by Carol of his rights to the throne (of Jan. 5, 1926); the law conferring upon the heir to the throne the name of grandvoivode of Alba Julia; the law proclaiming Carol king; the speech of Iorga before the national assembly; the speech of Carol to the national assembly; the speech of the president of the national assembly; the proclamation of King Carol to the Rumanians; the king's order of the day to the army; the royal decree ratifying the acts of the regency; and the royal decree conferring the title of Her Majesty upon Princess Helen. All of the above documents bear the date of June 8, 1930, except the last, which is of June 11.—*Luther H. Evans*.

UNITED STATES

3098. COLBY, BAINBRIDGE. Roosevelt and Wilson. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 857-863.—Owen Wister in his *Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship* contrasts Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson in a manner that is decidedly unfavorable to the war president. Wilson is "an enigma as inscrutable as Louis Napoleon" while "Roosevelt offers us no riddle." Roosevelt suffered under an inferiority complex with regard to Wilson, produced by the fact that Wilson was lucky enough to be president at a great moment and because he was clearly superior in literary speech and fine writing.—*Paul M. Cuncannon*.

3099. ELLIN, ELMER. The failure of minor parties. *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 81-85.—On the basis of an analysis of the vote polled by the various minor parties in presidential elections since 1872, the author concludes that they are gradually losing ground, since the independent voters "are realists and do not, as a rule, derive satisfaction from supporting parties or candidates who have little chance of winning."—*W. Brooke Graves*.

3100. KAIN, R. S. The communist movement in the United States. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1079-1084.—The bewildering profusion of factions among the communists in the U. S. is explained and an appraisal made of the numerical strength of the various groups. Important testimony before the Fish committee is analyzed. Decline in membership seems to be

due to open advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force. It is estimated that the total membership on Jan. 1, 1930, was 6,145, found chiefly in the shoe, furniture, and garment industries of New York, the textile regions, the coal fields, and a few automobile centers.—*Thomas S. Barclay*.

USSR

3101. HILDEBRAND, KARL. Sovjet-Ryssland i vardagslag. [Soviet Russia in every-day life.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (6) 1930: 397-408.—This review article, based upon three volumes that were published recently in Paris under the name of the well-known Rumanian author, Panait Istrati, with the titles: *Vers l'Autre Flamme*, *Soviets 1929*, and *La Russie Nue*, points out what is regarded as irrefutable evidence of the incompetency of Bolshevism. Istrati is the sole author of only the first book. Formerly among the advanced advocates of communism, he appears here, together with his collaborators, in a severe condemnation of what has been done in Russia. The statistical advance of industry he admits, but not that this can compensate for the prevalent evils of bureaucracy, the bestiality of many of the industrial leaders, and the immorality and misery into which large masses of the Russian people are sinking.—*Walter Sandelius*.

3102. STALINSKIĬ, Е. СТАЛИНСКИЙ, Е. Левый курс. [The "left" orientation.] *Воля России*. (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 168-183.—The 15th meeting of Communist party inaugurated a new policy, known as the "left course," of persecution of the kulaks. The government aimed at bringing the economic and financial capacity of the village down to the level of industrial production, and thus to establish a market equilibrium. Heavy taxes were to this end imposed upon the peasants. However, within a short time private industry and commerce, developed during the NEP period, collapsed. The failure of agriculture to meet the country's cereal demands has caused an industrial crisis.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

3103. STALINSKIĬ, Е. СТАЛИНСКИЙ, Е. Сумерки ленинизма. (Индустриализация, возрождение народничества и "правая опасность") [The twilight of Leninism. Industrialization, the revival of nationalism, and the danger of the "right party."] *Воля России*. (12) Dec. 1928: 82-92.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GENERAL

3104. HARRIS, JOSEPH P. A model election administration system. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1930: 629-671.—A report by the committee on election administration of the National Municipal League on a model election administration system. The report is divided into four parts: (1) the case for election reform; (2) specifications for a model election system; (3) general changes in election laws; (4) a model election administration code. Part 2 deals with state control of elections; election officers; ballots; precincts and polling places; advertising elections and polling places; the conduct of elections; the count; voting machines; absent voting; the canvass; recounts; penal provisions. Part 3 deals with the time and frequency of elections, nominations, and the short ballot. These matters are treated also in the form of specifications. Part 4 is purposely brief, since many details will be taken care of by rules and regulations of the state board of elections. It does not include provisions on the following subjects, which usually form a part of state election codes: suffrage; dates of elections; party organization; registration of voters; nomination of candidates; corrupt practices; initiative, referendum and recall.—*Harvey Walker*.

GERMANY

3105. AUBRY, MAURICE. La situation politique en Allemagne avant et après les élections du 14 septembre. [The German political situation before and after the elections of Sep. 14, 1930.] *Grande Rev.* 133 (9) Sep. 1930: 434-470.—This is a review of the events leading up to the dissolution of the *Reichstag*, an analysis of the various German political parties and their programs, and an interpretation of the results of the election of Sep. 14.—James K. Pollock.

3106. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. The significance of the German elections. *Foreign Pol. Assn. Infor. Service.* 6 (13) Sep. 3, 1930: 247-260.—A survey of the German political scene prior to the *Reichstag* elections of Sep. 14, 1930, with an explanation of the problems confronting the Bruening cabinet and the po-

litical realignments prior to the election.—James K. Pollock.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 2488-2489, 2979, 3008, 3063, 3262, 3303, 3309, 3338-3339)

UNITED STATES

3107. ESSARY, J. FREDERICK. President, congress, and the press correspondents. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12 (4) Nov. 1928: 902-909.

3108. LAWRENCE, DAVID. Reporting the political news at Washington. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12 (4) Nov. 1928: 893-902.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 2316, 2993, 2995, 3015, 3018, 3026, 3032, 3037, 3071-3072, 3122, 3143, 3148, 3164, 3180, 3190)

GENERAL

(See also Entry 2909)

3109. MALLIEUX, M. F., and VINCK, M. E. Les assurances des pouvoirs locaux contre tous risques. [The insurance of local authorities against all risks.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 999-1010.—Municipal insurance has been made to cover faults of officials or of service, industrial and social cases, and damage sustained by the movable or immovable property of the cities themselves. Municipal liability has become complete in France, and almost so in Germany. In Belgium political acts are exempt, as a result of the separation of powers principle. There are also certain exceptions in Czechoslovakia and Bohemia. One finds compulsory fire insurance for immovables in Switzerland, certain parts of Germany and Poland, and in Rumania. Mutual intermunicipal insurance companies exist in Holland, France, Poland, Germany, and Belgium. Municipal insurance in Germany covers, in one respect or another, 28,000,000 individuals.—Marshall E. Dimock.

3110. MONICAULT, P. de. La réforme communale. [Communal reform.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 369-383.—Serious financial entanglements have resulted from the inconsistencies between the new state taxes and the archaic communal revenues. At present the communes are limited by a too narrow financial base. But effective reform of the finances can not be realized unless preceded by thorough-going administrative reform. Communal reform must begin with the reform of the office of mayor. The responsibilities of the office together with its pecuniary liabilities tend to make it no longer attractive. It is suggested that the role of president of the municipal council be conferred upon the mayor and that a cantonal executive agent be established. It is necessary to determine the role of the department and the role of the commune respectively. The commune has functions fundamentally different from those of the department. It should be permitted, however, to concern itself exclusively with matters indispensable to the current life of its inhabitants, such as hospitals, public health, lighting, cemeteries, fire protection, institutions, etc. Everything which concerns the general interest should be handled through the cantonal executive agent. The department should be recognized as the result of a decentralization of the

central power which provides the general public needs. In establishing the taxation base, any reform must be worked out with extreme care. It must be sufficiently broad to reach all the new forms of wealth that escape today under old methods of taxation.—Martin L. Faust.

3111. PRESSAC, PIERRE de. Le problème des fonctionnaires de la ville. [The problem of the municipal civil service.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (425) Apr. 10, 1930: 53-61.—It is not possible to adjust salaries in Paris simply on the basis of the change in value of the franc and the increase in the cost of living. The whole matter has become complicated to an unusual extent by the system of classification and the application of the salary base to the various categories of employees. Some categories of employees will consider themselves sacrificed and will demand to be reclassified and assimilated with the more favored categories. The situation is also rendered difficult by the constant increase in the number of employees. Many poorly paid public servants is characteristic of the democratic regime. Salaries already absorb more than half of the total budget figure. The situation in Paris is becoming almost desperate. The municipal council can control neither revenues nor expenditures, since the initiative in these matters rests largely with the agents of the central government. Municipal employees expect the same treatment as those of the central government. Through their membership in the syndicates the municipal employees can exert tremendous pressure to protect their interests.—Martin L. Faust.

3112. SELLIER, HENRI. La réforme administrative du grand Paris. [The administrative reform of Greater Paris.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1032-1045.—The administrative system of France was conceived for a country of rural economy. Paris, more than any other French city, suffers for lack of completeness and autonomy. The 80 communes of the Seine are a well-defined economic and social unit. Failure to recognize this by permitting the annexation of contiguous suburbs places Paris in a distinctly less favorable position than metropolitan Berlin or London. The Paris administration thus is handicapped in city planning and zoning. Moreover, the present administrative organization leads to the subordination of the city's larger interests to the narrow demands of the municipal councillors, who are chosen from the 20 arrondissements. There is too much particularism in legislative representation and too little autonomy in sectional administration. As early as 1859 it was proposed that Greater Paris should be divided into 8 administrative regions, each having its council, mayor, and adjoints. Léon Say, and a number of other distinguished men, have fostered such a plan.

The present writer, who is councillor-general of the Seine, mayor of Suresnes, and professor at the urban institute of the University of Paris, voices a like recommendation.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

3113. UNSIGNED. *Le statut général des villes allemandes.* [The general statute of German municipalities.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1045-1046.—In recent years a German municipal code of 59 paragraphs has assumed actual form. All the spiritual, moral, physical, or economic problems that are not reserved to other subdivisions are expressly entrusted to municipal authorities. Cities of 100,000 or more are given special exemptions. Decentralization is the cardinal idea. Further provisions relate to municipal representation, the burgomaster, the professional councillors, and the executive commissions.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 1083, 1206, 2466)

3114. KOPCZYNSKI, J. *Statut des fonctionnaires en vigueur dans la république de Pologne.* [Law governing public employees in force in Poland.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 3 (3) Jun.-Sep. 1930: 299-322.—One of the principal features of this law is the protection against arbitrary removal from office; however, it provides for a status of inactivity, which may be used to drive employees out of the service. Permanent and temporary employees are provided for; individuals may be kept in a temporary status for a period of 5 years, and this may even be continued if the employee consents. Other features of the law are fixed salaries, medical attention, and pensions for the employee and, in case of his death, for his wife and children. Employees may be declared ineligible to hold public office by a criminal court without disciplinary procedure. Other than this, disciplinary commissions deal with the matter of discipline. Administrative penalties are admonition and reduction of the annual vacation. Disciplinary penalties are censure, deduction of from one to three years of service, reduction in rank, retirement with a decrease in pension, and dismissal. The law also provides for vacation periods which increase in duration with increases in periods of services.—*J. Pois.*

3115. UNSIGNED. *Twenty-one years or more in their present posts.* *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 153-154.—A list of municipal officials, compiled from office records of the *Amer. City*, who have been serving their municipalities in the same capacity since 1909 or longer. Offices included are mayor, clerk, treasurer, auditor, engineer, chief of police, fire chief, and heads of departments.—*Harvey Walker.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2104, 2122, 2357, 2745, 2841, 2939, 2947-2948, 2950, 2952, 2958-2959, 2997, 3010, 3013, 3016, 3043, 3073, 3089, 3110-3111, 3150, 3165, 3172, 3178, 3186, 3399)

3116. BUCK, A. E. *Municipal finance, also, is now attaining its majority.* *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 133-134.—Budgeting is almost entirely the outgrowth of the past 21 years. Departments of finance have been established. New methods of municipal accounting have made rapid strides. The accrual basis has been substituted for the cash basis. Machine systems have been installed. Cost accounting has been introduced and administrative or pre-auditing established. Effective treasury management has been developed. The financial side of personnel management has been recognized. Centralized purchasing has become an accomplished fact. The assessment of real estate and personal property has become a reasonably exact science. The issuance of municipal securities has been largely standardized.—*Harvey Walker.*

3117. HULSHOFF POL, D. J. *De indische begrotingspolitiek en de begroting voor 1931.* [Indian budget politics and the budget for 1931.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (765) Aug. 1930: 762-764.—Since 1925 the financial administration of the Netherlands Indies has been in bad condition; in 1928 the budget showed a deficit which has continued during the following years. After the period of retrenchment an active policy to revive prosperity was started in 1925. This increased expenses. The government revenues increased in consequence of greater exports and in spite of the decreased tax revenue. For the year 1931 a policy of retrenchment has to be followed because of the general depression. The government will not yet give up its policy of actively working for prosperity, even higher expenses are noted for some great interests, but for that reason it is indispensable to increase some taxes. If the depression continues vigorous measures of economy will be necessary.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3118. NOUVION, GEORGES de. *La Cour des Comptes et les comptabilités vérifiées en 1926-1927.* [The "Court of Accounts" and the verified accounts, 1926-1927.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 May 1930: 157-174.—The lamentable condition of French governmental accounts and reports is outlined from material presented in the 1926-1927 report to the president. Movements to remove from the *Cour des Comptes* its supervisory and advisory powers over receipts and disbursements of the various governmental bureaus are discussed and criticized. Excerpts from the report are used to corroborate the author's charges of waste, misdirected energy, and delay in the administration of the government's industrial ventures and rehabilitation work.—*William W. Wernitz.*

3119. ORTLIEB, OTTO P. *Street lighting costs for 1929 in 218 cities.* *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 140-141.—A report compiled from a questionnaire sent to U. S. city officials in cities with over 30,000 population.—*Harvey Walker.*

3120. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. *Le budget de 1930-1931 et les dégrèvements.* [The budget of 1930-31 and the reductions of taxes.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 May 1930: 129-141.—The French budget for the fiscal year 1930-31 was announced Apr. 17, 1930. Expenditures are provided for to the amount to more than 50 milliards, this being the first time that this figure has been passed. These expenditures were made necessary by the revision of salaries and pensions and to strengthen national defense, increase the economic equipment of the country, and promote the general intellectual and social welfare of the nation. Taxes on stocks and bonds were lowered. The tax on the sale of wines was changed into one single tax which will be economically and financially helpful to producers and distributors. The tax on the derivatives or by-products of milk has been lifted and the tax on potatoes has been reduced. No change was made, however, in the taxation of railroads.—*G. Lyle Belsley.*

3121. SHONTING, D. M. *Ohio's accounting procedure.* *Tax Digest.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 276-279.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

3122. SOQUET, M. *La réforme de la comptabilité publique.* [The reform of public accounting.] *État Moderne.* 3 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 148-158.—The best method for bringing about a reform of French public accounting would be to undertake two distinct accountings on two distinct books. The first would be concerned with the administrative accounts and would be based on the principle employed at present by the French administration. Certain changes for the better in this existing accounting would facilitate the second, which does not exist at present. This would be an accounting looking to the establishment of a balance-sheet. Either no detailed accounting of the budget would be made or else only a rudimentary one would be undertaken on the same books as the balance-sheet accounting. The great

advantage of this method is that existing public accounting would be little modified; and yet by taking the difficulties one at a time, it could in the end solve them all. [See Entries 2: 13545; 3: 1353.]—*R. K. Gooch.*

3123. UNSIGNED. California state institutions. *Tax Digest*. 8(9) Sep. 1930: 301-319.—An analysis of costs per inmate for each institution.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

3124. UNSIGNED. Should all sales be taxed? *State Govt.* 3(6) Sep. 1930: 3-4.—Discussion on both sides of the sales tax as presented at the annual conference of governors. A list of arguments for and against the gross sales tax by Gov. William G. Conley, of West Virginia, is included.—*Harvey Walker.*

3125. VEN, L. J. de. De waarde-schatting van de bezittingen der Landsbedrijven bij de invoering van de Indische Bedrijvenwet. [The valuation of the properties of the government industries at the introduction of the East Indian Industries Act.] *Koloniale Studien*. 14(3) Jun. 1930: 363-370.—A consideration of the measures to be utilized in evaluating the properties of the government industries under the East Indian Industries Act.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

3126. XXX. Les projets de réforme fiscale en Belgique. [Projects of fiscal reform in Belgium.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(424) Mar. 10, 1930: 366-373.—The Belgian government proposed, in December, 1929, a number of radical changes in the tax system, the net result of which would decrease the national budget by 15%. Some of the decreases were put into immediate effect. The most important of these was a reduction in the rate of the turnover tax from 2 to 1%. Aside from the various decreases in tax rates the most radical reform proposed by the government is the substitution of presumptive income for actual income as a base for the super tax. Instead of the unsatisfactory personal declarations of income such indices of income are proposed as the rental value of dwellings, value of furnishings, number of servants employed, and number of automobiles, motor boats, and air planes owned.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

3127. XXX. Un plan de dégrèvements fiscaux. [A plan to reduce taxes.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(425) Apr. 10, 1930: 36-52.—The necessity for large decreases in taxes in France can hardly be contested. The most burdensome taxes are those imposed directly on business; it is important to reduce them on turnover and on commercial profit. A number of plans for tax reduction are offered.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 2090, 2344, 3004, 3017, 3028, 3054, 3069, 3155, 3168, 3223, 3231, 3261, 3398, 3400)

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 2823, 3020, 3368-3370, 3380-3381)

3128. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Legal aid clinics and the bar. *So. California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 384-395.—The bar has organized and supported legal aid societies because it has recognized that one of its functions is the securing of legal aid to those who need it and cannot pay a fee and because individual lawyers cannot cope with the great number of such persons. These societies carefully reject as clients those who can pay even a small fee and those whose cases a lawyer would take upon the still permitted contingent fee basis (e. g., most negligence cases). Except when a social agency otherwise requests, divorce cases are rejected. In referring to lawyers persons rejected as clients, friction with the bar is avoided by the use of lists of young lawyers furnished by the Bar Association. Where a legal aid clinic is conducted as a law school course (e. g., at the University of Southern California) the law students are helped to regard the administration of justice from a professional and not from a money-making point of view.—*D. B. Maggs.*

3129. BRINKMAN, O. H. Contempt of court. *Georgetown Law J.* 18(4) May 1930: 287-298.—The courts should endeavor to preserve public respect for the system and processes of justice rather than mere respect for the individual who occupies the judicial bench. History shows that judges in attempting to uphold the "dignity" of the bench have done vastly more to bring the courts into public contempt. The courts are guilty of disregarding the ordinary processes of law and justice when they are themselves the accuser, the prosecutor, the judge and the jury in cases involving nothing more than a disrespect for their mandates or dignity. There have been many instances of legislation to curb the power of judges in punishing for contempt. It is probable that the next legislative limitation will be that proposed in senate bill 1726 and favorably reported by the judiciary committee. This will provide that the defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court may demand the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred otherwise than in open court.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

3130. DEGEN, RICHARD. Neue Wege im Strafvollzug und in der Entlassenen für Sorge. [New methods in the execution of a sentence and in the care of discharged prisoners.] *Zeitwende*. 5(5) May 1929: 385-396.—Today the execution of a sentence assumes more the character of education and reformation. The last ten years saw a decisive change in this respect in the German penal institutions. The prisoner shall be prepared for a life in freedom. Segregation according to sex and age, past life and disposition is presupposed. The prisoner is given work; lectures and other forms of instruction are provided. A progressive system is built upon three steps, of which the last two provide certain privileges, such as clothing, additional food, tobacco, movement out-of-doors, subscription to newspapers, and connection with the outer world. After their discharge prisoners must be protected against reversion by providing shelter and work. In 1927 Bavaria started a public board for the care of dismissed prisoners and a home in connection with it. This board is also supposed to bring together and to promote private activities in this field.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

3131. FERRARA, ANDREA. Giudice speciale o giudice ordinario specializzato? [Special judge or regular judge for a special purpose?] *Riv. di Diritto Pub.* 22(7) Jul. 1930: 370-376.—The author shows that the magistracy of labor, a judge of the second instance in individual controversies and of the first instance in the collective juridical and economic controversies of labor, is a regular judge to whom is referred the contest in a special matter. Opposition to his decision, whether through incompetence or excessive powers, comes under the jurisdiction of the civil courts and not under the court of cassation.—*Mario Comba.*

3132. HANNA, JOHN. The receiver in bankruptcy: an introduction to bankruptcy reform. *So. California Law Rev.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 241-265.—A comprehensive survey of recent improvements in bankruptcy administration, especially in New York, England, and Canada, as well as the U. S. federal situation.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

3133. HART, HASTINGS H. Recent progress in the treatment of the criminal. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 113-114.—Distinct progress has been made in the last twenty-one years in the treatment of criminals as human beings. Medical service has been improved, officers and employees of penal institutions are given systematic training, and probation and parole systems have been expanded. The increase of crime and of juvenile delinquency is doubted. There has been an admitted deterioration in most of the state and federal institutions in housing, sanitation, and industries, largely due to a cessation of construction work during the war.

Prison riots have occurred in at least eight major institutions. Causes are listed. Hope for freedom is the greatest incentive to good conduct in prisons.—*Harvey Walker.*

3134. JACKSON, J. H. What's happening to the car stealing racket? *J. Amer. Insur.* 7 (7) Jul. 1930: 7-9.—Automobile thefts have been steadily decreasing during the past three years. The Dyer Act which makes it a crime to transport a stolen car over a state line has done much to lower the number of stolen cars. Through the Uniform Motor Vehicle Anti-theft Act, in the states which have adopted it, a code of automobile registration of titles has aided by rendering more difficult the disposal of stolen cars.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

3135. ROSENWALD, ROBERT E. Exemptions from jury service in Missouri. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15 (3) Apr. 1930: 230-266; (4) Jun. 1930: 361-389.—Because the laws relating to exemptions from jury service in Missouri have been enacted at different times and for different territorial units they are now badly in need of unification in order that the exemptions may be made consistent and uniform throughout the state. The justification for the long list of exempt classes is not questioned. An explanation of the typically inferior jury is found rather in the chronic unwillingness of capable, qualified persons to serve and the prevalent readiness with which judges grant excuses. Persons qualified and unexcused are under the common and the statutory law as construed by the courts subject to challenges for cause. Within rather strict procedural limits, the trial court has a large range of discretion in determining the adequacy of the facts submitted in support of a challenge for cause. On the proper use of the peremptory challenge as a further safeguard by means of which "a certain number of jurors on the panel who are qualified" may be rejected rather than "as a secondary form of challenge for cause," the courts have been uniform and inconsistent. The qualifications and disqualifications of jurors are now for the most part statutory. Practically every provision has at one time or another been construed by the courts, but especially prolific in litigation has been the provision that persons who have "formed or expressed opinions" shall be disqualified. The author covers the whole statutory and judicial history of the subject and concludes that a revision and a unification of the existing laws are essential to the improvement of the jury system. He offers a set of provisions for a model law on qualifications and on the bases for challenges for cause. But "upon the discretion exercised by the trial court must largely depend the ultimate competency of the jury. Up to the present time it is extremely doubtful that trial courts have made even a reasonable effort in this matter."—*Arnold J. Lien.*

3136. RÜHL, HELMUT. Die Parteivernehmung. [The examination of the parties in legal proceedings.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24 (15-16) Aug. 1, 1930: 952-959.—The author deals with the attempt to introduce into German legal procedure the possibility of having the parties themselves testify. He favors the rule of the Austrian law which provides for the examination of one party in case the other evidence fails to bring complete proof, and rejects the broad view of the English

law which permits the testimony of both parties to the case.—*Karl Milde.*

3137. TAYLOR, CLARENCE P. The policeman and the traffic offender. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 171-173.—Treating every one alike does not necessarily mean justice. The traffic officer's stock in trade should include kindness, politeness, a good appearance, leniency for strangers, extra-legal measures, enforcement drives, arrests, and impounding of cars.—*Harvey Walker.*

3138. UNSIGNED. Proposed legislation for jury reform in New York. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (5) May 1930: 721-728.—An important contributing cause of our crime situation is our jury system. Jury material is depleted by exemptions, excuses, and challenges. New York exempts more classes than any other state, and a bill recently introduced in that state proposed to abolish exemptions completely and to give the judge discretionary power to postpone the time of service of jurors. Excuses were to be presented to the judge in open court, and a record of the excuse and the reason were to be sent to the commissioner of juries. But the bill was defeated by the efforts of the groups now exempted from service. New York also allows more peremptory challenges than most states, and to meet this situation a bill has been introduced to cut such challenges in capital cases from 30 to 20; in cases involving imprisonment for more than 10 years, from 20 to 10; leaving the number at 5 in other cases. A bill has also been proposed to permit the judge, in his discretion, to direct the calling of one or two extra jurors to sit with the jury so that, if one of the regular jurors had to be withdrawn for any reason, an alternate could be immediately substituted and a complete retrial would be unnecessary. But alternate jurors would not be needed if a proposed constitutional amendment were to pass which provides for conviction by a verdict of five-sixths of the jury.—*J. H. Leek.*

3139. WALLACE, SCHUYLER C. Nullification: A process of government. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 347-358.—The practice of nullification of various laws by administrative officers acting either on their own volition or under the pressure of local public opinion is a wide-spread and seemingly accepted process of government. Four impulses seem to motivate this policy of inaction: the desire to conform to local public opinion; the belief that it is a waste of time and public money to take action where, no matter how strong the evidence, acquittal by a jury will be the probable result; the conviction that the enforcement of the particular law in question will produce injustice rather than justice; confidence that the substitution of reasonable discretion on the part of the officer will achieve better social results. Conclusions are drawn from responses to a letter addressed to some 3,000 local prosecuting attorneys, to which about 10% replied.—*Frederick F. Blackley.*

3140. WHYTE, ED. H. The parole system in California. *Tax Digest.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 267-268.—Whyte, state parole officer, contends that the state parole system is outstandingly successful in rehabilitating prisoners, and in addition saves the state \$500,000 a year in prison costs.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2379, 2778, 3045, 3059, 3137, 3171, 3224, 3229, 3273, 3284)

3141. GORDON, ROBERT G., and HANSEN, PAUL. Responsibility of water companies for fire protection. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (10) Oct. 1929: 1291-1299.

3142. JOHNSON, SVEINBJORN. Military train-

ing in the land grant colleges: is it optional or mandatory? *Illinois Law Rev.* 24 (3) Nov. 1929: 271-295.

3143. LOCKHART, LEONARD P. Chemical warfare as a branch of national defence. *Natl. Rev.* 92 (551) Jan. 1929: 704-725.

3144. MEADE, JOHN P. Safety from the state standpoint. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 702-707.—The supervision of construction work in Massachusetts has steadily become more stringent and now

includes supervision of building, painting, roofing, and alteration. An investigation into accident causation showed that collapse of staging and faulty scaffolding are the most frequent dangers in all kinds of construction work.—*Helen Herrmann.*

3145. SCOTT, RALPH J. Twenty-one years of progress in fighting and preventing fires. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 108-110.—Among the changes in fire fighting in the last 21 years are the abolition of the 24 hour working schedule; improvement in pension systems and standards of compensation; technical education of firemen; introduction of salvage and rescue work; improvement of fire-fighting equipment; organization of fire-prevention bureaus and legislation.—*Harvey Walker.*

3146. VOLLMER, AUGUST. Police progress in practice and theory. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 111-112.—*Harvey Walker.*

3147. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. We can reduce traffic accidents if we want to. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 117-118.—Motor vehicles have increased 8,400% in 21 years and the number of accidental deaths 2,400% while the national population increased only 33%. During the first 15 years of this period the number of deaths per thousand vehicles declined rapidly, but in recent years deaths have increased as fast as or faster than the registrations. In places where traffic control has been exercised traffic accidents have been arrested if not reduced. Commercial drivers are making a very favorable showing. This can be attributed to campaigns of education and supervision by fleet owners and their organizations, education of public school children, the drivers' license law, and the revocation of driving rights by the courts.—*Harvey Walker.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 3305, 3341, 3347, 3372)

3148. ABEL, JAMES F. National ministries of education. *U. S. Office Educ. Bull.* #12. 1930: pp. 158.—Abel, chief of the division of foreign school systems in the office of education, presents here a portion of his doctoral dissertation submitted at George Washington University. The 55 ministries of education now in existence have frequently arisen as a result of, or immediately following, a national or international disaster. The ministries of Italy, Belgium, Persia, and Uruguay are examples of possible types of organization. Type illustrations of councils advisory to ministries are those of Hungary, Belgium, Spain, England, New Zealand, and Bulgaria. Enumerations are made of the ministerial advisory-consultative duties, research obligations, and recording and publishing activities. The relation of the national ministries to elementary education is given in six examples, followed by a set of general principles based on existing activities. Similar relations are shown in regard to secondary education schools, which are of three types: the Latin language type, as found in Spain, Portugal, and Rumania; the Germanic plan in Yugoslavia, Denmark, and Hungary; and the English system of the Irish Free State, New Zealand, England, and Wales. The ministries' relation to higher education, a more disputed question, is discussed in theory as well as in practice. A chapter is given to each of three prominent ministries; namely, the board of education of England and Wales, the ministry of public instruction and fine arts in France, and the secretariat of public education in Mexico. (Copious appendices contain the questionnaire sent through the department of state to the chief American consular offices; "The organization of the Belgian Ministry"; brief statements of the history and present legal status of the national ministry of education in each country; and an exhaustive bibliography.)—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 2316, 2783, 2785, 2789-2790, 2792-2793, 2856, 2864, 2894, 2915, 3083, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3321, 3331, 3342, 3389, 3391, 3396, 3401, 3407)

3149. ABBOTT, GRACE. The federal government in relation to maternity and infancy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 92-101.—When the children's bureau was created in 1912 child health work was being done almost entirely by private institutions. The Shepard-Towner act of 1921, the outgrowth of work done by the bureau, authorized \$1,240,000 annually for a five-year period. To the 45 states and Hawaii accepting the terms, \$5,000 unmatched was provided for each state, "and an additional \$5,000 if matched by the state, the balance to be allotted among the states on the basis of population." In 1927 congress extended the period for two years, repeal taking place in June, 1930. During the five years prior to repeal a total of 1,594 child health centers were established. Figures available for 1922-28 reveal a decreasing death rate for infants and mothers, 2.44% and .65% average annual decrease respectively. Several bills aiming to continue such federal cooperation will be before committees of congress when it meets in December, 1930. (Four short, inclusive tables on mortality and morbidity rates.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

3150. ANDREWS, C. F. Government opium monopoly in India. *Modern Rev.* 47 (5) May 1930: 614-616.—All opium legally sold and consumed in India is government opium. While the official phrase constantly used has been "maximum of revenue with minimum of consumption," in actual practice more stress has been laid on maximum of revenue. The British government has of late reduced the export of opium from India; but it has done very little to reduce its sale within India. The consumption of opium in Calcutta is 12 times the amount regarded as legitimate by the League of Nations. In Bombay it was estimated that 98% of the mill workers who were mothers had regularly doped their babies with opium in order to keep them quiet throughout the day.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3151. BOWERS, GLENN A. Employment service in the United States. *Law & Labor.* (9) Sep. 1930: 198-203.—There are from 3,000 to 5,000 privately operated fee-charging commercial agencies in the U. S. There are non-fee charging agencies maintained by trade unions, college bureaus, charitable organizations, etc. The public employment agencies of cities, states, and the federal government numbered about 250 in 1929. In addition, employment connections are made through personal contacts and news ads. Following the Civil War, encouragement was given by congress to contract labor immigration. Forbidden by act of congress in 1885, the practice was not entirely disposed of until 1914. The industrial advance of the west developed the private employment agency with its unsocial practices. The first state employment office system was adopted in Ohio in 1890, while regulation of the fee agency goes back to 1888 in New York. The Federal Employment Service originated in 1907. The fee-charging private agency has been subjected to regulation. The requirement of a license with a nominal fee has met with little opposition while laws enacted with the obvious purpose of putting the private agency out of business have been held unconstitutional in California and Washington. The Supreme Court in *Ribnik v. McBride* ruled that the employment agency was not affected with a public interest and charges could not be fixed by the state. Laws of Wisconsin and New Jersey, allowing state officials to refuse license application for employment agencies, have not run the gauntlet of the courts. The drift is in the direction of the public employment office with a

coordination of state services through the department of labor.—*F. G. Crawford.*

3152. BROCK, CLARENCE L. Municipal park systems—their growth and value: 1909–1930. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 103–104.—Parks are no longer thought of as a luxury, but as a necessity and as an investment. Space requirements for present and future recreation are second only to street and highway planning. Standard ratios of play space to total area of the city have been developed. Blighted areas are being transformed into parks.—*Harvey Walker.*

3153. BRAUCHER, HOWARD S. Random thoughts on twenty-one years of recreation progress. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 105–107.—*Harvey Walker.*

3154. CUMMING, HUGH S. Sanitation of swimming pools, wading pools and bathing beaches. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 123–124.—*Harvey Walker.*

3155. GORRITI, FERNANDO. Eutanasia por piedad. [Euthanasia as an act of mercy.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (98) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 164–168.—Relief from intense suffering which cannot be alleviated by medical aid and from incurable disease by means of painless death should be provided for by legislation, but the act of euthanasia should be authorized only by a competent medical board and be carried out only by an authorized physician. The interests of the subject, and not of other persons, should be considered. Unauthorized acts of euthanasia should be made punishable by law.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3156. HILL, NICHOLAS S., Jr. Twenty years of progress in water supply and purification progress. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 88–89.—*Harvey Walker.*

3157. HOOD, O. P. Progress and possibilities in the abatement of smoke. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 125–126.—A survey of the advances during the last 21 years.—*Harvey Walker.*

3158. KERP, Dr. Grundsätzliches über die Ausführungsbestimmungen zum neuen Lebensmittelgesetz. [Principles for the execution of the new food laws.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl.* 5 (21) May 21, 1930: 381–384.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3159. MORRISON, STANLEY. Adventures in class government. *Law & Labor.* 11 (10) Oct. 1929: 201–207.—This article attempts to describe and evaluate the various experiments made by the Labor party in Australia in the last 30 years. Labor has been protected by much paternalistic legislation, and by a good system of old age pensions. Experiments have been made in the socialization of industry and in the building and operation of public utilities by the government, even in sparsely settled regions. Queensland undertook an extensive program of operation of businesses commonly considered private. The management often lacked balance; politics frequently caused the padding of the payroll and the retention of inefficient employees. Australian workers may be better off as to hours and conditions of labor, but not as to purchasing power, when compared with workers in other economically advanced countries.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

3160. PARKINSON, THOMAS I. Functions of administration in labor legislation. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 143–154.—Judicially developed labor laws have been replaced by legislation with administrative action, with the preventive rather than the curative or remedial method. The first administrative agencies were the bureaus of labor statistics. Following these reports came a mass of prohibitive, restrictive, and regulatory legislation which resulted in conflict rather than cooperation. All labor laws must pass the test of reasonableness. The facts of the situation may be determined by legislative investigation or by the counsel preparing the briefs in support of the law or, as in the case of *Ribnik vs. McBride*, by the judges who wrote the dissenting opinion. Definiteness is essential in labor regulation and this can be accomplished only

by administrative officers. The New York labor law provides that the rules of the industrial board shall have the force of law. The courts have upheld these delegations of power, providing the legislature has established a basic standard. The question of safeguards to this rule making power has arisen also in Great Britain. The New York labor law provides for a public hearing on all rules with publication in the bulletins of the department. Joint committees of employers, employees, and experts are appointed to draft rules in New York and Wisconsin.—*F. G. Crawford.*

3161. RAITZIN, ALEJANDRO. Los certificados de defunción. [Death certificates.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (98) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 148–158.—Three fundamental aspects are involved in the making of death certificates. (1) The clinical is usually disposed of by determining only the immediate cause of the death; (2) the medico-legal or expert professional involves legal procedure and technicalities; (3) the problem of social security has been somewhat neglected. While the testimony of two physicians is necessary to commit an insane person, a single physician may prepare a death certificate, with consequent changes of error or falsification, where serious public interests may be involved. Possible remedies are: (1) provision of a public medical officer to perform the examination and act of certification, (2) the requirement of a history of the case and an analysis, and (3) the requirement of certification of cause by at least two physicians.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3162. SCHÜRCH, CH. Loi fédérale sur le repos hebdomadaire. [The federal law on the weekly day of rest.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22 (7) Jul. 1930: 199–205.

3163. SMITH, ALFRED E. The movement for low cost housing. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 98.—Good housing for a great mass of low-income families has not been and cannot be provided by legislation. There must be financial, social, and business cooperation.—*Harvey Walker.*

3164. VAUGHAN, HENRY F. Advance in public health administration. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 121–122.—A survey of the development and advance during the past 21 years.—*Harvey Walker.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 1893, 2454, 2462, 2532, 2535, 2541, 2572, 2574, 2576–2577, 2579–2581, 2583, 2628, 2670, 2680, 2683, 2689, 2696, 2701–2702, 2710, 2717, 2742, 2771, 2813, 2968–2969, 2998, 3005, 3339)

3165. HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN. Salt revenue and the Indian states. *Mysore Econ. J.* (7) Jul. 1930: 321–325.—The government of India has control over almost the whole salt production of the country; however, both the local governments and the peoples of the states have suffered considerably. The people of the majority of the states are compelled to contribute to the revenues of a government of which they are not subjects; durbars are compelled to impose this burden on their subjects not because of their own fiscal needs, but because of the fiscal arrangements with the government of India; if the government chooses to close down some of the salt works (Jodhpur) the durbar receives no compensation for loss of royalties; no provision exists which enables the states to revise the agreements; although government salt revenues are increasing considerably, some states are receiving annual compensations calculated on the basis of their salt revenue at the time when the agreement was made (Radhanpur, 1840); in Bharatpur one of the chief industries is closed, natural wealth is unused, and the water contaminated with chloride of sodium. On the other hand, government

control of salt production has removed the inconveniences of a varied system of taxation.—*R. Tough.*

3166. HIRSCHFELD, H. M. Zijn restrictie-maatregelen ten aanzien van de productie om prijsdaling te bestrijden wenschelijk? [Are measures restricting production for the purpose of combating falling prices desirable?] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(3) Jun. 1930: 475-493.—Current literature is full of discussions of production restriction with respect to enterprises which are suffering a serious depression, notably rubber, but little attention is given to important questions attached to measures aiming at affecting the prices. It would seem that state encroachment in schemes of valorization and restriction is dangerous. The actual market situation, the nature of the product, the efficiency of the government organization, the integrity of officers, and the strength of political influence must be considered before the state steps in. The problem of restriction or valorization with respect to agricultural products is difficult because of uncontrollable factors. Rubber presents peculiar difficulties. Fixing of general price level and of prices of a group of products rests on an inaccurate basis. The stabilization of the price of an individual product, to secure a fair price to consumer and producer, has another basis. Something can be done in a special situation for a short time, but that is all.—*Amry Vandembosch.*

3167. IBARRA, J. de JESUS. Un comentario a la nueva fase de la política agraria. [Comments on the new phase of agrarian policy.] *Crisol; Rev. de Crítica.* 4(21) Sep. 1930: 167-171.—The fundamental principles of the Mexican government's agricultural program are restitution and donation of land to communities entitled to and needing it and a break-up of the *latifundios* (large estates) into small lots. The first has been all but carried out. The second has encountered determined opposition on the part of the large landowners. The government has embarked upon the opening of highways, rehabilitation of public credit, irrigation, and industrialization of agricultural production. By a plan of agricultural credit drawn up by a special commission and accepted by the cabinet, July 23, 1930, the government, through a national bank of agricultural credit, will assume full tutelage of the peon, to include agricultural education, organization, and distribution of his products. Small landowners only are to receive financial aid.—*R. W. Pinto.*

3168. KOHLER, ARNOLD. Performers' rights with regard to broadcasting and mechanical reproduction. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(5) May 1930: 643-665.—The victrola, the radio, and the talkies have created problems of performers' rights which bid fair to become a new chapter in labor law. Several European countries already have some laws on this subject, it has been discussed at international congresses, and is now likely to be studied by the International Labor Office, with a view toward securing uniform legislation through an international convention. The problems raised are complex, but can be solved through the application of a few principles which already have found acceptance in some countries. These include getting the consent of the performer for any mechanical reproduction, additional remuneration where a performance is broadcasted, insurance of the best technical method of broadcasting, and machinery for the rapid settlement of disputes between managements and performers.—*E. E. Witte.*

3169. LADAY, STEFAN. Das neue rumänische Gesetz über den Vergleich zur Abwendung des Konkurses. [The new Rumanian law on agreements for the avoidance of bankruptcy.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(11) Nov. 1929: 1456-1464.—*M. W. Graham.*

3170. LAMBSDORFF, GRAF von. Die Entwicklung des landwirtschaftlichen Pachtrechts in den wichtigsten europäischen Ländern unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des deutschen Entwurfes eines Gesetzes

über die Pacht landwirtschaftlicher Grundstücke (Landpachtgesetz). [The development of the law concerning agricultural land tenure in the most important European countries with special consideration of the German draft of an agricultural land tenure law.] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 471-487.—*Johannes Mattern.*

3171. MCCLINTOCK, MILLER. Street traffic—past and future. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 115-116.—Traffic engineering is an established profession. Successful efforts are being made to secure uniformity in traffic regulations. Cities are being replanned to meet traffic conditions and new cities and subdivisions are being laid out with an eye to the future.—*Harvey Walker.*

3172. SALDÍVAR, JULIO. La legislación fiscal sobre el azúcar en el Perú. [Fiscal legislation on sugar in Peru.] *Rev. Econ. y Finan.* 1(3) Jun. 1929: 126-140.

3173. SEBASTIANINI, ALFREDO JANNONI. La proprietà scientifica. [Patents and copyrights.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 1930: 442-450.—A recent publication of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation recognized in full, in the abstract, the inventor's right to a certain part of the profits produced by the industrial application of his invention. Difficulties of purely practical order include: (1) the difficulty of determining exactly the part belonging to each inventor associated in a given invention; (2) the fear of diminishing the zeal for disinterested research on the part of scientists with the offer of pecuniary compensation; (3) the risk of placing upon industry a burden too heavy and uncertain; and (4) damage caused to inventors. The problem is not yet ready for positive solution.—*Mario Saibante.*

3174. UNSIGNED. De Arbeidsinspectie voor de Buitengewesten en voor Java en Madoera. [Labor inspection for the Outer Districts and for Java and Madoera.] *Mededeel. d. Regering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* Jun. 1930: 1-18.—In 1904 the labor inspection for the Outer Districts of the Netherlands East Indies was instituted. In the first years many difficulties had to be overcome. Supervision comprises all interests of the laborers from the moment they are recruited. They give a report on the effect of the legal labor prescriptions. In 1925 the permanent labor committee for the east coast of Sumatra was instituted; this committee had to advise the government in labor questions, especially regarding a possible reduction of the penal clauses. In 1911 contracts without penal clauses for Javanese laborers in the Outer Districts were regulated; this was modified in 1924. Neither the coolie ordinances nor the regulation of 1911 were applicable to laborers inhabitants of the district; in 1928 the application of the regulation of 1911 was made possible. The labor inspection has done good work with regards to the *panglons*, wood factories under Chinese management. The recruiting system has much improved in the course of years. Twenty years ago private recruiters did the work, under the supervision of the central government. This system had drawbacks; the planters societies in Deli established their own recruiting bureaus with the permission of the government. The recruiting ordinance prohibited coolies without a labor contract to embark for the Outer District. In 1927 this prohibition was cancelled. Private recruitment has been abolished. Estates are inspected twice a year unless unfavorable labor conditions have been reported. In Java inspection work covers the small native factories. In 1930 a special inspection service was instituted. Special inquiries are made in all kind of factories.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3175. UNSIGNED. Plan general de crédito agrícola. [General plan of agricultural credit.] *Crisol; Rev. de Crítica.* 4(21) Sep. 1930: 172-190.—Herein is the report of the Mexican government commission on agricultural credit, containing the text of the plan which

was accepted by the cabinet, July 23, 1930. The plan constitutes merely a framework of principles, the details of which are to be filled in by the national legislature. It provides centralization of control of the system of credit, exclusion of the large landowner from any financial aid from the government, and complete tutelage of the peon to be exercised by the national bank of agricultural credit, including agricultural education and guidance in organization, distribution, and production. Credit will be extended directly to cooperative organizations, and only indirectly to the individuals.—*R. W. Pinto.*

3176. WARREN, G. F. A state program of agricultural development. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 359-366.—New York state has had in recent years the benefit of studies by a number of commissions; the research work of the college of agriculture has been of value; farm organizations have worked with the large business cooperatives; the governor is interested in and has a knowledge of both urban and farm affairs; the legislature is interested in state development. In addition to increasing the share of the state in building and maintaining state highways, help has been extended to the towns; if the town raises a three-mill tax on the full value of property, the state will pay the balance of maintenance costs up to \$100 per mile. School legislation similarly now provides for equalization on a state basis. The state will give any county up to \$5,000 a year provided the county raises an equal sum for the purchase of land, reforestation, and care of forests. The state has been acquiring forest lands for some years. Provision has been made for persons to give attention to rural electrification; for the beginning of a survey of the agricultural resources of the state; for a study of rural government; for more work in cooperative marketing; and for increased research on biological problems.—*S. W. Mendum.*

3177. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. Aeronautics and the municipality. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 119-120.—Commercial and civil aeronautics were officially recognized by an act of congress in 1926. Cities are awakening to the necessity of airport facilities.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2965, 3007, 3041, 3119, 3125)

3178. BAUER, JOHN. Trends in ownership and regulation of public utilities. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 135-133.—There has been a revival of public interest in the operation and regulation of public utilities. Movements have been started to revise systems and to establish through legislation definite cost bases of rate control. This movement is likely to spread rapidly and will probably be attended by an expansion of public ownership.—*Harvey Walker.*

3179. BIRD, FREDERICK L. Municipal electric plants: their past, present and future. *Amer. City.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 137-138.—At the present time there are more publicly than privately owned plants in the U. S., and with few exceptions the plants that have changed from public to private ownership during the past five years have been in small municipalities. Municipal ownership will become increasingly important unless radical revision is made in present unsatisfactory principles of regulation and ratemaking. Cooperative generation through the establishment of a single generating station for the service of a group of towns has been successful in California.—*Harvey Walker.*

3180. DELIUS, WALTER. Les entreprises communales de nature mixte. [Communal enterprises of a mixed nature.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1011-1031.—At the 1929 Congress of L'Union Internationale des Villes 11 countries made reports relative to the progress of mixed enterprises of an industrial or

business nature. This program of joint finance and administration in housing, gas, water, electricity, railway, theatre, garage, airplane, and other enterprises has gone furthest in Germany. The idea was known by 1905. In 1914, 75 municipalities were participating in 91 enterprises; in 1920, 159 cities shared in 377 businesses; by 1925 Prussian cities alone accounted for 474 undertakings. French companies are limited to a 40% ownership. In Germany the percentage runs much higher. Of 474 Prussian projects in 1925, cities possessed more than a 50% control in 261 cases. In Germany mixed enterprises are found in the case of 139 transportation businesses, 134 commercial companies, and 79 water, gas, and electricity companies. Almost one-third of Germany's electricity supply is furnished by mixed companies. One company alone includes 115 governmental subdivisions in its organization. The allowable return in the countries is 4-6%. The plan has many advantages, prominent among which are easy financing, effective governmental regulation, aggressive leadership, and a compromise between *laissez faire* and socialism.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

3181. ENGQUIST, E. J., Jr. Costs of public utility regulation excessive in Illinois. *Enterpriser.* Jun. 1930: 3, 15.—In Illinois \$1,000,000 is spent annually by the state on public utilities through the Illinois Commerce Commission; an estimated \$1,000,000 is spent by the municipalities, 70% by Chicago; an estimated \$500,000 by the federal government; an estimated \$1,000,000 by non-political groups; and \$3,500,000 by the utilities themselves. All of this is paid by the people of the state, either as charges made by public utilities, taxes, or contributions. Legal expenses are considered as operating expenses. Illinois has more utilities than any other state and spends more for regulation. Yet, just rates and proper service conditions are not universal in the state.—*Paul D. Converse.*

3182. FINNEY, RUTH. Public utility profiteering. *New Republic.* 63(810) Jun. 11, 1930: 88-90.—Facts revealing tie-ups between power groups, excessive profits derived by holding companies, and inflation of public utility capital accounts have been revealed by the investigations of the federal trade commission and more recently by those of the senate interstate commerce committee. The lack of adequate state control over the charges paid by subsidiaries for the managerial and engineering services of holding companies provides an argument for federal regulation. Disclosures of capital inflation, particularly of the values of land and water rights and of pre-license development costs indicate that the chief regulatory weakness here is the federal power commission. The cabinet duties of the secretaries of the interior, war, and agriculture leave little time for the problems of power. A movement is under way in the U. S. Senate for legislation to provide for federal regulation of interstate power rates and for a complete reorganization of the federal power commission.—*Paul J. Raver.*

3183. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. Public services and the public. *Yale Rev.* 20(1) Sep. 1930: 1-24.—Growing discontent with governmental regulation of public utilities has been due in part to the large expenditures of utilities in rate proceedings, and to the public belief that decreased operating costs resulting from technological improvements have not been adequately reflected in rates. But the heart of the difficulty is the current approach to utility valuation. As pointed out by Justice Brandeis the present value doctrine means constant revaluation which is costly to the utilities and increasingly irritating to the public. Related to the doctrine is the financial reorganization question, for after a consolidation the aim of the utilities concerned is to set rates sufficiently high to yield a profitable return, despite the fact that extremely high prices may have been paid for the stock of the acquired corporations. More—

over, the holding company, through which operating companies are controlled, is practically immune from law. Outside the present scope of regulation are the relationships between the different units of a single public utility system. Finally, both the composition of the state public utility commissions, themselves, and their technical staffs has been, in general, mediocre. The doctrine of present value must give way to prudent investment; municipalities should be empowered to supply public services when the community interest renders this necessary; appeal by the utilities from the state commissions directly to the federal courts should be forbidden; the quality of public service commissions must be improved.—*H. Arnold Bennett.*

3184. HART, WILLIAM. Les services d'autobus et les lignes de chemins de fer. [Omnibus and railway line services.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1047-1048.—The ruinous competition between bus and rail traffic was the subject of a searching parliamentary investigation in 1928. Municipal administration became involved inasmuch as municipally owned omnibus lines were furnishing a significant part of the competition. Sheffield has effected a mixed enterprise which other English cities have viewed with favor. The privately owned railway company which operates in the Sheffield region was permitted to assume a half interest in the intra-urban bus company. Rail competition within the city limits was withdrawn. A joint commission of equal members operates the omnibus service. The accord was made for a ten year period.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

3185. КАПЕЛИУШ, Ф. КАПЕЛЮШ, Ф. Сверхмощные государственные установки в Соед. Штатах. [State super water power enterprises in the United States.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (3) 1929: 59-75.—Private hydro-electrical industries and their struggle against public electrical enterprises in the U. S.—*Emma Bzpalczyk.*

3186. MASPÉTIOL, ROLAND. Le régime financier des services publics industriels. [The financial regime of public industrial services.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 469-478.—There is growth in popularity of government operation, in contrast to private operation through government concession, for government controlled industries. Until the accounts of these concerns have been made public and have been drawn up in intelligible form, it is impossible to judge of the merits of either form of control.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

3187. MILLAR, PRESTON S. Notes on street lighting in American cities—1909 to 1930. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 139-140.—A survey of the development of franchises for street lighting during the past 21 years.—*Harvey Walker.*

3188. PLUNKETT, E. J. The valuation of public utilities for the purpose of rate making. *Dicta.* 7 (10) Aug. 1930: 3-12.

3189. SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO. Le municipalizzazioni dei servizi pubblici nell'ultimo decennio in Italia. [The municipalization of public utilities in Italy in the last ten years.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 239-255.—After the war the trend towards public ownership of utilities seemed to be checked. This fact appeared to coincide with the early economic policies of the Fascist government which favored private ownership and development of public utilities. Attempts of the great power trusts to get hold of municipally-owned utilities were, to a great extent, frustrated.—*Mario Einaudi.*

3190. UNSIGNED. Les associations de communes belges en vue de la production et la distribution de l'électricité. [Associations of Belgian municipalities for the production and distribution of electricity.] *Admin. Locale.* (54) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1049-1050.—The installation of electricity in Belgium increased 100% between

1923 and 1928, and its distribution was enhanced 125%. Municipal, intermunicipal, mixed company, and concessionary enterprises accounted for the 3,725,000,000 kww. total.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 2157-2158, 2860, 2906, 2966, 3141)

3191. BARRETT, R. J. State aid for water-works in New South Wales. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 155-156.—Geographically New South Wales may be divided into four sections and the water supply of each section is essentially different. The narrow coastal belt is well provided with rivers. Second, there is the mountain region where uninhabited water shed areas provide ample water of a high degree of purity. Third, comes an inland basin where the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory water is in many cases acute. Fourth, there is that section of the inland area which is included in the artesian basin. The public works department of New South Wales is now giving attention to water supplies for 7 towns located in 14 important wheat growing centers. Water must be secured for a population of 7,000 and for irrigation purposes. The established policy of the New South Wales government is to assist local development by enabling councils, by financial assistance and expert advice, to provide water supply and sewage service.—*Harvey Walker.*

3192. CLEVELAND, H. BURDETTE. Refuse collection and disposal—twenty-one years of progress. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 93-94.—*Harvey Walker.*

3193. FRAZER, SPAULDING. Northern New Jersey seeks solution of regional problem. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1930: 593-598.—In metropolitan centers the requirements in public works are so interrelated as to make it practically impossible for one municipal unit to act independently of its neighbors without great waste and inefficiency. In no other section of the country has this condition reached such appalling complexity as in northern New Jersey adjoining New York City. The New Jersey legislature has frequently authorized special commissions to deal with sewage, water, transit regulations, and flood control. Their multiplicity only led to further confusion. A special commission finally recommended the establishment of a general public works commission in each of four districts to be established. Two of the four districts were designated as metropolitan—those adjoining New York City and Philadelphia. The bill will be acted upon in the 1931 session of the legislature.—*Harvey Walker.*

3194. GASCOIGNE, GEORGE B. Sewers, sewerage and sewage disposal. *Amer. City.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 97-98.—A summary of the important advances and developments in municipal sanitation during the last 21 years.—*Harvey Walker.*

3195. GRISWOLD, H. W. The maintenance of water meters. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* 43 (3) Sep. 1929: 273-280.

3196. MacDONALD, W. E. Management and operation of a Canadian water works system. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (10) Oct. 1929: 1265-1290.

3197. ROWE, FRANK C. What is sewage treatment and why is it necessary? *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 159-160.—*Harvey Walker.*

3198. SOBY, A. M. Progress in street cleaning and snow removal—1909 to 1930. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 95-96.—*Harvey Walker.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 2510, 2585, 2588, 2593, 2598, 2628, 3176, 3241)

3199. ALBISETTI, C. Über die forstlichen Verhältnisse in Spanien. [Forest conditions in Spain.]

Schweizer. Z. f. Forstwesen. 81 (6) Jun. 1930: 201-210; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 256-276.—Of 17.3 million ha. of forest land, 0.3 million belong to the state, 4 million to communes and 13 million are privately owned. The state gets 20% of the income from timber cut from communal forests and 10% of the value of free-use material. The communes are also required to pay the state 20% of the income to be spent for forest improvement and 10% for various forestry measures, unless they have their own foresters. By adoption of approved working plans they may avoid payment of the 10% of free-use material. A 1926 law provides for 100 million pesetas credits for a 10-year afforestation program. A 1929 law provides for organization of protection against forest fires and for universal compulsory forest insurance. An independent forest service was created in 1928 with 2 main divisions: forest administration and technical forestry. The latter division is responsible for afforestation of dunes and correction of torrents by means of engineering works and forest planting. Several typical projects are described.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

3200. BENEDICT, M. A. Twenty-one years of fire protection in the national forests of California. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 707-710.—The hazard created by 300,000 visitors to the California national forests in 1908 has now become much greater because 9,000,000 people consuming 72,000,000 cigarettes a day visited these forests in 1929. The Sierra forest had only 30 fires in 1908 as compared with an average of 95 fires annually during the last 5 years, but the area burned over has decreased from 9,600 acres to 7,100 acres annually, or a loss of 5/10 to 1% per year of the total forest area. The cost of suppression has increased 1,400% since 1908, being \$555,418 for the last 5 years.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3201. BROWN, NELSON C. New York looks ahead. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 728-733.—The state is planning to increase its present output of forest planting stock from 30,000,000 to 200,000,000, at which rate the idle land in the state could be planted up in about 30 years as compared to 200. The state itself plans to acquire and plant a million acres of land at a cost of \$20,000,000. Under a \$120,000 appropriation in 1929, idle land in agricultural sections has been purchased for forest planting at an average of \$3.50 an acre. Counties can receive state aid up to \$5,000 a year in carrying out county reforestation plans.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3202. CHENEY, M. M. Recreation development in the southwest. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 629-631.—The 14 national forests in New Mexico and Arizona, in conjunction with neighboring lands, afford exceptional archaeological and geological recreational use in addition to the more usual form of such use. The development has been relatively steady but slow because of the sparse population. Recreational interest has led New Mexico to adopt the policy of cutting timber on state lands only under the supervision of the federal forest service.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3203. FREISE, FRED W. Waldschutz und Aufforstung in Brasilien. [Forest protection and afforestation in Brazil.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 640-652.—Forest devastation in the eastern and southern states of Brazil has already caused a serious shortage of timber for fuel and industrial use, as well as intense soil erosion. Restrictive legislation under the empire and subsequently by individual states has been ineffective, except in the federal district and Niteroi. The federal forest laws of 1921 and 1925, which are patterned after North American laws, will probably not improve the situation very much in the near future, because they are not adapted to existing conditions in Brazil and because of the constitutional autonomy of the individual states. Several states are encouraging afforestation, but the most progress has been made by private enterprises, which have planted large areas of

eucalyptus, as well as of native species for timber, fuel and tannin. Maranhão and neighboring states have recently undertaken to perpetuate the stands of oil palms which constitute one of their principal resources and which were being rapidly destroyed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

3204. GERY, R. E. Recreation in the intermountain country. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 626-628.—Recreational use of the national forests in the intermountain country in the last 8 years by tourists has increased 500% and by campers only 150%. The main objective in the expenditure of funds for recreation has been to secure concentration of campers by the construction of camp sites. Usually primitive areas will not be established in areas of high value for timber or other resources but in the back country and at high elevations.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3205. GORDON, DOUGLAS. The question of stag-hunting. *Quart. Rev.* 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 63-75.—The present bill before parliament to abolish stag-hunting is much more than a question of cruelty to animals. The destructiveness of deer renders it impractical to leave them in peace. And the use of the rifle and deer-stalking to keep down their numbers is at once dangerous and inconvenient. In fact, in hunting the period of distress is short and the death as painless as possible. The logical consequence of prohibiting stag-hunting is the enforcement of national vegetarianism, as all killing involves pain and distress, even in the slaughter houses.—*Chester Kirby.*

3206. KNEIPP, L. E. Recreational use of the national forests. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 619-625.—Public recreation has been recognized as a permanent and proper form of national forest use, to be coordinated with other uses. Although these forests do not duplicate the functions of public parks, they now contain over 1,500 recognized public camp grounds, the preparation of which has already cost \$330,000. To complete the system will cost about \$400,000 more. The national forests cater to the nomad, the semi-nomad, and the summer resident. To take care of the last two classes there are some 1,115 hotels and outdoor pay camps and about 10,300 summer home permits. The national forests also furnish facilities for cultural leisure through their research reserves and their primitive areas.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3207. PACK, CHARLES LATHROP. You cannot have forests by the mere act of throwing a switch. *Amer. City.* 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 127-128.—In the plans of the American municipality of tomorrow, we shall find the town forest. Forests are essential to protect water sheds. We are cutting our forests 4½ times as fast as we are renewing them. North America produces half of the wood products of the world. Our 21,000,000 acres of idle land should be used for growing forests.—*Harvey Walker.*

3208. PASSERON, RENÉ. Le statut des eaux souterraines dans les territoires du sud de l'Algérie. [The statute covering underground waters in the regions south of Algeria.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 482-483.—Government ownership of underground waters in the territories south of Algeria has just been established by law. Henceforth, they may be tapped and used only under lease. Considerable discontent has arisen among great proprietors, but the system is the only rational one.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3209. ROOS, ALFORD. The unappropriated public domain. *Engin. & Mining J.* 130 (1) Jul. 10, 1930: 9-10.—A consideration of the possible effects upon the mining industry of the turning over to several western public land states of all the residual, open, unappropriated, unreserved federal lands.—*H. O. Rogers.*

3210. SHOW, S. B. The national forest enterprise in California. *J. Forestry.* 28 (5) May 1930: 683-692.—The decentralized control of the national forests, which has been in effect since 1908, has resulted in a business-

like administration. It has brought the federal government to the localities where problems must be solved and it has resulted in federal officials who are members of the community. In California the opposition of earlier years to the national forests is decreasing. Local decisions and policies are being appealed with less frequency, and policies of administration, management, and protection are receiving more and more popular support.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3211. TAYLOR, WALTER P. Research as a basis for wild life management in the southwestern United States. *J. Forestry*. 28(5) May 1930: 637-643.—Before regulatory and administrative work in game management can proceed with surety, a survey of wild life resources must be made together with studies of forage acre requirements and various other factors influencing game production.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3212. WOODBURY, T. D. Development of silvicultural practices in the California national forests. *J. Forestry*. 28(5) May 1930: 693-700.—Cutting practice in California is based on the premises that sawed timber is a basic commodity for which there will be a continuous demand and that species of high intrinsic value at present will maintain a relatively high value in the future, although the value margin between these and lower valued species may grow smaller. Sustained yield management plans involving 816,000 acres of government and private land in California have been approved with an allowable annual cut of 191,000,000 feet. Only 70,000,000 feet out of a total annual cut of 300,000,000 feet of government timber come from the areas covered

by these plans. The usual rotation selected is 120 years with 2 cutting cycles. An approach to normal stocking and yield with trees of from 24 to 26 inches in diameter is expected in the 3rd cutting cycle. Private timberlands adjacent to the national forests are not operated on a sustained yield basis, making it impossible to do so on many national forest areas. The high value of private timberland based on the mature crop tends toward transitory ownership and over-production, which, if not stopped, will mean a large amount of future land rehabilitation by the state and federal government.—*P. A. Herbert.*

3213. WOODBURY, T. D. Why saw log forestry on the California national forests. *J. Forestry*. 28(5) May 1930: 701-706.—Present stumpage receipts and all other factors must be subordinated to the fundamental obligation to make the national forests more productive. Although white fir considered independent of other species is not now usually manufactured at a profit, it must be cut and removed from national forest timber sale areas for silvicultural and protection reasons. In return the purchasers of national forest stumpage receive pine at several dollars less per M. No white firs under 16 inches are marked for cutting because of economic conditions, even though a lower cutting limit is justified. Pulp manufacture in California is now and probably will continue for many years to be prohibitive even though white and red fir are available at nominal cost because of the high cost of assembling sufficient quantities of wood, lack of water, and cheap electrical energy.—*P. A. Herbert.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 2304, 2321, 2403, 2986, 3237, 3271)

3214. ANZILOTTI, D. La riconvenzione nella procedura internazionale. [Challenging of assertions in international procedure.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 309-327.

3215. BALDONI, CLAUDIO. Casi pratici di diritto internazionale. Le riserve nelle convenzioni collettive. [Practical cases in international law. Reservations to international conventions.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 356-370.

3216. BENTWICH, NORMAN. The development of the doctrine of renvoi in England in cases of succession. *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 433-444.—This article discusses two recent decisions of the chancery courts of England on the doctrine of renvoi. (*In re Annesley*, 1926 Law Reports Chancery 692; and *In re Ross*, 1930 I Chancery 377). In the course of the discussion the author sketches the history of the doctrine in England as illustrated by the writers of text books and by a series of other decisions in the courts of England and the countries of domicile in question.—*Johannes Matern.*

3217. HAJNAL, ENRICO. Il diritto internazionale privato ungherese in materia di matrimonio e divorzio. [Hungarian private international law in matters of marriage and divorce.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 371-386.

3218. JACQUEMARD, LOUIS. Situation internationale de l'État Libre d'Irlande. [International situation of the Irish Free State.] *Rev. de Droit. Internat.* 15(3) Sep. 1930: 205-224.—*B. Akzin.*

3219. LECHARTIER, GEORGES. The freedom of the seas. *Bull. Univ. Georgia. Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* 30(2) Nov. 1929: 31-48.

3220. MARIDAKIS, GEORG S. Die Vollstreckbarkeit ausländischer Urteile in Griechenland. [Enforceability of foreign judgments in Greece.] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 506-512.—*Johannes Matern.*

3221. MASTERS, RUTH D. The relation of international law to the law of Germany. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(3) Sep. 1930: 359-394.—Rules of international law which have received the assent of the majority of states, including leading Powers, and which have been recognized by Germany either expressly or tacitly, are applied by German courts and have the character and force of federal laws. Whenever treaties refer to matters otherwise dealt with by federal legislation, they require the consent of the *Reichstag* to make them internationally valid. After publication in the legal gazette, treaties are considered federal laws; as such they can be superseded by later statutes.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

3222. WOLFF, MARTIN. Bankdepotrecht. Die Pflichten der Banken bei Aufbewahrung fremder Wertpapiere in ausländischen Rechten. [Bank safe custody law. The responsibilities of banks with regard to the safe custody of foreign securities in foreign law.] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 445-470.—The author examines the extent to which legal regulations, similar to the German bank safe custody laws of 1896 and 1923, have been provided in Austria, Belgium, England, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, and the U. S. He analyzes such legislation where it exists.—*Johannes Matern.*

PROCEDURE

3223. BLÜHDORN, RUDOLF. Die Prozessführung vor den gemischten Schiedsgerichten in der Praxis. [Procedure of the mixed courts of arbitration in actual practice.] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 488-503.—The mixed courts of arbitration discussed are those established under Art. 304 of the Treaty of Versailles and corresponding articles of the other peace treaties. The first foot-note contains a bibliography of European works on the procedure of courts of arbitration in general.—*Johannes Matern.*

3224. DOUHET, GIULIO. Probabili aspetti della guerra futura. [Probable aspects of future war.] *Quaderni d. Ist. Naz. Fascista di Cultura.* 3 1928: pp. 67.

3225. GARNIER-COIGNET, JEAN. Procédure judiciaire et procédure arbitrale. [Judicial procedure and arbitral procedure.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15 (3) Sep. 1930: 123-147.—Proceedings in international law are judicial if the case is put before the tribunal at the instance of one party. Arbitral proceedings suppose a compromise to which both parties adhere. The newest arbitration treaties provide frequently that the same tribunal may act both in a judicial and an arbitral capacity. Though one meets with a provision giving a specially constituted arbitral tribunal powers to act on the request of one party only, it appears from a detailed analysis of the texts, that the other procedure is more used. The Permanent Court of International Justice is employed both as judicial and as arbitral tribunal.—*B. Akzin.*

3226. HOIJER, OLOF. Les suggestions allemandes en vue de renforcer les moyens de prévenir la guerre. [German suggestions for strengthening the means to prevent war.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15 (3) Sep. 1930: 225-242.—*B. Akzin.*

3227. LAPRADELLE, A. de. Les neutres et les dommages de guerre. [Neutrals and war damages.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15 (3) Sep. 1930: 148-204.—It is a recognized principle of international law that private property must be protected even in war time, with certain exceptions. If belligerents infringe upon this principle, using methods such as sequestration, neutrals affected have a legal claim to full indemnity. As regards military acts causing damages to neutral property, a distinction must be made between legal and illegal acts.

If the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are infringed the action is illegal, despite the absence of ratification of the 1907 convention, which set down existing customary rules. It follows that Germany is responsible for any damages to neutral property, by whomsoever they may be caused, in Belgium, as the warfare in Belgium is a consequence of the infringement of Belgian neutrality by Germany. If damages are caused in the course of lawful military acts, indemnity is left to the good will of the government concerned. If it chooses to indemnify its own nationals, international legal principles compel it to indemnify resident neutrals. This principle applies with particular force in the case of France and Switzerland in virtue of their treaty of Feb. 23, 1882, providing for the equality of treatment of nationals of one country residing within the boundaries of the other with the nationals thereof. If the neutral's claims for damages are not settled by direct negotiation, they may claim an arbitral decision. They may, moreover, request the League Council to intervene according to Art. 13, Sec. 2 of the Covenant. The Permanent Court of International Justice is also clearly competent to decide on the matter, in virtue of Art. 36 of its statute.—*B. Akzin.*

3228. PALLIERI, G. BALLADORE. La natura giuridica dell'arbitrato internazionale. [Legal nature of international arbitration.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 328-355.

3229. UNSIGNED. Chemical warfare—its possibilities and probabilities. *Internat. Conciliation.* (248) Mar. 1929: 111-192.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2584, 2791, 2864, 2910, 2967, 2978, 3048, 3168, 3225-3227, 3254, 3259, 3281, 3284, 3392, 3395, 3454, 3456-3457, 3460-3462)

3230. BROWN, SIDNEY H. Le rôle de la Croix-Rouge en cas d'application de l'article 16 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, et de blocus en temps de guerre. [The role of the Red Cross in case of the application of Art. 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and of blockade in time of war.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 12 (136) Apr. 1930: 233-282.—A detailed, comprehensive report prepared by the author as a member of the international committee to the 14th International Conference of the Red Cross.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3231. CALOYANNI, M. MEGALOS. La réforme du statut de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. [Reform of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7 (2) 1930: 151-193.—The following reforms are advocated: (1) Each member nation of the League of Nations should select a national judge for a 9 year term. (2) A bar should be established. The members, learned in international law and international problems, should have young assistants who, having spent their lives in the atmosphere of the court, would provide logical material for future judges. (3) The jurisdiction of the court should be extended to include civil cases; the hearing of appeals from and interpretation of awards of arbitral boards; the settlement of conflicts of jurisdiction among various agencies for peace; the interpretation of treaties; the assumption of conciliatory functions; and criminal cases. Nations, like individuals, must devise a code of international morality for violations of which they should be haled before the court to be restrained and punished. The author and a group of associates have organized a movement to promote an international court of criminal justice.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

3232. ERICH, R. Pan-Amerika ock Pan-Europa. [Pan-America and Pan-Europe.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (6) 1930: 373-383.—If Pan-Europe is to become a reality side by side with the League of Nations, it must be upon

assumption of a power and influence more nearly equally divided among its members than in the Pan-American Union. There are many difficulties in the way of this proposal. But when it is advanced by a statesman of such political importance and of such ability in social psychology as Briand it no longer belongs to the world of utopias. The important consideration, however, is not so much the need for removing the conflicts that exist between purely European interests, as it is the economic policy of the U. S., which is directed against Europe, and questions of colonial politics.—*Walter Sandelius.*

3233. GALLUS. La mise en harmonie du Pacte de la S.D.N. avec le Pacte de Paris. [Harmonizing the Covenant of the League of Nations with the Paris Pact.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15 (3) Sep. 1930: 7-70.—*B. Akzin.*

3234. GIDEONSE, HARRY D. Economic foundations of Pan-Europeanism. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Pt. 1 (238) May 1930: 150-156.—The movement toward the organization of European economic solidarity has taken two forms. The first is based on the idea that the early steps will have to be taken through the organization and public encouragement of private industrial agreements. The second seeks a solution by a direct attack upon tariffs. Industrial agreements and tariffs are in many ways interrelated, no reduction of the latter seems likely without security for the vested interests of the national units of the former. The change in U. S. policy with regard to the most-favored-nation clause has had a marked effect on the continent and may lead to a continental reservation to the unconditional interpretation of the clause. The role of the League of Nations in the development of this procedure is discussed.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

3235. HYMANS, PAUL. La trêve douanière. [The tariff truce.] *Bull. Périod. du Soc. Belge d'Études et*

d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 253-256.—The conference at Geneva Feb. 17 to Mar. 24 for the purpose of discussing European tariffs may well mark the stopping of the march of protectionism. Revisions downward have not been accomplished, but agreements have been reached that will stabilize and harmonize present tariffs and that will lead to further tariff conventions. The present treaty will not be operative until ratified by the several signatories and deposited with the League of Nations. This should be accomplished by November 1.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

3236. LE FUR, LOUIS. *Les conditions d'existence d'une union européenne.* [Conditions of a European union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15(3) Sep. 1930: 71-96.—the minimum bonds for the establishment of a European union are some common principles, the "international spirit," an international tribunal able to decide all legal disputes, and an international body with legislative powers to cope with new problems, without being too strictly handicapped by the principle of unanimous decisions. No union can be of value as long as its members feel compelled to maintain huge armaments to assure their security. This feeling will be dispelled only if the union has military forces of its own. At the same time, there must exist a federal district somewhere in Europe, so that the services of the union will not depend on the good will of one of its members.—*B. Akzin.*

3237. MAHAIM, ERNEST. Some legal questions relating to international labor conventions. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(6) Dec. 1929: 765-796.—The draft conventions adopted by the International Labor Conferences differ from ordinary international conventions and treaties. A country which has ratified a convention may withdraw the ratification after 10 or in some cases 5 years. Disciplinary action may be brought by the governing body in behalf of the members against a state which defaults in its obligations to them. In case a convention fails of a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority in the conference, individual countries may adopt it among themselves. Revisions are to be considered at least once in 10 years. The employers' delegates are struggling to have the whole question of the desirability of a convention thrown open when it comes up for revision, but the governing body has rejected this interpretation. Those countries which prefer the unrevised convention may retain it, thus giving rise to the possibility of two different conventions on the same subject existing at the same time.—*Solon De Leon.*

3238. MARTIN, WILLIAM. *The tariff truce.* *Indez* (Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm). 5(50) Feb. 1930: 45-49.—Efforts by the League of Nations, England's economic position, and Briand's political aspirations led to favorable action at the last meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations on the proposition of a customs truce among nations. Twenty-six nations, of which all but one (Cuba) were European, indicated willingness to send representatives to a conference of experts which assembled on Feb. 17 at Geneva. Martin foresaw difficulties in arranging a truce, particularly by reason of Poland's desire for independence of action. The League of Nations is flexible enough to provide for European action despite its broader base.—*A. H. Cole.*

3239. MISTRAL, GABRIELA. *El Instituto de Cooperación Intelectual de la Sociedad de Naciones.* [The Institute for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 18(96) Jun. 1930: 321-323.—This organization was created in 1928 by the League of Nations to unite the efforts of scientific workers in all lands. Its development has been somewhat slow because of lack of scientific organization in some parts, such as Asia, and because of inadequate response, as in portions of Latin America. Its map locates all available centers of intellectual life, including universities, athenaeums, museums, literary clubs, histor-

ical societies, scientific societies, etc., and even isolated individual workers. Within four years the Institute expects to have a complete index of men and publications in the various fields. It is also studying the economic conditions and investigational needs of scientific workers everywhere. It is wholly devoid of political character.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3240. PUSTA, C. R. *Vers l'union européenne.* [Towards the European union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 15(3) Sep. 1930: 97-122.—A study of the principles contained in the French memorandum of May 1, 1930, and the replies made by the governments shows that the great majority of European governments are in favor of a European union which would be but a political association as a means to ensure permanent cooperation. It is not thought, however, to give the new union an international legal status of its own. Only three governments are in favor of excluding the European non-members to the League. Economic problems should form the main preoccupation of the union. The detailed constitutional machinery of the union, suggested by Briand, goes too far for most governments. They criticize severely the idea of a political standing committee which would both endanger the equality of states and rival the League Council. The advisability of a secretariat, different from that of the League, is doubted.—*B. Akzin.*

3241. UNSIGNED. *Le Rouanda-Ouourundi devant la Société des Nations.* [The Belgian mandate report on Ruanda-Urundi for 1928.] *Afrique Française.* 40(8) Aug. 1930: 466-468.—This document has been laid before the permanent mandates commission and the members of that body have been giving it careful consideration. The portion of the report dealing with the famine of 1928 has been attracting most attention. It was occasioned by a periodic shortage of food arising out of deforestation, drought, and native shiftlessness and can in no way be charged to Belgian negligence. The heavy importations of food made by officials did much to curb disaster. The head tax stands at 3 gold francs, payable in the form of three weeks labor on public enterprises if so desired. On the whole, the Belgians are acquitting themselves creditably.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3242. UNSIGNED. *Organisation Internationale du Travail.* XLIX^e session du conseil d'administration du B.I.T. [International Labor Organization; 49th session of the administrative council of the I.L.O.] *Rev. du Travail.* 31(7) Jul. 31, 1930: 1187-1273.—Report of the sessions of the conference, with text of conventions and resolutions.—*Solon de Leon.*

3243. VANDENBOSCH, AMRY. *Het stelsel van neutraliteit onder Volkenbondsverdrag en Kellogg Pact.* [The system of neutrality under the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(3) Jun. 1930: 346-362.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

3244. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. *The League of Nations and the prevention of war.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Serv.* 6(11) Aug. 6, 1930: 207-224.—An analysis, primarily, of discussions and reports of various League commissions, showing the growing importance of the preventive procedures involved in Art. XI of the Covenant, as compared with those provisions relating to guarantees and sanctions, particularly of Art. XVI. The elaboration of the preventive procedure of Art. XI tends to make recourse to sanctions unnecessary; also, should resort to Art. XVI ultimately be necessary, the task of the Council in determining the aggressor would be greatly simplified.—*G. Bernard Noble.*

3245. WOLFF, REINHOLD. *Das Recht der internationalen Kartelle und Trusts.* [The law of international cartels and trusts.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(3-4) 1930: 513-534.—The author analyzes the discussion of the subject of legal control of international cartels and trusts at the Stockholm meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1927

and the experts' reports to and the resolutions of the Geneva International Economic Conference of the same year. Prohibitory restriction of international cartels and trusts by national legislation is not advisable, supervision by international agencies will not be feasible for

some time, and the only hope for control lies in the possibility of extending the sphere of international courts of arbitration to cover the activities of international cartels and trusts.—*Johannes Mattern.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 1896, 2391, 2418, 2457, 2488, 2622, 2727, 2730, 2733, 2735-2736, 2742-2743, 2745, 2748-2749, 2819, 2873, 2977, 2996, 3061-3062, 3064, 3078, 3080, 3084, 3092, 3226, 3232, 3235, 3295)

3246. BARTOLO, AUGUSTUS. The present position in Malta. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (5) Sep. 1930: 616-635.—The history of Malta bears witness to the separateness of the Maltese race and to their devotion to the Catholic church. The essence of the present difficulty is the attempted assertion of temporal power by the Catholic church in Malta. Although a devout Catholic, the author holds that such attempt should not be allowed to triumph. An attempt by Italy to assert the Italian character of Malta and to establish control there is feared; recent activities of the priesthood confirm such fears. In the discussion which followed the main paper, the side of the Vatican was presented by Mgr. Dandria: the main battle waged over the theory of the respective realms of temporal and spiritual authority, and whether the Vatican should be permitted the final say on what constitutes a moral question. Other detailed questions and incidents are threshed out.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3247. BEALS, CARLETON. Latin-American social and political progress. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 932-937.—The exploitation of the raw products of Latin America, chiefly by foreign capital, has tended toward the perpetuation of dictatorships and the extension of class-divisions or the caste system. However, in the recent policies of some of the capitalists may be seen a desire to elevate the social and economic plane of the masses in order to create buyers for manufactured products; Morrow's policy has caused Mexico to realize the necessity of stabilizing her rural population through education and the raising of material standards.—*Lawrence F. Hill.*

3248. BLANCO, JORGE J. The Americans in the Argentine. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (82) Oct. 1930: 217-225.—U. S. influences in the political, economic, and social life of Argentina are almost dominant; exceptions occur only in culture and religion.—*Lawrence F. Hill.*

3249. BLONDEL, GEORGES. L'Anschluss. *Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux.* 26 (176) 1929: 161-168.

3250. CAN, L. Il trattato di Versailles e l'esito delle elezioni in Germania. [The Treaty of Versailles and the outcome of the elections in Germany.] *Educ. Fascista.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 517-519.—There is an apparent dualism in French policy, that of Clemenceau, Poincaré, Tardieu, and that of Briand. All, however, would protect the Treaty of Versailles. French hegemony before 1800 was possible because she had no rivals: she herself roused Germany and Italy from their lethargy, and now a European hegemony of any power is unthinkable. After Fascism in Italy comes Fascism in Germany, the natural result of French military economic and political oppression, and of her attempt to impose a socialistic government on her neighbors. Italy's desire to have an equal navy contrasts with France's will to dominate Europe. Italy has no illusions, and is prepared.—*Henry Furst.*

3251. DAWES, CHARLES J. Die neue Diplomatie. [The new diplomacy.] *Neue Europa.* 16 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 11-14.

3252. ELLISTON, HERBERT B. China in the world family. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 616-627.

3253. GADOW, REINHOLD. Die Folgen der Flottenkonferenz. [The results of the Naval Conference.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 447-453.—The London Naval Conference applied the system of parity to cruisers, which means definite inferiority for the British Empire; the duties of British cruisers are worldwide, while American cruisers can be concentrated in home waters. The precarious situation of Britain is stressed by the general economic offensive of the U. S. There seems to be no possibility for Anglo-American partnership which should take sufficient account of the basic interests of the British Empire. England ought to renounce the self-sacrificing attitude of the Labor government, and to stimulate the efforts for re-adjusting foreign and internal policy on the European continent.—*Hans Frerk.*

3254. GAUDEFROY-DEMOMBYNES, J. Les conditions psychologiques du rapprochement franco-allemand. [The psychological conditions of Franco-German rapprochement.] *Grande Rev.* 133 (8) Aug. 1930: 203-213.—There is no insurmountable enmity between the French and the German peoples unless the latter, clinging to Fichte's deification of the state and Nietzsche's will to power, discard the basic Greco-Latin culture on which the civilization of both nations is based and, denying the possibility of man's gradual approach to moral perfection, refuse to cooperate with the French in directing their best thought to preserving civilization. They should unite on a program to eradicate misunderstandings by entrusting to a board of fairminded jurists or university men, selected by the League of Nations, the censorship of press, radio, and cinema reporting of foreign news as well as supervising other agencies which may excite national animosities.—*Howard White.*

3255. KULL, IRVING S. The post-war drift of Pan-Americanism. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland.* 27 1929: 70-88.

3256. MONTFORT, HENRI de. L'aspect européen de l'expérience baltique. [The European aspect of the Baltic experiment.] *Mercur de France.* 218 (762) Mar. 15, 1930: 562-586.—A brief sketch of the recent history and present economic position of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, East Prussia, and the Polish Corridor. Ten years after their establishment, the Baltic republics still display a surprising ability to maintain their political and economic independence. The failure of Lithuania to keep pace with her neighbors in economic progress may be explained by her isolation, due to her dispute with Poland. The decline in importance of East Prussia is due primarily to the destruction of the Russian hinterland markets and the high tariff walls, preventing trade with Poland, rather than to the existence of the Corridor. In spite of the failure of efforts to effect a political or economic union, the Baltic states will probably act together in the future to prevent the domination of the region by any single state.—*F. B. Stevens.*

3257. MOSSDORF, OTTO. Barga. *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (4) Apr. 1930: 304-307.—In 1928 the papers drew attention to the unknown territory of Barga by bringing news of a surprising raid of Mongols on the Chinese Eastern Railway; in 1929 a new raid into Barga resulted in the establishment of an independent Mon-

golian government at Hailar. Barga, situated in Northern Manchuria, has possibilities for agriculture, a considerable output of coal, hide and wool export and has long been an object of Chinese colonization. In 1915 it was annexed by China, and in 1928 it was made a special district of the province of Heilung-kiang. Russian emigrants settled in the country after the Bolshevik revolution. Russia has encouraged these Mongol raids; in addition, red troops have severely defeated Chinese frontier troops, and the Chinese delegates at Chabarovsk had to consent to the re-establishment of the *status quo* for Northern Manchuria. Nothing, however, was settled in this treaty about Barga.—*Hans Frerik*.

3258. PERGLER, CHARLES. Japan and the Occident. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 9 (2) May 1929: 65-92.

3259. ROSE, ADAM. Zur Konferenz der Landwirtschaftsminister der Agrarstaaten. [The conference of the ministers of agriculture of the agrarian countries.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1 (4) Jul. 1930: 5-12.—The author discusses the necessity for the proposed conference at Warsaw of the ministers of agriculture of the agrarian countries of East and Central Europe in order to formulate an international policy with regard to rationalization of production and regulation of export.—*A. M. Hannay*.

3260. SANDWELL, B. K. The sensitiveness of Canadians. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (2) Spring 1930: 279-291.—Canada shows that sensitiveness to outside opinion that is characteristic of young nations. A case in point was the resentment of Kipling's personification of the dominion as "Our Lady of the Snows." French comment on the life or language of French-Canada is always resented. More recently Canada has shown herself impatient of criticisms with regard to her policy, even when this policy affects Britain or other parts of the empire. As Canada becomes more independent in her actions she will have to learn to stand criticism.—*E. C. Hughes*.

3261. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. China's policy of unrestricted sovereignty. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1118-1127.—Extraterritoriality is regarded in China as a mark of foreign invasion, a symbol of conquest. The Nationalist government proclaimed the abolition of the extraterritorial rights after Jan. 1, 1930. The U. S. and England, however, have refused to give up these rights. They admit that China has a system of modern law, but insist that as yet there is no adequate provision for the administration of justice.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

3262. THOMAS, DAVID Y. The drag of slogans. *Southw. Rev.* 15 (3) Spring 1930: 267-279.—Slogans such as "freedom of the seas," "no entangling alliances," "reduction," "security," "parity," and "no further armaments" have been a little too prominent in the preparations and proceedings of recent international conferences. Slogans generally stand for competition, not co-operation. In these instances they are evidences of nationalistic spirit, acceptance of the principle of self defense, and thought in terms of war rather than peace. When all the nations of the world enter the World Court and accept compulsory jurisdiction for justiciable disputes and compulsory arbitration for difficulties arising out of clashes of policy, we shall not be far from world peace. This can come only with a change of attitudes. A start may be made by the entrance of the United States into a court of at least voluntary jurisdiction.—*Herman C. Beyle*.

3263. UNSIGNED. Addetti culturali. Cultural attachés. *Educ. Fascista.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 514-515.—The idea sponsored by eminent Fascists that Italian embassies should have attachés to promote cultural relations is not to be approved. If the intellectual standard of Italian diplomats has fallen below that of the best centuries, it is time to think of raising it.

Italy should have its Claudels and its Giraudoux.—*Henry Furst*.

3264. UNSIGNED. Les lignes aériennes italiennes et la Tunisie. [The Italian air lines and Tunis.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 508.—The Italians seem intent on strengthening their influence in Tunis, which they have never ceased to regard as potentially theirs, despite the establishment of the French protectorate. Their latest move has been to open regular air service with the country which is not tied to France in this intimate way.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

3265. UNSIGNED. L'Italie et la France en Afrique. [Italy and France in Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 437-440.—Common sense demands that Italy and France be on good terms in North Africa. But there is discord and lack of harmony, largely because the Fascisti have seized upon clashing claims as a means of arousing Italian public opinion and gaining support for themselves which would otherwise be sadly lacking.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

3266. VARGA, E. BAPTA, E. Проблемы новой Румынии. [The problems of modern Rumania.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 3-20.—Three questions are discussed in this article: (1) The defeat of the Rumanian bourgeoisie in its fight against foreign capital; (2) Rumanian agricultural reform and its consequences; (3) the peculiarities of Rumania's imperialism. Rumania constitutes a very important factor in the present imperialistic system, as will become evident in case of war between the capitalistic world and Soviet Russia.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

3267. VERMEIL, EDMOND. L'Allemagne au lendemain de l'évacuation rhénane. [Germany after the evacuation of the Rhineland.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (429) Aug. 10, 1930: 169-184.—A timely analysis of the state of Franco-German relations during the period between the evacuation of the Rhineland by the French troops and the September elections in Germany. Two obstacles block the way to friendly cooperation between the two countries: first, the uncertainty of the control of the German government over the nation, resulting from the direct cleavage between the interests of the established propertied classes and those of the newly arisen proletariat, now in control of the government, and evidenced by the nationalist outbursts following the evacuation of the Rhineland; second, the vacillating policy of opportunism pursued by the foreign office. Vermeil is a professor at the University of Strasbourg.—*F. B. Stevens*.

3268. VINOGRADOV, B. ВИНОГРАДОВ, Б. Англо-Французское сближение на Балканах. [Anglo-French approach in the Balkans.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 68-81.—In spite of industrial and financial progress the Balkan states are becoming more and more half colonial countries dependent on the great European Powers. Anglo-French imperialism endeavors to remove the Serbo-Bulgarian conflicts and to stabilize the Balkans, in order to exploit them afterwards for its own purposes. Likewise, they may serve as a means of attacking Soviet Russia.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

3269. ZARZAR, V. ЗАРЗАР, В. Аэронаутизм как один из элементов современного империализма. [Aviation as one of the elements of contemporary imperialism.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (5) 1929: 71-76.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entry 2304)

3270. HONORÉ, L. Le concordat entre le Saint-Siège et le royaume de Roumanie. [The concordat be-

tween the Holy See and the Kingdom of Rumania.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 56 (9) Nov. 1929: 738-743.

3271. LAVELEYE, VICTOR de. Belgique et Hollande. [Belgium and Holland.] *Flambeau*. 13 (13-14) Jul. 1930: 276-295.—Basic problems in the long-standing dispute between Belgium and Holland over internal water routes result primarily from trade rivalry between Antwerp and Rotterdam. The first is the question of maintaining a navigable channel in the Scheldt, Antwerp's outlet to the sea, which passes through Dutch territory, and on the upkeep of which, in spite of treaty stipulations, Holland has put herself to no great trouble. The second is the matter of canal connections across Holland between Antwerp and the Rhine, which are decidedly unsatisfactory to the Belgians. Finally, there is the projected Albert Canal, an all-Belgian waterway, connecting the Meuse with Antwerp, which would divert considerable water from the recently completed Juliana Canal in Holland. A settlement in the near future is probable by the grant of rights to the Meuse water to Holland in return for greater attention to the upkeep of the lower reaches of the Scheldt.—*F. B. Stevens.*

3272. MREZEWSKA, JADWIGA. Francusko-niemieckie sprawy węglowe na terenie międzynarodowy. [French and German coal relations.] *Rocznik Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej*. 4 1929: 193-232.—The Germans were obliged after the war to furnish coal to the victorious states. France was mainly interested because her coal mines in Nord and Pas-de-Calais were devastated by the Germans. The author quotes the quantity of coal reparations required by the Treaty of Versailles, afterwards diminished by the commission on war damages; she gives also the quantities actually exported by the Germans to the states concerned, and explains the reasons why the Germans have not exported the quantity which they should have.—*A. Walawender.*

3273. TIMOV, S. ТИМОВ, С. Борьба за Салоники. [The fight for Saloniki.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (6) 1929: 58-64.—The struggle between Yugoslavia and Greece over Saloniki is due to its military and strategic importance. Behind these two states are hidden big imperialistic Powers. The possession of Saloniki makes a direct connection possible with South-Eastern and Eastern Europe through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea and is therefore important in case of a conflict with Soviet Russia.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

3274. UNSIGNED. La révision des traités franco-chinois concernant l'Indochine. [Revision of Franco-Chinese treaties concerning Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 29 (268) Mar. 1929: 83-87.

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entry 3219)

3275. BAIN, H. FOSTER. Mineral resources and their effect on international relations. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (5) Sep. 1930: 664-679.—Nations not possessed of a good supply of minerals, such as Italy, Japan, and China, are bound to keep the peace. There is need for a large inquiry by engineers, economists, and men interested in politics to take stock of the situation and suggest international policies in relation to mineral resources. A number of conflicts of interests between nations over minerals are brought out. Bain is secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3276. BONN, J., and SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 192-222.—The economic sources of international friction, the study of the political aspects of which will promote world peace, may be roughly classified as population movements and policies, raw materials, loans, transportation,

and commercial policy. These are interconnected and represent, fundamentally, the unequal distribution of economic opportunity. The actions of governments concerning these matters should be systematically studied to discover as far as possible just which actions lead to international discord and just how these actions need to be modified to prevent such an effect. To be effective, the studies must be edited into a single plan.—*Robert Schwenger.*

3277. BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. Weltprobleme und öffentliche Meinung. Die Fundamente des Friedens. [World problems and public opinion. The fundamentals of peace.] *Neue Europa*. 16 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 12-16.

3278. GALKOVICH, M. ГАЛКОВИЧ, М. Тихоокеанская проблема. [Problems of the Pacific.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика* (2) 1929: 49-67; (3) 1929: 36-44.—Three Powers are struggling in the Pacific, particularly in the south-western part: Japan, who manifests considerable aggressiveness, but whose imperialism is based on an unsteady economic strength; the U. S., who possesses strong economic power, but is handicapped by distant geographical position; and Great Britain, who has big interests to defend in the Pacific. The Pacific problem constitutes a part of general world policy, in which the rivalry between the U. S. and Great Britain plays the paramount role. While a war between America and Japan is less probable, the Anglo-Japanese differences should not be underestimated. Likewise, a Sino-Japanese war in the Far East is quite possible.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

3279. MAUDE, C. G. The economics of war. *Army Quart.* 18 (1) Apr. 1929: 131-135.—More important as a cause of war than the innate tendency in human nature is the economic cause. Up to the present day war has been a result of shortage of goods. To-day there is no such shortage. Production is over-reaching consumption and the chief reason for this is a stringency in our credit system, controlled by the banking interests. In this lies the principal danger of war to-day.—*A. Feinstein.*

3280. SCHNEEFUSS, WALTER. Das Gesetz der Nachbarfeindschaft. [The law of hostility between neighboring countries.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 483-492.—From the earliest times there has existed a latent or open hostility between neighboring countries; it has nowadays resulted in a system of alliances. The European system is largely determined by the hostility between France and Germany. France has established a system of close alliances with Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and, to a certain extent, Greece and Latvia. Germany is bound to take the side of England; so do Norway, Portugal, Holland, and Italy. Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria are within the range of Italian influence directed against the allies of France in Central and Eastern Europe. Lithuania is opposed to Poland. Estonia and Finland remain aloof from both Russia and Sweden. The remaining European nations—Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey—are compelled to maintain a position of neutrality. The political situation of Europe reappears in Africa, in friction over colonial territories. The two independent states, Abyssinia and Liberia, maintain friendly relations with France. In North America British territory (Canada, the Bahamas, Jamaica) faces that of the U. S. (Alaska, the States, Haiti, Cuba, Santo Domingo). Mexico is hostile to the U. S.; Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica maintain close relations with Chile, which belongs to the British sphere of influence, whereas Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Panama depend on the U. S. In South America there is common hostility of the ABC states toward the U. S.; but a grouping Chile-Brazil-Ecuador-Columbia-Paraguay on the one hand, Argentina-Peru-Bolivia-Venezuela, on the other, may be seen. Uruguay is isolated. Northern Asia is a

Russian field of interest, Southern Asia, a British. A chain of neutral buffer states lies between them. Russo-Japanese hostility is working through the medium of Chinese territory. Japan, therefore, takes the side of Great Britain, which is furthered by her hostility to the U. S.—*Hans Frerik*.

3281. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. An entente of the sea powers and its relation to the League of Nations. *Bull. Univ. Georgia Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses*. 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 49-56.

3282. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. The politics of power or international cooperation. *Bull. Univ. Georgia Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses*. 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 57-69.

3283. STAMP, JOSIAH CHARLES. Financial aspects of international relations. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 327-340.—At bottom practically all political questions are economic. Things have become so complicated and so differentiated that the existing machine of economic thinking is neither fine enough nor broad enough in its range to do its work properly. In order to get the financial aspects of international relations upon a proper basis, four things are needed: some recognized institution or clearing house of thinking, of which the present Bank for International Settlements may be the nucleus; analytical thinkers, including economists and men in finance and business, who will create solutions, and an educated public who are creating a demand for solutions, together with the will to put them into effect; the support of the costs of the necessary economic research by business; the de-militarization of finance, particularly by the elimination from the international financial vocabulary of terms of retaliation and aggression.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

3284. STONE, WILLIAM T. The London Naval Conference. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 6 (6) May 28, 1930: 101-130.—When the conference adjourned after three months of sessions and cautious conversations, the questions of French security and Franco-Italian parity remained unsettled; but the three chief naval powers had agreed to postpone the replacements of battleships authorized by the Washington treaty, to retire or scrap nine additional ships, and to extend the limitation on air-craft carriers; these three states also had agreed upon a fixed scale for cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, conceding to Japan a larger proportionate share than had been granted in the battleships agreement, and reserving the privilege of disregarding entirely the limitation in case any state not a party to this section of the treaty should launch an alarming building program; the five stages had agreed upon the extension of the wartime rules governing surface craft to the submarine. On the effect of the treaty there is a wide divergence of opinion especially on account of the loop-hole found in the reservation and on account of the uncertainty as to whether it reduces, limits, or increases existing navies and incidentally on account of the question of whether or not cruiser parity was achieved between the U. S. and Great Britain.—*Arnold J. Lien*.

3285. VARGA, E. БАРГА, Е. Импералистические блоки в 1928 году. [Imperialistic blocs in 1928.] *Мировое Хозяйство в Мировая Политика*. (1) 1929: 3-7.—The outstanding feature of foreign policy of 1928 was the tendency of the imperialistic Powers to form two hostile blocs: on the one hand, the Anglo-French-Japanese union against the U. S. and Russia and, on the other, the German-American-Chinese bloc. The struggle between the U. S. and England will result in a world war.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1974, 2335, 2392, 2504, 2981, 2984-2985, 3316, 3328, 3374, 3412)

3286. ABEL, THEODORE. The significance of the concept of consciousness of kind. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-10.—It is more than 30 years since Giddings introduced his expression, "consciousness of kind," and since then it has been subjected to much criticism. In present sociological literature it appears as "social distance." The contacts into which individuals enter are of three different kinds. The first type includes the ephemeral which are of no lasting significance. Second are the more or less permanent relationships which are thrust upon the individual; in this class are legal and governmental relationships. The third type are made deliberately and depend upon social status, personality or group-membership. It is in this third kind of relationship only that consciousness of kind plays a dominant role. These are sentiment relations rather than interest relations. But consciousness of kind is also manifested in group behavior. It is not found in open groups but in closed groups. "In so far as a group possesses criteria of selection it is conscious of kind." All the conditioning processes to which a novice in a group is subjected are for the purpose of making his consciousness of kind identical with that of the group. Consciousness of kind is not equally strong in all groups. "Its strength and vitality may be said to be directly proportional to the degree to which the purposes and ideas of the group are opposed to the prevalent mores of the society of which it is a part." The concept furnishes to the

empirical sociologist an important tool in the analysis of social phenomena.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

3287. CASE, CLARENCE M. Toward Gestalt sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 15 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 3-27.—Gestalt sociology is suggested as a corollary to, not as a substitution for, sociological behaviorism. It will bear in mind the essentially symbolic and abstract unreality of the formulations of even the most exact sciences. Mechanistic determinism will not remain a sacred tenet of its philosophy. It will describe the life of human culture groups as presenting a new and autonomous level of phenomena. Thus it will avoid the abstractions of behaviorism and attempt to grasp the total situation. It will go beyond the spatial concepts and measurements of physical science and human ecology into the study of experience in the subjective conscious sense of meaning and values. It will trust all kinds of experience impartially. It will lose mathematical exactness but gain sociological insight. There will be some analysis in the work, but it will present more of synthesis in the end.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

3288. ENRIQUES, FEDERIGO. I motivi della filosofia di Eugenio Rignano. [The motives of the philosophy of Eugenio Rignano.] *Scientia*. 47 (218-6) 1930: 377-384.—This description of the chief stages in the evolution of Rignano's thinking begins with the years around 1890, when Rignano and the author were students together at the University of Pisa. At that time the dominant influence upon Rignano was that of Darwin and Spencer. Soon, however, Rignano displayed an eager interest in economic and social problems, which showed itself in his first published work, *A socialism in accord with liberal economic doctrine*, which proposed to socialize, or to turn over to state control, the greater

part of property, absorbing individual property by means of an inheritance tax graduated according to the number of generations by which the heir was removed from the original testator. After this first work, Rignano was attracted by the celebrated polemic of Weissmann and Spencer upon the question of the biological inheritance of acquired characteristics, and published a book *On the transmissibility of acquired characteristics*, which Enriques characterizes as the best written upon the subject since Weissmann and Spencer. From biology, Rignano passed to psychology, publishing, among other works in this field, his *Psychology of reasoning*, which Enriques, despite frank disagreement with its main thesis, regards as one of the best works that issued from Rignano's pen. Rignano's last works, *Biological memory*, *Essay towards a new philosophic conception of life*, *Life in its finalist aspect*, *What is life?*, and *The end of man*, represent a position which Rignano attempted to defend in polemics with determinist biologists. All his works may be said to give support to the generalization that, in the last analysis, philosophy succeeds in expressing perfectly the personality of the philosopher. A bibliography of Rignano's works is appended.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

3289. PLENGE, JOHANN. Acht Glossen zum Betrieb der Gesellschaftslehre. [Eight comments on the study of sociology.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsch. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 152-165.—(A communication to Leopold von Wiese by the professor of sociology in the University of Münster in Westphalia, based on his studies of von Wiese's *Allgemeine Soziologie*).—*F. N. House.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 1989, 3312)

3290. HILLER, KURT. Forderungen zum Sexualstrafrecht. [A challenge to criminal laws with reference to sex offenses.] *Neue Generation.* 26 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 109-116.—The present laws affecting sex relations are dominated by moral pedagogy. Whereas penal law should by rights be concerned with the protection of interests, instead it is injuring interests. There is no state church, there should be no state morals. No group has the right to dictate its point of view on moral questions to other groups. Hence the regulation of sex affairs should be a matter of individual decision.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 1999, 2002, 2004, 2012)

3291. TAGLIACARNE, GUGLIELMO. Per un dizionario di semiologia economica: i matrimoni. [A dictionary of economic phenomena: marriage.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (12) Dec. 1929: 978-993.—To illustrate an idea of Benini for compiling a dictionary of economic phenomena, in which various economic and social changes are described and evaluated, the article discusses the subject of marriage. The positive correlation between variations of economic conditions of a country and the variations in the marriage rate, with secular trend eliminated, is set forth, with the opinions of statisticians and economists on the subject. The marriage rate in Italy beginning with 1870 is placed in relation to the course of agricultural production and the volume of foreign commerce.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3292. UNSIGNED. How to marry in forty-eight states. *State Govt.* 3 (5) Aug. 1930: 13-16.—A study of the legislation on marriage in 48 states. Topics con-

sidered are: Personal application, advance notice, statutory disqualifications, minimum age and parental consent, agency issuing license, payment for issue, validity of common law marriages, proposals for legislative changes, and recent legislative action.—*Harvey Walker.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 2921-2922, 3217, 3334, 3379, 3389, 3391)

3293. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. The changing family with regard to the child. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 20-24.—From 1900 to 1920 the percentage decrease in size of family ranged from 2% on the home-owned farm to 8% in the large cities. Since 1920 a further decline in the birth rate is indicated. Children thus have fewer contacts with other children which may mean a tendency toward exceptional personality types and neurotics. The smaller family is likely not only to permit better educational facilities, greater freedom for mothers, a higher standard of living, but it will also aggravate the problem of care in old age. Unlike divorce, widowhood does not seem to be increasing and fortunately is not so great in the early years when children are young. Loss of social and economic functions due to the change from homestead to apartment living, makes the home mean less to the child.—*L. M. Brooks.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 2367, 2391, 2463, 2540, 3082, 3276, 3304, 3320, 3330, 3363, 3384, 3395)

3294. BONNECARRÈRE. Expérience togolaise en matière de population. [The experience of Togo in the question of population.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 286-291.—Togo is seeking to secure permanent immigrants, and to organize them in such a way as to maximize their usefulness.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

3295. FERENCZI, IMRE. A világvándorlások és a népek közeledése. [World migrations and the bringing together of peoples.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 411-452.—The five principal phases of historical continental migrations are: (1) the migrations of peoples and migrations on invitation up to the 16th century; (2) compulsory migrations of fugitives in the 16th and 17th centuries; (3) monarchial colonization activities in the 18th and 17th centuries; (4) the proletarian mass movements in the 19th century up to the world war; (5) the post-war collective migrations between countries on an organized and regulated basis. The political and economic structural changes and post-war unemployment caused countries with the exception of France on account of its falling birth rate, to limit immigration. In contrast to Asia and America, European population movements are made very difficult by national and cultural hinderances. The League of Nations and the International Labour Office are to study the problems of seasonal migration, protection of minorities against assimilation tendencies, and population growth. The migration policy of the nations should facilitate the movement of skilled laborers to the east and of agricultural workers to the west. The right of naturalization of foreigners and the claim of a thickly settled country to colonies should be regulated.—*Andreas Szente.*

3296. LUDKIEWICZ, Z., and ZABKO-POTOPOWICZ, A. Kolonje francuskie jako mozliwy teren polskiej emigracji osadniczej. [The French colonies as a possible location for Polish settlers.] *Kwartalnik Naukowy Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonialnego*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 206-215.—There are not many countries convenient for Polish settlement on a large scale where the Polish immigrant could live an independent life. France could offer this possibility in Madagascar. With reservation as to the opinion of experts regarding the geographic, economic, and health conditions of the island, it is probable that France would agree to a large Polish immigration to Madagascar.—O. Eisenberg.

3297. UNSIGNED. Emigration from Poland since her restoration. *Polish Economist*. 5 (10) Oct. 1930: 278-282.

3298. UNSIGNED. Facts about Filipino immigration into California. *Dept. Indus. Relations, Spec. Bull.* #3. Apr. 1930: pp. 76.—During the ten years from 1920 to 1929, 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into the State of California through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The influx of Filipinos into California began in the year 1923, when 2,426 Philippine Islanders were admitted into the state. The largest number of Filipino arrivals into California was during the year 1929, 5,795 were admitted, an increase of 139% over the number admitted in 1923. Of the total number of Filipino arrivals into California during the 10 years covered by this report, 35% came from the Philippines, 56% came from Hawaii, and 9% came from other ports. Since 1920, there has been a constant increase in the numbers and proportions of Filipinos coming to California directly from the Philippine Islands. Out of every 100 Filipinos who came to California during the ten years 1920-1929, 93 were males and 7 were females. During the 10 years considered there were admitted into California 1,395 Filipino males for every 100 Filipino females admitted. Of the total arrivals 4.9% are under 16 years of age, and 79.4% are between 16 to 30 years of age. The total number under 30 years of age constitutes 84.3% of the arrivals. About three-fourths of the Filipinos coming to California are single. Among the female Filipino arrivals the proportion married is twice as great as among the male Filipino arrivals. Only about 12% of the married Filipinos bring their wives with them upon coming to California. The number of Filipinos now in California is probably between 31,000 to 34,000. Among the hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations in which the Filipinos find work in California are the following: Bell boys, bus boys, cooks, dishwashers, door boys, hall boys, house cleaners, janitors, kitchen helpers, and pantrymen, etc. Many employers prefer Filipino workers to white workers, because the former are considered steadier, more tractable and more willing to put up with longer hours, poorer board, and worse lodging facilities. The average weekly wage rates paid to Filipinos hired in 1929 in certain hotel, restaurant and domestic occupations ranged from \$11.20, with room and board, to \$18.11, without room and board. The average monthly wage rates of Filipinos in similar occupations ranged from \$66.68, with room and board, to \$73.82, without room and board. Filipinos are used extensively in agricultural occupations. Daily wage rates range from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Filipinos are more commonly employed at the lower figures. A Filipino labor contractor acts as go-between for the growers and the Filipino laborers hired by the contractor. He also acts as intermediary between his laborers and the grocers and other tradesmen who extend credit on necessities of life furnished by them to the laborers. Between 5,000 and 6,000 Filipinos are employed in the harvesting of the California asparagus crop. In many occupations Filipinos are displacing native white workers. This is especially true in hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations. The displacing of white workers by

Filipinos, and the prevailing racial prejudices against these Orientals account for the recent deplorable anti-Filipino riots in Exeter and Watsonville.—*Constantine Panunzio*.

3299. UNSIGNED. World migration movements. *Confer. Board Bull.* #44. Aug. 25, 1930: 349-352.

3300. VAN DOORN, C. L. The European population of the Dutch East Indies. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 509-516.—Immigrants to the Dutch East Indies from western countries are mostly of Dutch origin. Of tropical Asia, they have comparatively the largest western population. European immigrants in Java outnumber those from Eastern countries. The influx of European workers is attributed to more active governmental administration, and the opening up of the country through western capital.—*Mary Parker Ragatz*.

3301. VARLEZ, LUDWIG. Międzynarodowe migracje i ich reglementacje. [International migration and its regulation.] *Kwartalnik Naukowy Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonialnego*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 5-72.—A study of the migration problem and of the legislation regarding emigration in the 19th and 20th centuries in different countries.—O. Eisenberg.

3302. VOLKER, T. Het ontstaan der V.E.D.A. [The origin of free emigration to Deli.] *De Kracht*. 1 (6) Feb. 1930: 11-13.—Though tobacco culture was introduced in Deli many years ago, Javanese laborers did not come to the estates until 1870. Before that time Chinese coolies immigrated from Malaya. In 1875 a great number of coolies from Central Java were recruited for the first time. The methods of the recruiting offices were not efficient and the laborers were of inferior quality. The immigration of the Javanese coolies increased from 1884-1894 from 1,800 to 10,000 persons. A central supervision of the recruiting was considered necessary by the planters. In 1913 an immigration by means of *laokehs*, who went to Java for new coolies, was started by the Deli Planters' Association (*laokehs* are laborers who have already had a contract); a regulation for this emigration was made in 1912. The object of this system was to recruit free laborers who would enter into a contract in Sumatra, not in Java as the coolies recruited by the A.D.E.K. (General Bureau for Deli Emigration.) This free emigration was called in 1928 the V.E.D.A., when a cooperation of the two large Planters' Associations was started. The members of the family of these coolies emigrate with them, which measure is an attraction for the laborers.—*Cecile Rothe*.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 1927, 2002, 2571, 2986, 2990, 3047-3049, 3051-3054, 3056, 3059-3060, 3065, 3067-3068, 3241, 3265, 3296)

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See Entries 88, 190, 509, 558-559, 562, 1278, 1320, 1520-1521, 1630, 1632, 1974, 1982, 2000, 2014, 2026, 2263, 2352, 2376, 2395, 3248, 3258, 3263)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 1975, 1987, 2401, 2477, 2480, 2739, 2986, 2990, 3047-3048, 3086, 3095, 3100, 3254, 3258, 3260, 3296, 3300, 3309, 3327, 3334, 3352, 3384)

3303. BERGMAN, HUGO. A liberal approach to the Arab problem. *Menorah J.* 19 (1) Oct. 1930: 42-49.—The gulf between Jews and Arabs in Palestine has

widened since the riots of August, 1929. The Arabs have gained. Nationalism has grown among them. The Shaw Commission Report was favorable to them. The only probable gain of last year is a realization that "the Arab problem" is the crucial difficulty to be faced by Zionism. Yet there is no unanimity on the part of the various factions in Zionism as to how this problem is to be faced. The only hope is cooperation with the Arab, the development of an autonomous Jewish folk-organization "to be developed and controlled by the Jews as one of the two races of a bi-national Palestine."—*W. O. Brown.*

3304. HANNEMANN, MAX. Negerprobleme in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Negro problems in the United States.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 230-252.—The Negro question is one of the most difficult and unsolved problems of the American people. With ten and one half million people of Negro blood, or one out of every ten, according to the 1920 census, the question assumes great importance. The numbers are not so important as the ever widening social contrasts between the whites and the blacks. The recent migratory trend from the agricultural South to the northern industrial centers has tended to break down these regional differences. This migration has brought about critical conditions in both sections. The social problem in the South still remains, but an economic one has arisen. Agricultural labor demands higher wages than the farmer can afford to pay and land is thrown on the market at a sacrifice. In the North the Negro with equal civil rights no longer is willing to be degraded into a secondary social rank. One result of the migrations has been a stronger mixture of the races. This scattering and thinning seems to lead to distinct disadvantages for the Negroes.—*W. H. Haas.*

3305. RÄDL, EMANUEL. Soziologische Analyse der Nationalitätenszählung in der Tschechoslovakie. [Sociological analysis of the nationality census in Czechoslovakia.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5 (2) Jun. 1929: 144-164.—The statistical office at the last census in Czechoslovakia based nationality on racial grounds and used native language as an objective criterion. These, however, are false criteria. Nationality is a social, not a biological or racial fact. It is not instinctive but cultural. Economic conditions and public opinion play important roles in it. Nationality has no objective criteria but allegiance, and is determined not in the blood but in consciousness. In contrast with theories now dominant in middle Europe, this view of nationality as determined by free will is revolutionary, but it is not new. Just as the conviction of free choice in church membership gained currency after the Thirty Years' War, so the epoch following the late war belongs to the theory of free choice of nationality.—*Jessie Bernard.*

3306. SCHULZ, HUGO. Das Recht auf Palästina. [The right to Palestine.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (29) Jul. 19, 1930: 1145-1148.—The "historical claim" of the Jews to Palestine rests on a rather shaky basis. The Jews in Palestine today are there as a result of re-immigration, the Mohammedans are there since the days of Abu Bekr and Oman. The Jews then resident in Palestine accepted Mohammedanism and became "Arabs." The re-immigrating Jews are hardly able to trace their original home back to Palestine. Most of the Jews in the Diaspora are the descendants of Hellenistic proselytes.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3307. TYLOR, W. RUSSELL. Some factors of interracial adjustment. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (4) Aug.-Oct. 1930: 508-518.—The article discusses certain theories and misconceptions of an anthropological, psychological, and socio-economic character in their bearing upon the American Negro problem; together with social movements, cooperative in nature, making for the practical accommodation of the whites and Negroes in America.—*W. R. Tylor.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 1966, 2291, 2352, 2354, 2393, 2413, 2417, 2463, 3065, 3086, 3364-3365)

3308. ROSS, J. ELLIOT, and ENGELMAN, URIAH Z. Catholic and Jewish population trends in America. *Current Hist.* 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 732-736.—The Official Catholic Directory for 1930 shows an increase of 90,944 over 1929. The Catholic church must have lost approximately 150,000 born Catholics and the number of converts was relatively smaller than the previous year. The number of children in Catholic schools decreased. Two surveys, one made by the Government as part of its 1926 census of religious bodies and the other by the American Jewish Committee indicates that a new phenomenon has occurred in the history of the Jewish people. There is a definite trend away from the congregation, caused by the wider distribution of Jews throughout America. A slow but sure migration from the densely populated centers (and the centers of Jewish religious life), the sparseness of settlement in rural areas and the consequent tendency toward assimilation, and the low ratio of Jewish owned religious edifices to congregations point toward the weakening of the Jewish church in America.—*L. L. Deere.*

3309. YOFFEH, ZALMEN. Peace in American Zionism. *Menorah J.* 19 (1) Oct. 1930: 50-62.—This is a review of the internal strife and politics of the Zionist movement in the United States since the Cleveland Convention of 1921 up to the present time.—*W. O. Brown.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 1896, 1918, 2275, 2342, 2368, 2594, 2943, 3161, 3291, 3294, 3296, 3299-3300, 3301-3303, 3308, 3383, 3409, 3421, 3424, 3435, 3438)

3310. BOURDON, JEAN. Le mouvement de la population. [Vital statistics (in France).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 439-447.—In the year 1929 deaths in France exceeded births. The increase in deaths was unusual, due to the exceptional cold of the first quarter of 1929, but the decline in the birth rate is an established trend. (Comparative vital statistics for recent years are given.)—*W. Jaffé.*

3311. BURCH, GUY IRVING. Birth control tendency in Europe. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 947-950.—An analysis of vital statistics suggests that contraception is being widely adopted in Europe especially in the Netherlands, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and in England and Wales. This is less true of Southern and Eastern Europe. The nations that have constantly threatened the peace of the world are those which have the highest birth and death rates. At the German public marriage advice stations contraceptive information is given to women on both medical and economic indications.—*Norman E. Himes.*

3312. BURKHARDT, DR. Die neue Heiratsstafel für Sachsen im Anschluss an die Volkszählung am 16. Juni 1925. [The new marriage table for Saxony in connection with the census of June 16, 1925.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75 1928-29: 116-122.

3313. BURKHARDT, DR. Die neue Sterbetafel für die Gesamtbevölkerung Sachsens im Anschluss an die Volkszählung am 16. Juni 1925. [The new life table for Saxony in connection with the census of June 16, 1925.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75 1928-29: 103-116.

3314. DIZIER, JACQUES. Une race qui se meurt. [The passing of the natives of New Caledonia.] *Océanie*

Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 91-93.—The indigenous peoples of New Caledonia, the Canaques, are not a pure race but are, rather, a mixture of Melanesians and Polynesians. Their total number was estimated at 90,000 in 1859; the first census, taken in 1887, showed their number to be 42,000; that of 1911, 28,835; and the one of 1926, 26,915. Dr. Ch. Nicolas, who has spent 21 years among them, attributes this rapid decline to the abolition of polygamy at the insistence of the missionaries; to the temporary introduction of convicts who debauched large numbers; to the ravages of alcoholism, syphilis, and tuberculosis; and, most of all, to the disruption of their old life to which they had been adapted and herding them on to reservations from which they cannot move. Although the government has curbed the alcohol traffic and has shown marked concern in their health by instituting splendid medical service, these measures serve only to check their extinction.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

3315. GINI, CORRADO. Le tavole di mortalità della popolazione italiana. [The mortality tables of the Italian population.] *Gior. dell'Ist. d. Attuari*. 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 16-35.—The construction of the mortality tables on the basis of the population of December, 1921 (date of last census) and of the deaths observed during 1921 and 1922, construction of which proceedings are set forth, has occasioned interesting researches on the exactness of the data ascertained by means of the census. Moreover, in order to facilitate comparisons with the past, the mortality tables already calculated following the census of 1881, 1901 and 1911 have been reconstructed, employing a uniform method. The trend of mortality shown by these revisions differs, for certain ages, sensibly from the trend undecided by the official tables.—*P. Smolensky*.

3316. HILLER, E. T. A culture theory of population trends. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (5) Oct. 1930: 523-550.—The general thesis of this paper is that population growth may be explained, in the last analysis, neither by biological mechanisms, nor by a psychological dissection of the motives of human conduct, nor by a study of economic circumstances; it is a product of institutions, or cultural patterns. This is true both of the increase of population and of the facts causing its elimination or preservation. Biological, psychological, and economic interpretations are in themselves inadequate; in their place should be substituted a cultural interpretation. "Naturalistic" laws of population trends are invalidated by the methods used to construct them. For instance, the "logistic curves have no explanatory value and, in their universalized form, contain logical inadequacies." A declining birth rate does not coincide uniformly with either a high or a low plane of living. Moreover, there is no uniform relation between the degree of national prosperity and the birth rate. It is, in fact, less dependent on individual psychological, and on economic conditions than on group mores. For different groups react differently to the same economic situation. Unless we assume, as we cannot, that a difference in "mental processes" is accountable for it, we must find the explanation in different mores—in a different cultural response. What is true of the birth rate is also true of the elimination of numbers in society. Infanticide, the killing or abandoning of the aged, human sacrifice, war, etc., or, on the other hand, the prolongation of life, while they may be influenced by economic circumstances, are fundamentally cultural phenomena. Any attempt to predict, by means of economic or biological theory, long-time population cycles, will probably go as far astray as did the forecasts of Malthus.—*Norman E. Himes*.

3317. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. International Typographical Union mortality, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (5) May 1930: 75-80.—A continuation of mortality data through 1929, with comparison with previous

years. Comparing the 1919-1923 period with the 1925-1929 period, tuberculosis declined from 146.5 to 106.6 (in each 100,000 of membership in the International); cancer increased from 80.1 to 104.4; diabetes declined from 21.9 to 18.7; nephritis from 68.4 to 60.9.—*G. G. Groat*.

3318. JENSEN, ADOLPH. Den danske Befolkningens Horoskop. [An estimate of Denmark's future population.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68 (3) 1930: 181-226.—The author, who is chief of the Danish statistical department, has undertaken a series of calculations tending to show how the decreasing birth rate will affect the total number, age distribution, reproductivity, etc., of the Danish population. His calculations are based on the following suppositions. (1) He assumes that births will remain the same each year (namely the average of 67,500 for the last three years). The method is conceded to be inconsistent, but the author urges—in agreement with A. L. Bowley—that this hypothesis is the most reasonable. (2) The death rate is assumed to be the same as that determined for the period 1921-1925, which showed that the average expectation of life of the Danish people is so great—60.3 years for men and 61.9 for women—that one need not expect any appreciable increase for the future. A decrease in the infant mortality rate is possible. (3) Decrease by emigration is assumed to be the same as for the period 1921-1925. The chief results attained by these calculations are that the present population of 3,500,000 will increase, but at an ever slower rate, until the maximum of approximately 4,000,000 is reached about 1970. After that there will be a slight decrease until about the year 2010, when the population will become stationary at 3,900,000. The author insists that he is not attempting to prophesy, but merely to calculate, since the reliability of his calculations depends wholly on the soundness of his assumptions. Numerous illustrations are cited to show the results of population changes, and a series of tables is given to show how the future population totals will be affected if the assumptions are altered.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

3319. LIVI, LIVIO. Il contributo di Rodolfo Benini alla demografia. [The contribution of Rodolfo Benini to demography.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (11) Nov. 1929: 853-862.

3320. LOWER, R. M. The case against immigration. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (3) Summer, 1930: 557-574.—This paper is an historical analysis of the growth of population in Canada in various periods since the country was first open to settlement. The analysis is used to support the thesis that waves of immigration into Canada in the past have not increased the total population of the country but merely caused a displacement of the native born. The population a country is capable of supporting is dependent upon its productivity and upon its ability, when the domestic market is limited, in opening up foreign markets for its manufactured goods. The development of Canadian resources will always be retarded owing to their inaccessibility. Admitting that a more rapid increase of population in Canada would be desirable if economic circumstances warranted, it should be noted that both present economic conditions and theoretical considerations suggest that further immigration into Canada is unnecessary. It causes not increase but displacement; and this by individuals having on the whole a lower standard of living than the native Canadians who emigrate to the United States in large numbers. Such migration of the native born is usually a net economic loss to Canada and a gain to the United States. Immigration into Canada should therefore be discouraged rather than encouraged. It is against public policy to spend funds to encourage Canadian immigration when the results are of such doubtful value.—*Norman E. Himes*.

3321. MICHELS, ROBERT. Neue Wege der italienischen Bevölkerungspolitik. [New Italian population policy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 235-244.—The increase of population in Italy, though lower than before the war, is much above the European average. In spite of this favorable condition, steps have been taken to prevent possible decrease in population. Emigration has been considerably restricted and measures have been taken for the protection of mothers and the reduction of infant mortality. The legal age for marriage has been reduced to 16 years for males and 14 years for females. A special tax for bachelors has been introduced. In connection with the efforts for increasing the birth rate a struggle against immorality is being waged.—*H. Fehlinger.*

3322. MOMBERT, PAUL. Weltwirtschaftliche Auswirkungen einer abnehmenden Volkszahl. [Economic consequences of a decreasing population.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 81-104.—In Western and Central Europe the natural increase of population is diminishing and it is not likely that birth rates will take an upward turn in the future. On the contrary, if present tendencies continue, it is probable that decreases of population will occur in some countries. The losses might be counterbalanced by immigration from abroad, as is shown by the example of France.—*H. Fehlinger.*

3323. NOACK, VICTOR. Wohnungsnot und Gebärzwang. [The housing shortage as a check on the birth rate.] *Neue Generation.* 26 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 120-125.—The birth rate has declined markedly in German cities. Berlin has the lowest birth rate of any large city in the world. The decline in the birth rate is the reaction of a healthy, aspiring people against the evils of the housing shortage. Seventy-one thousand persons in Berlin are living in basements or cellars.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

3324. RÖPKE, W. Sozialökonomische Betrachtungen über den abnehmenden Bevölkerungszuwachs. [The effects of the falling rate of population growth upon social economy.] *De Economist.* 79 (9) Sep. 1930: 637-655.—The view that an increase of population is always accompanied by some increase in production is taken as starting point; the important thing, however, is whether this increase in production is proportional, less than proportional, or more than proportional to the increase in population. Up to the point where every subsequent increase in population brings a larger proportional increase in production the optimum of population is not reached. It is only at the point where the next increase in population is accompanied by a proportional increase in production smaller than the preceding one that we have arrived at this optimum. During the last century this point seems to have been passed in Europe. Not so in America where the relative scarcity of the human factor of production as against capital and land may be taken to account for the prosperity prevailing there. Therefore, the falling rate of growth of the European population should be welcomed rather than feared as it may be expected to result in a larger per capita share of the total product for every member of the population.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

3325. UNSIGNED. Birth, stillbirth, and infant mortality statistics for the birth registration area of the United States, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Census, 14 Ann. Rep.* 1930: pp. 319.

3326. WINGUTH, ERICH. Zerstreutes Deutschum in Transkaukasien. [Scattered German settlements in Transcaucasia.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 4-6.—In addition to the peasant settlements, important concentration points of German workers before the war were the copper mines at Kedabeg in the Caucasus, manganese ore mines in Tschiaty, and the large dairy farm of the Brandenburg Baron von Kutzschenbach in Mahmutly.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 1987, 2505)

3327. DAVENPORT, C. B.; STEGGERDA, MORRIS; et al. Race crossing in Jamaica. *Carnegie Inst. Washington, Publ.* #395. 1929: pp. 483.—A quantitative study of three groups of agricultural Jamaican adults: blacks, whites, and hybrids between them; also of several hundred children at all developmental stages. The studies are morphological, physiological, developmental and eugenical. The variability of each race and sex in respect to each bodily dimension and many bodily organs is discussed. It appears that mental traits which seem to have a genetic basis vary just as morphological traits do. In some sensory tests the blacks are superior to the whites; in some intellectual tests the reverse is found. A portion of the hybrids are mentally inferior to the blacks. The Negro child has, apparently, from birth on, different physical proportions than the white child.—*Authors' Abst.*

3328. WOODARD, JAMES W. The biological variate and culture. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 10-20.—Human culture is influenced by certain biological factors, the individual variate, superior, inferior and aberrant; the general level of competency of the group as a whole; and the range of variation within the group. These impinge upon and work in functional interdependence with changes in the physical environment and the "self-contained" culture process—innovation, accumulation, diffusion, recombination. The controversy between the great man theories and cultural determinism may be resolved by saying that the group furnishes the superior variate with the cultural heritage, the material without which he could not work; his times condition the direction of his motivation and, to some extent, its intensity; and current and preceding changes direct his attention to specific problems. Because he is a superior variate, his answers often have a compelling power in contrast to the stunted trial and error accretions which generations of mediocrity produce. His influence on the rate of achievement is enough to warrant considering him an important factor. The social implications are important enough to warrant society in looking to its biological heritage, to conserve and improve it by active measures.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 1917, 2597, 2713, 2943, 3033, 3035, 3038-3039, 3041-3042, 3112-3113, 3152, 3180, 3193, 3333)

3329. THOMPSON, WARREN S. On living in cities. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (78) Jun. 1930: 192-201.—There is a growing feeling that the modern large city as an experiment in human association is turning out badly in many respects. Its efficiency as an economic organization is also being questioned. Its cultural advantages have been over-rated especially with respect to its inhabitants. From an economic standpoint, there is reason to believe that the law of diminishing returns, formerly thought to apply only to agriculture, also applies to the city factories and offices. Congestion in large cities tends to impair the human machine, raise the cost of labor, and lead to an inefficient use of capital goods and power. This is to a degree offset by the tremendous drawing power of the cities upon the talent of the entire country and by the volume of output possible in the large centers. Even if the large city be proved to be the most efficient type of economic organization which man can devise it should in a large measure be depopulated and reorganized in order to make it more human and more livable.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3330. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de. Sull'attrazione delle grandi città italiane. [The attraction of the large

Italian cities.] *Boll. d. Ist. Stat.-Econ.* 5 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 114-130.—The attraction exercised by Italian cities on the population of the surrounding zones decreases rapidly with the increase of their distance from the zone considered. The diminution of the attraction with the increase in distance is more rapid with small than with large centers, that is to say, the demographic influence of the large cities makes itself felt even in distant regions. Examining the attraction exercised by two cities, one large and one small, placed in the same zone it appears that the smaller urban centers do not always exercise relatively minor attraction. This research on internal migration toward centers of population is based on the data of the census of 1921 showing distribution of Italian population by place of birth.—*Roberto Bachi.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 1897, 1984, 2013, 2268, 2324, 2538-2540, 2545-2546, 2548, 2557, 2578, 2656, 2939, 3463)

3331. GÁLEFFY, PAUL. A falusi kislakások. [Rural housing.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 302-310.—Dwellings with a small court owned by poor villagers having little or no land have a great significance. In such dwellings the household participates in the work of production, for instance by breeding cattle; furthermore it has significance for public health; as an efficacious barrier against communism and by prohibiting the migration of the rural population into the towns. Since 1900 the Hungarian Government has made the building of rural dwellings of sufficient number and quality possible by granting loans. Building being at a standstill during the war, the housing problem became one of the most important problems after the war. The government helped the building of houses by cheap loans. It is a pity that since 1929 no new loans have been granted for this purpose, though, as the English, German, Dutch and French examples show, it is considered in every country a very important problem.—*Stephen Viczián.*

3332. GRAY, GRETA. A house for the farm family. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (10) Oct. 1930: 335-336.

3333. LOOMIS, CHARLES P. A comparison of marriage ages of city and farm reared college men. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 93-94.—This is a study of the marriage ages of city and farm reared college men listed in *RUS* for 1925. The average ages of farm and city bred college men at marriage differ little.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3334. RHYNE, JENNINGS J. Community organization in an Indian settlement. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 95-99.—In matters of government the behavior of the Shawnee Indians is for most part a passive co-operation. The predominant economic activity of both Indians and whites in the area is agriculture. The Indian loves leisure and travel, a factor which tends to hinder his industry. In this settlement there are no schools provided by the Federal government; some of the children go to government schools in other reservations. The Shawnee Indian is generally either opposed or indifferent to the education of his children. Except for certain unconscious borrowing of a few concepts the Shawnees have successfully withstood the encroachments of Christianity upon their religious life. The district of the Shawnees can scarcely be called a community because of the lack of common ties that bind the people together.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3335. RUTLEDGE, R. M. The relation of the flow of population to the problem of rural and urban economic inequality. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (3) Jul. 1930: 427-439.—In a study of rural credit in Cache County, Utah, it was found that farm mortgages had increased to a greater extent there than in any other area with which they were compared, and usual explanations for the

faster growth were inadequate from every angle. Study of the causes of the excess led to a study of the effects of emigration on the problem. There is a high birth rate among the Mormons who comprise about 90% of the population in Cache Valley. Cache County has had an emigration larger than those other regions have had. Economic theories in the field of international trade relative to population movements and trade movements would indicate that the greater increase of farm mortgages in Cache County may be explained by the greater emigration, the mortgages being given to people outside the county who would supply to emigrants upon their arrival in other regions the value of their property rights in Cache County. If excess emigration is influential in causing the excess of mortgages, one may assume that the same cause is an important factor in the entire volume of mortgages. A tentative extension of the findings in Cache County, Utah, is justified as a hypothesis for future study. The net movement from farms to cities in the United States has been continuous. Assuming a net equity of about \$1,200 per capita and that each emigrant takes this equity with him on the average, the annual movement of people from the farms in recent years means an annual reduction of rural purchasing power of nearly a billion dollars in favor of the cities, or a net differential of nearly two billions of dollars in favor of the cities. Thus it is tentatively concluded that if emigration is sufficiently strong to demand a substantial portion of a community's productive capacity, then economic inequality is inevitable and will continue so long as the emigration continues.—*S. W. Mendum.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 1941, 2337, 2475-2476, 2488-2489, 2989, 3063, 3101, 3107-3108, 3168, 3260, 3262, 3348, 3359, 3371, 3405, 3447)

3336. DICKSON, SAMUEL B. Report of the radio section's canvass of the opinion of 7,175 radio listeners. *Commonwealth (California).* 5 (49) Dec. 1929: 382-390.—The returns from a questionnaire sent to a representative sample of the California population showed the following results. Men's voices were preferred. The spoken word was unpopular, but more educational talks were demanded. Opinions on radio drama were divided. Semi-classical music outranked jazz. Only a third listened to stock quotations but 84% to time signals. There was a decided preference for chain (relayed) programs. Phonograph recordings were popular with 77%. About half of the total, including 75% of the teachers, favored government censorship. Direct advertising was felt to be annoying; no direct urge to purchase was accredited to advertising by radio programs, though gratitude to the sponsors was reported. Among the constructive suggestions were those for educational programs sponsored by the government or the universities, more courses with university extension credit, and the teaching of an international language such as Esperanto.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3337. EDGCOMB, ERNEST I. Freedom of the press. *New York State Bar Assn. Bull.* 2 (6) Jun. 1930: 326-334.

3338. KIRWAN, J. W. Three Imperial Press Conferences. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 783-791.—Reminiscences of entertainment and speeches at the three Imperial Press Conferences held in London, 1909; Ottawa, 1920; and Melbourne, 1926. The value of the conferences lies in the fact that they help "to educate the educators of Empire public opinion."—*J. E. Bebout.*

3339. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIRO. La stampa in Polonia. [The Polish press.] *Europa Orient.* 10 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 164-181.—The first Polish daily was published in 1661. In 1795 the number of the periodicals was about 130; of these one daily only continues to appear, *Gazeta Warszawska*, established in 1774. Before the war there were about 1,200 Polish periodicals all over the world. In 1928, official statistics give the number of periodicals in Poland at 2,353, of which 826 are monthly, 588 weekly, and 213 daily. This means one periodical for 12,700 inhabitants. One out of every 20 inhabitants buys a daily paper. Apart from several dailies with a large circulation, the average circulation ranges from 5,000 to 20,000. There are 32 press agencies. National minorities issue 487 papers. Since 1924 Polish journalists have been associated in a union of the syndicates of Polish journalists, which is affiliated with the international federation of journalists. No special legislation exists for journalists. However, the laws on social insurance of Nov. 24, 1927, and on collective bargaining of Mar. 16, 1928, apply to them. Though the Polish constitution provides for a special uniform law protecting the freedom of the press, such law has not yet been enacted, although several decrees have been published.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3340. WEST, GEORGE P. Hearst: a psychological note. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 298-308.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2240, 2256, 2449, 3048, 3148, 3239, 3364, 3396, 3404-3406, 3454, 3456-3457, 3459-3462, 3464, 3466)

3341. ALLEN, CHESTER. Widening the horizon of the prison cell. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 76-79.—This is a description of the plan developed by the Wisconsin State Prison officials in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. This is a pioneer attempt to afford prisoners a constructive use of their otherwise idle time. The courses are taken through correspondence and supplemented by visits from the teachers. The entire list of courses available is given, as are also the major details as to costs, administration, text books, etc.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3342. ARNOLD, PAULA. The activity school in Austria. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930: 623-628.—The drastic reform of the elementary schools of Austria achieved universal respect and a large measure of approval. The school places acquisition of knowledge second. Its principles are (1) activity, (2) object teaching, (3) concentration of study. These contrast with the older emphasis upon (1) learning and memorizing, (2) teaching through books, and (3) division of study into reading, writing, arithmetic, etc.—*J. E. Bebout.*

3343. BLANCO, RAÚL V. La educación física del niño Peruano. [Physical education of Peruvian children.] *Bol. Inst. Internat. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 4 (1) Jul. 1930: 136-160.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3344. BYSTRON, JAN STANISŁAW. Stypendia. [Scholarships.] *Ruch Prawn. Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 253-261.—The financial assistance granted to students without resources to enable them to attend schools has greatly changed the social composition of the student class. The social effects of this type of philanthropy are discussed in the present article.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3345. DATIN, FRANÇOIS. Une charte del l'éducation chrétienne. [A charter of Christian education.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 202 (5) Mar. 5, 1930: 513-529.—An indictment of the public education in France in the light of the principles enunciated in a recent papal Encyclical on education. Datin sees the only practical way out of the present impasse to be in an agreement between France and the Vatican. He argues that coeducation in France has been calamitous

in practice, and that in theory it is wrong to treat education which is an apostolate, as a paid profession.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3346. DELMET, DON T. A study of the mental and scholastic abilities of Mexican children in the elementary school. *J. Juvenile Research.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 267-279.

3347. HARRISON, A. W. Religious teaching in the provided schools. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930: 609-614.—*John E. Bebout.*

3348. JENNINGS, JUDSON T. La biblioteca y la educación del adulto. [The library and adult education.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 18 (97) Jul. 1930: 387-406.—(Services the library may render to adult education.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

3349. ORTMANN, H. "Linkskultur" mit Schwachsinnigen. [Developing the left side of the feeble-minded.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (14) Jul. 15, 1930: 377-382.—The attempt to develop all the resources of the feeble-minded must be made. Too often our training favors their strong side and fails to reach perfection. These individuals can become complete masters of their limbs and movements only when ambidextrous. It is of some significance that the degree of lefthandedness is greater among primitive peoples and seems to have been greater among our primitive ancestors. Every activity with both hands is an exercise in nervous as well as muscular gymnastics. Training with the left hand insures greater certainty to the subject that the activity can be correctly performed with the right. The need is for experimental schools to thoroughly develop this method of treatment for the feeble-minded.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3350. PREZZOLINI, GIUSEPPE. An Italian surveys the American University. *Columbia Univ. Quart.* 22 (3) Sep. 1930: 294-306.

3351. RODRÍGUEZ, MERCEDES. Congreso internacional de educación familiar. [Fourth International Congress on Family Education.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 18 (96) Jun. 1930: 345-347.—Previous international congresses were held in Liège in 1905, in Milan in 1906, and in Brussels in 1910. The fourth met in Liège, August, 1930 and discussed particularly methods of family education. (Program.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

3352. ROSEN, BEN. Recent surveys of Jewish education. *Jewish Educ.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 78-89.—Surveys were made for Detroit, Michigan; Trenton, New Jersey; Omaha, Nebraska; Buffalo, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts. Jewish education is no longer the private concern of the individual parent, but is becoming the concern and responsibility of the entire community. Increasing emphasis is being laid on teaching the Hebrew language.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

3353. SCHÖLICH, KURT. Vom Wirken deutscher Schulmänner in Peru. [Work of German educators in Peru.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 6-8.—Since 1872 German educators, especially natural scientists, have played an important part in Peruvian education, especially at the Institute of Lima, founded by Dr. Leopold Contzen. There are German schools in Lima and Callao.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

3354. STRAYER, LOIS CURRY. Language and growth: the relative efficacy of early and deferred vocabulary training, studied by the method of co-twin control. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 8 (3) Sep. 1930: pp. 319.

3355. UNSIGNED. The articulation of the units of American education. *Natl. Educ. Assn., U. S., Dept. Superintendence, Seventh Yearbook.* 1929: pp. 610.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 1954, 1977, 1981, 1984-1985, 1989-1990, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2013, 2016-2017, 2240, 3328, 3363, 3373)

3356. DESCAMPS, PAUL. L'occultisme dans "Les mille et une nuits." [Beliefs in occult powers found in "The Thousand and One Nights."] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 387-412.—The beliefs in occult powers take widely varying forms: divination, for example, has the idea of a universe pervaded by immutable law as its postulate, whereas magic rests upon the assumption that there is nothing which cannot be altered by a human being who has sufficient magical power. Fatalism, so commonly attributed to the oriental and especially to the Mohammedan, has little or no connection with magic. The tales making up *The thousand and one nights* are saturated with descriptions of magical phenomena and also of powerful individual characters such as Sindbad the Sailor or Ali Baba who achieved great things by reason of personal force and initiative. If there is any fatalism in these tales it is of an extremely limited variety, and this is indeed the case. The individual has certain limitations laid upon him at birth, but the possibilities still remaining open to him are still so extremely numerous that the limitations might be regarded as nothing more than a spur to greater endeavor. Some of the beliefs prevalent among the peoples whose literary expression took the form of *The thousand and one nights* were: (1) the magical power possessed by particular human beings in the form of wonder-working powders, ability to charm with a glance, sleep-producing gestures and drugs, transformation and other enchantments, etc.; (2) the powers possessed by genies and similar spirits, such as incarnation in a material form (bottle, stone, etc.), invisibility, rapid travel to far regions, mysterious countries where all customs are reversed, etc. The causes for such beliefs were the religious ceremonies and totemic practices of the inhabitants of Egypt, Anatolia and elsewhere, which gave rise to ideas of transformation and enchantment; the peculiar meteorological conditions of the desert with its mirages and stellar brilliance at times producing hypnotization, auto-suggestion, etc. A great deal of the popularity of such tales is due to the fact that they reflected a state of marked social disorganization and consequent individual liberty; after the despotic power of the conquering Turk and Mongols established itself, the subject peoples found release from the drab routine of everyday life by identifying themselves with heroes and heroines who lived at a time when passing fancies and inclinations could be pursued to the rainbow's end. *The thousand and one nights* can be of great value to the culture historian in evidencing the effects of a period of rapid transition from one social form to another, of release, and of mental mobility.—Howard Becker.

3357. HOLMES, URBAN T. A study in Negro onomastics. *Amer. Speech.* 5 (5) Aug. 1930: 463-467.

3358. SARKAR, BENOY KUMAR. Indiens Entwicklung im Vergleich zu Eur-America. [The development of India compared with that of Europe and America.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (10) Jul. 1930: 13-21.—The political and economic manifestations of the East today are similar to those of the West at a previous date. (1) New Asia (the territory extending from Cairo to Tokio), about 1880-1890—Modern Eur-America about 1776-1832. (2) Young India about 1926-1929—

Eur-America about 1845-1875. The changes produced by the development of positive sciences between 1400 and 1600 and the Industrial Revolution between 1750 and 1850 gave the West a technical, economic and cultural advantage of a century over the East. A comparison of the Balkan states and of India today show similar stages of technical development in each section, each facing almost identical major problems.—Carl Mauvelshagen, Jr.

3359. SCHAUB, EDWARD L. Indian philosophy in its divergence from the spirit of the contemporary West. *Open Court.* 44 (893) Oct. 1930: 586-598.

3360. WAJID, KHAWAJA ABDUL. South Arabian civilisation. *Muslim Rev.* 4 (4) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 40-46.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 1966, 1986, 1990, 2015, 3308, 3345, 3347)

3361. ALLEN, LEROY. What ails religious education? *Soc. Sci.* 5 (4) Aug.-Oct. 1930: 425-443.

3362. BIXLER, JULIUS SEELYE. Professor Dewey discusses religion. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 213-234.

3363. CLEMEN, CARL. Die Anwendung der Psychoanalyse auf die Erklärung der israelitisch-jüdischen Religion. [The use of psychoanalysis for the explanation of the Israelitish-Jewish religion.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol., Störing-Festschr. I.* 77 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 1-14.—Many incidents and practices of the Jewish religion, including the use of the ram's-horn at certain festivals, the mask of Moses, the destruction of the golden calf, the breaking of the stone tablets, Jacob's wrestling with the angel, the keeping of the sabbath, the ritual of sacrifice and the dietary regulations, are explained as symbolic action in numerous writings by the Freudians.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

3364. FONTENELLE, R. Le haut enseignement pontifical à Rome. [Higher education in papal institutions at Rome.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 1 (3) Mar. 15, 1929: 133-146.—The organization, faculties, libraries, publications and other activities, and the composition of some student bodies of the papal institutions are briefly noted.—Francis J. Tschan.

3365. JOHNSON, IRVING P. The Lambeth Conference. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 2 (84) Oct. 1930: 258-267.

3366. MOZLEY, J. F. Freud and religion. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (221) Oct. 1930: 44-64.

3367. UNSIGNED. Il protestantismo negli Stati Uniti e nell'America latina. [Protestantism in the U. S. and in Latin America.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1913) Mar. 1930: 401-414; (1914) Mar. 1930: 493-501; (1915) Apr. 1930: 32-42.—A summary of the effect of the Protestant church organization on U. S.-Latin American relations.—G. Bruni.

THE SCHOOL AND THE SOCIAL CENTRE

(See Entries 2-5578, 10125, 10171, 10824, 12346, 13993, 14013, 14017; 392, 2130)

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 2989, 3008, 3128, 3135, 3138, 3290, 3380, 3397)

3368. AICHHORN, A. The juvenile court: Is it a solution? *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 9 Mar. 1930: 195.—Youth in moral danger was given little or no consideration in the past; criminals, young and old, faced the same punishment for offenses, and society cared little what happened to them afterward. All of the more advanced countries now have special codes for juvenile offenders.—Amer. J. Diseases Children.

3369. ROJAS, JORGE GAETE. Nuevo régimen penal en Chile. [The new penal system in Chile.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (98) Mar.—

Apr. 1930: 204-206.—The new penal system in Chile is based generally on the Irish system and provides for an expert classification of prisoners, industrial and agricultural labor, education and other reformatory features, and parole and probation with proper supervision.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3370. UNSIGNED. Third Annual Report of the New York State Commission of Correction for the year 1929. *Legis. Document* #90. 1930: pp. 632.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 1977, 1997, 2018)

3371. BODKIN, MAUD. Archetypal patterns in tragic poetry. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 21 (2) Oct. 1930: 183-202.

3372. GUILLEMET, ROGER. La socialisation progressive des richesses d'art en France. [Gradual socialization of art treasures in France.] *Mercure de France.* 220 (767) Jun. 1, 1930: 257-292.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 1974, 3358)

3373. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. Turkey and China. Fellow travelers on the great road of Westernization. *Asia.* 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 420-425, 448-451.

3374. ZNANIECKI, FLORIAN. O szczeblach rozwoju społecznego. [The degrees of social development.] *Ruch Prawn., Ekon. i. Socjol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 285-296.—Although the theory of the stages of social evolution has been discarded for purposes of explanation of social development, it can nevertheless be retained for classification of social phenomena. The author sets up a tentative classification.—*O. Eisenberg.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 2010, 2243, 2460, 3073, 3128, 3130, 3133-3134, 3137-3138, 3140, 3155, 3341, 3368-3370, 3398, 3399-3400)

3375. BONGER, W. A. De criminaliteit van Nederland. [Crime in the Netherlands.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6 (3) May 1930: 230-251.—The speaker treats the immediate influence of society on the progress of crime. He traces the course of the economic, the sexual, the aggressive, and the political offences, before, during, and after the war of 1914-1918, and he embodies the results in graphs and tabulations. From these it is evident, that in times of crises economic crimes increase greatly. The cases of embezzling and swindling do not conform to this law and have increased steadily since 1901. Sexual crime showed a descending line during the war, but after it a rising one again up to 1928. Aggressive crime is related to the use of alcohol and decreased with this use during the war, only to increase again and to begin a new decline in 1928.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

3376. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN G.; JOHNSON, GEORGE S.; WOLLEY, LAWRENCE F. Studies in juvenile delinquency in Colorado. I. One hundred boys. *Univ. Colorado Studies.* 18 (1) Aug. 1930: 9-27.—A preliminary report based on a study of 100 boys committed to the State Industrial School at Golden, Colorado, indicates that this group possesses the handicaps usually found among delinquents. The psychiatric data indicate the importance which may be attached to the emotional needs of the child; namely, (1) the need for a feeling of security or sense of "belongingness." This need was found to be universally lacking or faulty.

(2) Opportunity for normal emotional growth and development. In a large majority of cases the child was the victim of inconsistent discipline, too rigorous discipline, over-protection, or other supervision tending toward emotional instability. (3) The parents have largely failed to provide any satisfactory companionship for their children, or to provide a pattern or "concrete ideal" for the children. The importance of instituting a program of mental hygiene for parents and teachers, and courses of instruction in mental hygiene is stressed. Need for adequate recreational outlets, particularly for the delinquent group, is emphasized. Especially is there need for comprehensive psychiatric studies and adequate follow-up work. The group expects to establish a five or six year follow-up study.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

3377. HOFFMAN, KURT. A German study of alcohol in motor accidents. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39 (2) Summer, 1930: 78-83.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

3378. LOUDET, OSVALDO. Constitución paranoica y criminalidad. [The paranoic constitution and criminality.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (98) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-137.—The paranoic type, because of habitual suspicion, abnormal sensitivity to the acts and presence of others, and intense self-feeling, is incapable of adjustment to the ordinary penitentiary regimen. This difficulty is greatly accentuated when pure paranoia is complicated by perversions. Such cases can only be handled by solitary confinement. There are three types of criminal paranoics: (1) pure paranoics, without anomalies of the moral sense, who may be dominated and adapted to prison life; (2) pure paranoics, with greatly accentuated tendencies, very dangerous, not adaptable to prison life, but requiring treatment in psychiatric annexes; (3) perverted paranoics, highly dangerous, not capable of domination, who should be cared for in agricultural colonies for psychotics with facilities for psychiatric treatment. (Three cases described.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

3379. RUSSELL, OLAND D. Suicide in Japan. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (79) Jul. 1930: 341-344.—*Harakiri* has declined until only 250 of the 15,000 Japanese committing suicide in 1927 used that method. Western movies, which have illicit love and elopement as common themes, are responsible for the increased popularity of *shinju*, the double love suicide. Both *shinju* and *harakiri* are described.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3380. SUTHERLAND, E. H. Prognose von Erfolg oder Fehlschlag bei Bewährungsfrist. [Prediction of success or failure on parole.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 507-513.—The work of Burgess and Glueck in the prediction of success or failure on parole offers a more scientific basis for the work of parole board officials and other persons than any hitherto available. It may be compared to the mortality tables used in the field of life insurance. The chief difference between the work of Burgess and Glueck is that the former utilizes more material but the latter makes a far more intensive study of what he does use. The discrepancy raises grave doubts of the reliability of the predictions. Glueck's statistical method was fundamentally much like that of Burgess. One important difference, however, lies in the fact that Glueck eliminated a great many factors which he regarded as unimportant. Burgess' method (which uses only the parole period and institutional reports) will probably be more readily accepted for official use. The good points of both studies are: (1) the utilization of a large number of factors will undoubtedly help to eliminate the causes of crime; (2) the common error of comparing a group of criminals and non-criminals, i.e. one group carefully selected and the other scarcely selected, at all, is not committed inasmuch as two groups of criminals are compared which differ only in point of recidivism; (3) the fact that statistical procedure is followed in both methods and that relatively objective

facts are used makes the errors noted easier to remedy. Further, other factors can be added and their significance checked; (4) it is quite possible that when improved along indicated lines they will constitute a valuable aid to judges and other officials in the choice and execution of punishment; (5) both studies use the scientific method, which in essence is the making of exact predictions with the help of objective material. General objections to both methods may be summed up as objection to the exclusive use of the statistical method which can never be a substitute but only a complement of intensive case study.—*Howard Becker.*

3381. UNSIGNED. Juvenile delinquency in Maine. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ. #201.* 1930: pp. 90.—This is a review of the various methods which the State employs in dealing with juvenile delinquents, including court, parole, and probation procedures, and indicates the need for greater insight into the reasons for delinquency, greater consideration for the welfare of the child, and greater stress upon professional training and attitudes on the part of those dealing with such cases. Probation officers, for example, are usually well meaning people who tell the children to be "good," rather than trained men and women who give time and effort to the end that the child may secure adequate schooling, proper recreation, and helpful advice and encouragement and subsequent adjustment. Too many children in Maine are committed to penal institutions. Courts should meet more frequently so as to eliminate the reasons for holding children in detention homes. Few of the judges presiding have any real training for the work. Defects in school and child labor laws, the failure to prosecute adults for contributing to delinquency, and lack of adequate recreational facilities are cited as contributing to the individual cases of delinquency. Case histories are given.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 2885, 3331, 3407-3408)

3382. CAZANOVE. Histoire épidémique de la fièvre jaune. [The history of yellow fever epidemics in French West Africa.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 163-180.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3383. ROTHERT, F. Maternal mortality in Kentucky in 1927. *Kentucky Medic. J.* 28 Jun. 1930: 269-276.—This article is an analysis of the conditions surrounding 304 puerperal deaths reported to the Kentucky Department of Health for the year 1927. The mortality rate in the urban districts, cities over 10,000, was 62 per 10,000 live births, while the rural rate was 47. However, 19 of the 71 urban deaths were rural women who died in city hospitals. Only 80 of the 304 women had medical supervision during their pregnancy and 56 of these had a very minor amount. Of the 304 pregnancies, 37% resulted in the birth of a living child. Among the remainder there were 80 abortions.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 3378)

3384. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. Mental disease and "the melting pot." *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 72 (4) Oct. 1930: 379-395.—When corrected for sex and age, the natives of native parentage have the lowest rate of first admissions in the hospitals; the foreign-born, the highest. The natives of mixed and foreign parentage are intermediate in the order named. The difference between the native and foreign groups is smaller than usually claimed. The omission of the factors of urbanization would probably account for the remaining differences. There has been an uncritical tendency to inter-

pret all group differences in the light of heredity.—*Thomas D. Eliot.*

3385. PROESCHER, FREDERICK, and ARKUSH, ALBERT S. Incidence of syphilis in insanity. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (2) Sep. 1930: 245-253.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

3386. FRENKEN, P. Die vertrauensärztliche Tätigkeit beim Wohlfahrtsamt der Stadt Köln. [The activity of the confidential medical adviser in the municipal charity bureau of Cologne.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 351-358.—The greater the number of persons receiving relief in a community the more difficult an exact supervision and the more necessary the cooperation of physicians who can advise the executive officers in order to direct the available means to the proper persons. The ill and the actually needy can be aided all the more if those who are out to "get" everything they can are curtailed. In 1928 Cologne instituted the office of confidential medical adviser to the official charity bureau. Orders for medical assistance and care are referred to him for final investigation and disposal. Of 6,675 orders given by private physicians during 1928 and 1929, 1,308 were refused, 359 reduced, and 375 cancelled for the future. Similarly the orders for hospital care were reduced. Approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of those asked to report for the final examination failed to appear. An examination of their records indicates that this represents further elimination of unworthy cases. The total financial savings amounted to 207,000 RM, at a cost of 21,500 RM during those two years. In addition to refusing aid to undeserving cases, this office has been able to direct preventive work in many cases in which the private physician was not ready or able to advise it as early. The independence of this medical adviser with regard to his patients makes it possible for him to act on the merits of cases only and to exert an educational influence with relation to medical care. One further result has been the reduction of the average amount of time which charity cases spend in hospitals, from 43 to 31 days. Thus in general it has been possible to direct the available funds into the proper channels much more frequently and to increase the real relief granted.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3387. SADOW, S. ETTA. Testing the practicability and palatability of the minimum grocery order. *Family.* 11 (7) Nov. 1930: 234-239.—In April, 1929 a group of four social workers tested out a minimum food order on the Jewish dietary for one week with three meals a day. This order, amounting to \$10.42, gives the minimum of food necessary to nourish a family of two adults and three children whose caloric needs would correspond to the test group composed of one man and three women. It is assumed that in a family of low financial resources the health is good and that the knowledge of dietary rules is possessed by the purchaser. Racial tastes and customs must be considered in studying costs and standards. At the end of the test week, the man had gained 2½ pounds, two women had gained a pound each, and one woman had kept her original weight. (Carefully tabulated menus and recipes are presented, based on this minimum grocery order.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

3388. TAFT, JESSIE. A changing psychology in child welfare. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 121-129.—The article records the changing viewpoints of a child placing agency in the last ten years. Case work now recognizes its task as fundamentally

psychological. In 1918 the case worker called in the medical man for problems which are now treated psychologically. In 1918 children placed in foster homes were understood almost entirely in terms of behaviorism. Now we are concerned with finding the causes of behavior. Heredity first appeared to offer a solution but it could not be of great assistance to the case worker whose interest is therapy. Soon afterwards the psychometric test was adopted as giving a more practical estimate of the child's native equipment. Its accepted value challenges the right of any agency to place a child whose mental equipment is only guessed at. But since the test did not solve the whole problem we came to discriminate between the emotional and intellectual factors and finally to a comprehension of child placing as a psychological problem of personality adjustment. In 1926 Marion Kenworthy's formulation, known as the ego-libido method, clarified the concepts by which case workers had been working. In the foster-home the case worker sees her function now confined to the parents, to reassure them and help them to freedom from fear, irritation and guilt, so that they may set up satisfactory adjustments to the child.—*Lorine Pruette.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 908, 993, 1407-1408,
1416, 1728, 1756, 3403)

3389. DONAHUE, A. MADORAH. Children born out of wedlock. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 162-172.—In the maternity homes of the 19th century the chief concern was protection and reformation of the unmarried mother. Today the aim and achievements are primarily toward satisfactory adjustment for children. In 35 states the laws and official regulations are set in this direction. The present program includes health, social, and legal measures embodying birth registration, paternal responsibility, inheritance from and use of father's name, legitimation, care of child by the mother, and state supervision. Among other accomplishments a markedly reduced death rate of babies has resulted in many instances. For the older child, social case work has increasingly aided adjustment. For 1928 the census shows for the 44 states now in the registration area, 2,233,149 live births of which 63,942 were reported as illegitimate. The increase of such births between 1910 and 1920 may be explained in better methods of recording. Most of the mothers are under 25 years; almost half of them under 21. Fathers range slightly older. More illegitimacy occurs among Negroes, among native whites and in the city than among their respective opposites.—*L. M. Brooks.*

3390. GRZEGORZEWSKA, M. The care of morally abandoned children in Poland. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 9 Mar. 1930: 212.—The author discusses measures now in operation throughout Poland to save children who by reason of their environment will eventually become public charges. Juvenile courts are being established in the larger cities to deal with all patients under the age of 17; children are removed from homes in which criminals congregate and are turned over to the state for their education and guidance. Child welfare delegates are appointed by the judges to supervise those in moral danger through neglect, unsuitable occupation and faulty training. Special schools have been opened at Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna, and Herby for the prevention of delinquency; these institutions are conducted on the group or family system. Cooperating with these are many private organizations and the National Boy Scout Society. A training institute for teachers was founded in 1921, and the efficiency of the special schools has been notably increased since that period.—*Amer. J. Diseases Children.*

3391. MORLOCK, MAUD. Recent gains in family protection as measures of child welfare. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 46-56.—Among the constructive forces which have been at work in the last decade to protect the family and particularly the child are the following: Health measures, mothers' pensions, day nurseries, the visiting housekeeper, higher standards of social work, workmen's compensation, the National Safety Council, groups studying child labor and women in industry, psychiatric emphasis, etc. Unemployment persists and awaits for its solution such keys as more perfect programs of vocational education in the public schools.—*L. M. Brooks.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 2324, 3003, 3033, 3035, 3038-3039,
3041, 3071, 3113, 3151-3153, 3163, 3381, 3386)

3392. LENROOT, KATHERINE F. The Sixth Pan-American Child Congress, Lima, Peru, July 4-11, 1930. *Bull. Pan.-Amer. Union.* 64(9) Sep. 1930: 918-932.

3393. MILLARD, C. KILICK; SHINNIE, A. J.; THIERENS, V. T. The slum problem and housing procedure. *Pub. Health (London).* 43(8) May 1930: 230-238.—Differential renting as a remedy for overcrowding due to large families is suggested by the medical officer of Health in Leicester. Municipal houses, under present renting schedules, are of limited usefulness in relieving overcrowding because of the inability of low-wage earners with large dependent families to afford the rent charged. For example, in 200 such houses in Leicester, selected at random, the average number of children per house was only 1.5. Every tenant of a municipal house is now being subsidized to the extent of about 5s. per week. The system of differential renting proposed would offer a rebate off the rent based upon the number of dependent children. As the children reach working age a "child lodger tax" is to be imposed so long as he continues to live at home. An example is worked out for a man and wife who become tenants of an A-3 house (normal rent 11s.) when they first get married. They have six children, one every two years. "They begin by paying 12s. 6d. The rent falls to 5s. when there are six children all dependent, rises to 15s. 6d. when three of the children are living at home or going to work and falls again to 13s. 6d. when all the children but one have married and left home. The rent to be paid over the whole married life would average in such a case 10s. 11d. or practically the same as the appropriate normal rent with which we started." A somewhat similar scheme has been recommended in the Report of a Special Committee of the National Housing and Town Planning Council and published under the title, *A policy for the slums*. Sir Theodore Chambers at Welwyn, Garden City has had a similar plan in successful operation for four years.—*G. H. Berry.*

3394. UNSIGNED. Verzorging van geestelijke behoeften en sociale welvaartszorg uit Inlandschen kring. [Assumption of responsibility for social welfare by the natives.] *Mededeel. d. Regeering Omtrent Enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* Jun. 1930: 35-70.—The natives in the Netherlands Indies have assumed responsibility for the social welfare and development of their own people. The principal aims are the advancement of native culture and art, religious instruction and education, promotion of cooperation, improvement of the position of woman, and promotion of native industry. Many schools, orphanages, almshouses, credit banks, consultation bureaus, etc., have been established.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3395. WARREN, GEORGE L. Some aspects of international case work. *Family.* 11(6) Oct. 1930: 198-

201.—The International Migration Service, a democratically supported organization in America and Europe provides executive services for migrants from any country. Branches in the several countries are autonomous, having the director and two members serve on the International Committee which meets each year in Geneva. The work varies according to the country: in America it collaborates with some 600 case working agencies, not with individuals, whereas in Greece and certain other countries the branch deals directly with clients.—*L. M. Brooks.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 2316, 2785, 3149-3150, 3155, 3159-3160, 3370, 3389-3391)

3396. BREST, ENRIQUE ROMERO. *Organización de la educación física en la Argentina.* [Organization of physical education in Argentina.] *Bol. Inst. Internat. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4(1) Jul. 1930: 7-41.—Physical education began in Argentina in the normal schools in 1852 and in the secondary schools in 1873. At present there is no technical direction of this type of training in the schools. There are few public play grounds, although interest in these is developing. Private associations and clubs, especially for football and boxing—which are the favorite sports—are fairly numerous. Public bathing facilities throughout the provinces are being established, and at very low prices in Buenos Aires. The government spends about 3,000,000 pesos annually on play and playgrounds, more than one-tenth of this going to shooting societies. Scouting is being developed by private associations and religious schools, and there are now about 150 scout companies with approximately 40,000 members.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3397. UNSIGNED. Recent court decisions relating to social welfare. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1930: 475-483.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 2364, 3123, 3130, 3341, 3401)

3398. HAMILTON, W. G. Imprisonment and detention in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(87) Jul. 1930: 421-444.—The author, as Inspector-General of Prisons, in Bengal, surveys the progress that has been made since the Report of the Indian Prison Committee of 1919-1920, published in 1921. Financial stringency and political unrest have delayed many reforms. The first that was made was the extension of the remission system to all prisoners with terms of six months and over. A movement is under way to bring the administration of juvenile jails under the education rather than prison department, and gradually to lessen the number of juvenile detentions. Education is being made compulsory for long-term prisoners under 25 years of age. Efforts are being made to separate the habitual criminal from first offenders. The convict officer system, though contrary to modern ideas of penology, is characteristic of Indian prisons, and is tolerated on account of lack of funds. The most objectionable features are the poor provisions made for prisoners under trial and for the care of the feeble-minded.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

3399. SULLIVAN, J. J. Prison labor. Minnesota penitentiary pays its way by prison industry. *Tax Digest.* 8(5) May 1930: 160-162.

3400. WHITIN, E. STAGG. An analysis of the prison problem. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(4) Feb. 1930: 519-532.—*H. R. Enslow.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 3349, 3411)

3401. BOUMAN, K. HERMAN. Alcohol as a men-

tal-hygiene problem. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39(2) Summer 1930: 61-72.—The author reviews alcohol as a mental hygiene problem in Holland. Realizing that prevention is better than cure, the authorities are subsidizing the Consultation Bureaus for Prevention and Restitution, which were started by private organizations. The first one was established at Amsterdam in 1909. Now there is one in every large town in Holland. In 1916 the probation system was introduced into the penal law. Since then cooperation between the Consultation Bureaus and the courts has become more intensive. Even financial help in the form of loans is given by the bureaus. The loans have been returned to a surprisingly large amount. Under the provisions of the new act on compulsory tutelage, which will soon begin to operate, "habitual drunkards" will be liable, under special conditions, to be placed under guardianship.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

3402. GESELL, ARNOLD. A decade of progress in the mental hygiene of the preschool child. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 143-148.—A decade ago the years one to five were neglected. In 1918, in England, the Education Act carried a clause giving power to arrange for nursery schools for children between two and five where these were needed—a significant extension of social control in the field of mental hygiene. A decade ago there were only a few pioneer nursery schools while now there is one on almost every American university campus. "Never before in the history of education has a people so deliberately and on such a large scale undertaken to investigate the nature and the potentialities of childhood." The movement has taken four directions: (1) organized effort in the field of pre-school hygiene; (2) the nursery school movement (3,000 children in nursery schools, a small number but vitally important as centers from which other movements will spread); (3) child and parent guidance; (4) research in child development (in 1926 a bibliography was issued on the analysis and measurement of human personality with 1,300 titles, while 418 scientists are at work on genetic problems of one sort or another).—*Lorine Pruette.*

3403. LOWREY, LAWSON G. Clinical facilities for the study of personality and behavior problems in children. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 138-142.—In 1921, about 200 hours per week were available for psychiatric treatment of the child, increasing to about 1,600 in 1928, perhaps to 2,000 hours per week this year. In 1928 there were 451 clinics giving psychiatric service to children. The first studied were those with marked mental problems, such as the psychotic, feeble-minded, epileptic and psychoneurotic. The most significant development of the past fifty years is the increasing emphasis on man as a total individual, determined by his entire background and reacting upon this background. Extramural clinics have contributed their share to the evolution of this concept. The most successful work in studying the total personality is done where several techniques combine, medicine, psychiatry, psychology and social work. Distinction is made between the psychiatric clinic and the mental hygiene clinic.—*Lorine Pruette.*

3404. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. Group methods for conducting a mental hygiene survey of high-school pupils. *School & Soc.* 32(824) Oct. 11, 1930: 501-506.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 3149-3150, 3154, 3156-3158, 3164, 3386)

3405. BRACKETT, D. G., and WRONG, M. Notes on hygiene books used in Africa. *Africa.* 3(4) Oct. 1930: 506-515.—*R. W. Logan.*

3406. MILLMAN, W. Health instruction in African schools: suggestions for a curriculum. *Africa.* 3

(4) Oct. 1930: 484-500.—The government report on the Belgian Congo for 1928 states that 331,000 cases of malaria, sleeping-sickness, tuberculosis, pneumonia, yaws, and leprosy were treated in government hospitals, nearly as many in mission hospitals, and 300,000 at rural dispensaries. The great increase in the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and sanitary agents can accomplish no real progress unless the schools train the children in the fundamentals of cleanliness and in the superiority of rational medicine and hygiene over witchcraft. While the principal European industries make some provision for their employees, the real problem is in the bush villages where the native teachers in Christian missions must be trained to carry on the work. One great obstacle is the cost of text books.—*R. W. Logan.*

3407. REYNOLDS, RALPH ARTHUR. *How necessary is illness?* *Atlantic Monthly.* 145 (6) Jun. 1930: 732-740.—About 2,000,000 persons are sick at all times with diseases largely preventable. People are disabled by illness at least once annually—men about once a year, women once or twice and children twice every school year. Under a system of socialized medicine, Vienna has undertaken to carry active public health to every person in the city. Vienna spends \$7.00 per person annually on this program, while we spend an average of ninety cents per person in preventive and educational health measures. A municipal welfare office, 21 district child welfare offices, municipal day nurseries and kindergartens, a bureau for the observation and classification of child dependents, health insurance which includes a maintenance allowance for mothers six weeks before and six weeks after birth and city owned model tenements for workers are the principal means by which Vienna is solving her physical and mental health problems. Russia is successfully solving the problem of the unequal distribution of physicians and hospitals. The government educates medical students in return for three years service in rural areas. Laborers' night sanatoria providing special food and good sleeping conditions serve those not sick enough to stop work. Health protection institutes, in Moscow and other large cities, offer a means of health education to the people. Russia is dealing comprehensively with the problem of venereal disease, the prostitute and abortions. The railway workers' clinic in Moscow, designed to serve 100,000 rail-

way workers and their families, illustrates the success of mass medicine. About 3,500 patients are seen daily. This clinic is supported by four railway systems and is subsidized by the State under the social insurance fund.

—*G. H. Berry.*

3408. ROBERTS STEWART R. Health conditions in Georgia. *Bull. Univ. Georgia., Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 174-187.

3409. ROMANELLI, ILARIONE. Gli utili di mortalità delle imprese di assicurazione vita e le provvidenze sanitarie a favore degli assicurate. [Mortality profits of life assurance companies and health precautions in favor of the insured.] *Gior. dell' Ist. d. Attuari.* 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 67-77.—The author outlines the results of research made by him among the principal insurance companies of the world, in order to learn the measures practised for the health protection of the insured. Many companies distribute pamphlets of hygiene propaganda, especially against tuberculosis, and in America, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, the insured who has a policy greater than a certain sum may enjoy periodical medical examinations free of charge, while in Italy the *Assicurazioni Generali* and the *Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni* grant loans without interest for advanced surgical operations; moreover, the *Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni* has obtained facilities in favor of the insured who are obliged to undergo treatment at hot springs.—*P. Smolensky.*

REHABILITATION

3410. CRAIN, RUFUS B. Industrial workshops and their importance in relation to placing the handicapped. *Chicago Heart Assn. Bull.* 7 (1-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-6.—The Industrial Workshops of Rochester provide occupational therapy for the creation of a work spirit and the retraining of muscle function in disabled cases, and industrial therapy in a factory. The shops act as a laboratory in which may be determined the employability of disabled persons, as a demonstration to industries at large that it is feasible by proper placement to continue within their ranks many employees considered disabled and nonproductive.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3411. PEABODY, RICHARD R. Psychotherapeutic treatment of inebriates. *Brit. J. Inebriety.* 28 (2) Oct. 1930: 55-60.

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

3412. BRINKMANN, CARL. Der "Überbau" und die Wissenschaften von Staat und Gesellschaft. [The sciences of state and society and their background.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (3) Jun. 1930: 1-20.—The repeated going back of socialism, for example, even that of Lenin and others, to its roots in Hegelian philosophy corresponds to the desire for a comprehensive historical social view the first crude form of which is present in historical materialism. To the sciences of the state and society belongs the task of using the materialistic viewpoint independently as a method of making clear the relations between matter and spirit of society. In this background three items appear: the legal and moral order without which the substratum of economics is not possible; the mathematical and natural law sphere and the technical knowledge derived from it; the understanding of and the symbolic world in art and religion. The Hegelian heritage of historical materialism lies in the fact that it is creating in Russia today with its deification of economics and economic technique a new religion, and that the strongest opponent of the objectivity and activity of the mind is transformed into its strongest witness.—*Horst Jecht.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 1975-1976)

3413. BLOOMFIELD, LEONARD. Linguistics as a science. *Univ. North Carolina, Studies in Philol.* 27 (4) Oct. 1930: 553-557.—Language may be the key to a truly scientific study of human activities. The author contrasts the scientific methods and formulae in the non-human fields, such as physics and biology, with the animistic concepts and magic formulae prevailing in the study of human affairs. The field of linguistics dur-

ing the last 50 years seems notably free from teleological and animistic formulae.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2506, 2924)

3414. SCHMIDT, ROBERT. Die Prägnanz der Elastizitätskoeffizienten. [The statistical significance of coefficients of elasticity of demand and supply.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 264-273.—The statistical significance of the coefficients of elasticity of demand and supply as deduced by Leontief's method (*Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) 1929: 1*-53*) is given by the formula $\gamma = \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac/b^2)}$, where a , b and c are certain functions of the logarithms of the price and of the quantity series that are used. γ may vary between 0 and 1. When γ is very small, it is not to be expected that the computed coefficients of elasticity are exactly or even approximately equal to the true coefficients. When γ is very large, i.e. when it approaches unity, then it is not impossible that the computed coefficients of elasticity are exactly or approximately equal to the true coefficients.—*Henry Schultz.*

3415. STAEHLE, HANS. Die statistische Analyse von Angebot und Nachfrage und die Klausel "ceteris paribus." [The statistical analysis of supply and demand and the "ceteris paribus" assumption.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 135-149.—Leontief's procedure for simultaneously deriving elasticities of demand and supply from a scatter diagram of unadjusted data of prices and quantities (*Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (1) 1929: 1*-53*) (See Entry 2-2088.) is subject to the following limitations: (1) it does not distinguish between short-time, reversible demand and supply curves, and long-time, irreversible demand and supply curves; (2) it does not explain the shifting of such demand and supply curves as may be obtained by its use; (3) it does not measure the importance of the various factors which bring about the shifts in both curves and which must be kept constant if the statistical results are to approximate the demands of pure theory.—*Henry Schultz.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entries 2-8732, 9884, 13826; 3423)

3416. GINI, CORRADO. Il primo statistico italiano completo. [The first well-rounded Italian statistician.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (11) Nov. 1929: 839-842.—The scientific work of Benini is outlined briefly. For mastery of methods, acuteness of investigation, originality of ideas, and clear and finished exposition R. Benini was a path-breaker with his many activities in the field of Italian statistical study.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3417. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Der statistische Unterricht und der Engel'sche statistische Seminar in Berlin 1862-1883. [Teaching in statistics and Engel's statistical seminar in Berlin, 1862-1883.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentrabl.* 22 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 33-40; (3) May 1930: 65-70.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

3418. RÈPACI, F. A. Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica. [Publications of the Central Institute of Statistics.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 477-481.—A list of the most important and

recent publications of the Central Institute of Statistics is given with brief notes on each, in particular, improvements in the compilation of the statistical annual and of the annual volume on vital statistics are noted. Other comments cover the other activities of the Institute, especially the Industrial Census of 1927 and the re-establishment of the journal *Annali di Statistica*.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3419. UNSIGNED. Verhandlungen der Deutschen Statistischen Gesellschaft in Stuttgart. [Proceedings of the German Statistical Society in Stuttgart.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 356-382.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

3420. CRAWFORD, ALBERT BEECHER. Rubber micrometers. *School & Soc.* 32 (816) Aug. 16, 1930: 233-240.—The department of personnel study at Yale University analyzed the distribution of all grades received by Yale freshmen of 1926 to 1932 inclusive, in order to compare the assignment of marks (a) by different departments of study and (b) by inexperienced as compared with experienced teachers. Departmental standards vary considerably. Those departments whose

marks vary most from the class mean also exhibit the most noticeable fluctuations from year to year, as compared even with their own subject norms. These departments also tend to show greatest divergence between the grades assigned by their experienced and inexperienced teachers.—*Walter C. Eells*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 2787, 2933, 3161, 3439)

3421. BRUUN, OTTO. Den framtida gestaltning av folkräkningarna i Finland. [Future population census methods in Finland.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr. New Ser.* (16) 1929: 70-77.—In the past, population statistics in Finland have been based on parish records kept by the local pastors (secondary population statistics). Since 1870 these figures have been supplemented by actual periodical census reports in the principal cities. It now appears probable that in 1930 there will be put into operation a universal (primary) census. In view of the expense of a universal census, etc., the author argues that the present system should be developed along lines similar to the method followed in Sweden.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

3422. KNÖPP, HANS. Die Handwerksrolle im Dienst der Handwerksstatistik. [The census of manual trades as a basis for statistical analysis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(6) Jun. 1930: 885-901.—*C. W. Hasek*.

3423. SPALLANZANI, A. La statistica giudiziaria civile e il Rodolfo Benini. [The judicial statistics of civil law and Rodolfo Benini.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44(11) Nov. 1929: 946-955.—After having emphasized the grave difficulties of research in judicial statistics, the original contributions of Benini in this field are passed in review, with numerous studies of separations and litigation in matters of inheritance, gifts, exchange, etc., the distribution of law suits, the diminution in number of guardianships, and other disputes. Finally his theoretical system of judicial statistics and his proposals for reorganization of methods of collection are noted.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3424. UNSIGNED. De aanstaande volkstelling 1930. [The coming census 1930.] *Mededeel. d. Regeering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* Jun. 1930: 83-92.—The last census in the Netherlands Indies took place in 1920. In 1930 a new census was started. An attempt has been made to stimulate the interest of the natives. Information on education, occupation, religion, etc., will be gathered at the same time. The system of the census will be somewhat different from that of the foregoing years. In most districts the periodical census will be followed by a second enumeration, with which the results of the first census will be corrected. Permanent and transient inhabitants will be taken in the census, in order to get data on migration. Detailed maps of the large towns of Java, especially of the extensive native quarters, have been made before the census. The Central Bureau for Statistics, Weltevreden, has charge of the census.—*Cecile Rothe*.

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

3425. FLASKÄMPFER, PAUL. Das Problem der "Gleichartigkeit" im der Statistik. [The problem of homogeneity in statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 205-234.

3426. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Die Verwendung homogener Gruppen in der Statistik und ihre Grenzen. [The application of homogeneous groups in statistics, and its limitations.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22(5) Aug. 1930: 129-134.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 3425)

3427. GLERIA, AMADIO de. Una abbreviazione nel calcolo della differenza media. [A short method in the calculation of the average difference.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1(4) Oct. 1929: 383-384.—In the formula proposed by Czuber a modification of certain terms facilitates the work.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3428. IRWIN, J. O. On the frequency distribution of the means of samples from populations of certain of Pearson's types. *Metron.* 8(4) 1930: 51-105.

3429. SHOOK, B. L. A synopsis of elementary mathematical statistics. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(3) Aug. 1930: 224-259.—This is the second part of a summary, the first portion of which appeared in an earlier number of this journal (*Ann. Mathematical Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 14-41). The writer discusses and illustrates the following topics: the use of frequency polygons, histograms, and frequency curves, including the standardized curve; the characterization of a distribution in terms of its mean, standard deviation and skewness, together with the corresponding approximation to the distribution by Pearson's Type III curves; the treatment of Bernoulli series or distributions by the general methods previously developed.—*M. H. Stone*.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 2543)

3430. CURETON, E. E. A modification of Thomson's formula for the correlation between initial status and gain, and its standard error. *J. Experimental Psychol.* 13(4) Aug. 1930: 358-364.

3431. GARMAN, C. G. Variations in linear multiple correlation results caused by a few unusual or off-type farms in a farm organization study. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(3) Jul. 1930: 464-466.—There is danger in placing too much confidence in a high coefficient of correlation and in the per cent determinations obtained in a linear multiple correlation analysis until the original data have been carefully examined. Even two unusual farms in a group of 100 may completely change the relative importance of the factors considered, as revealed by the per cent determinations.—*S. W. Mendum*.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 2924, 3428)

3432. BAKER, GEORGE A. Distribution of the means of samples of n drawn at random from a population represented by a Gram-Charlier series. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(3) Aug. 1930: 199-204.—The paper gives a function which is shown by mathematical induction to be exactly proportional to the expected distribution function of the means of samples of n drawn from a population represented by a Gram-Charlier series for the representation of frequencies.—*Henry L. Rietz*.

3433. CARVER, H. C. (ed.) Fundamentals of the theory of sampling. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(3) Aug. 1930: 260-274.—Continuing an earlier article (*Ann. Mathematical Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 101-121) of the same title, the writer gives explicit formulae for the moments which characterize the distribution of sample m th moments about the origin of the parent population. The moments of the distribution are calculated by algebraic methods in terms of the moments of the parent population; the computation is not carried beyond the eighth moment, and no attempt is made here to establish the formulae suggested for the general moment. Both finite and infinite populations are considered. In the latter case the results are expressed in terms of semi-invariants as well as of moments. By specialization

of the general formulae, the case of a normally distributed infinite parent population is discussed. The writer gives analogous results concerning the distribution of sample moments computed about the means of the respective samples, taking the formulae for an infinite parent population from an unpublished thesis of C. H. Richardson. Specialization to a normal infinite population is again made.—*M. H. Stone.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entry 3429)

3434. DILGER, J. Gruppeneinteilung bei der Gausschen Kurve. [Group division with the Gaussian curve.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 258-263.

3435. UNSIGNED. La logica della curva logistica. [The logic of the logistic curve.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 386-392.—Observations on the possibility of modifying the logistic curve of Pearl in such a way as to make it possible to represent the great variety of historical cycles of population and to avoid symmetry with respect to the point of inflection. The theoretical conclusions obtained by Amoroso, in particular hypotheses reflecting the economic facts of increase in population, apply to the proposed formula.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

3436. DODD, EDWARD L. The use of linear functions to detect hidden periods in data separated into small sets. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 205-223.—In making an analysis of certain data for periodicity, the author has observed that the usual method of testing for cycles by the arrangement of data in columns, is likely to become entirely invalid because items may so merge into one another as to be classified in the wrong column. In the present paper, a method is explained of testing for cycles by first using data in small sets—thus minimizing the effects of a merger—and then by appropriately combining the results obtained from these small sets.—*Henry L. Rietz.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 3318)

3437. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La méthode de calcul de la ligne de tendance. [The method of computing the line of trend.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 1 (3) May 1930: 263-278.—The various forces affecting in general economic series in time are briefly discussed. In defining

the nature of the long-time or secular trend, reference is made to W. M. Person's definition of "the growth element," and to Dr. H. Hennig's term of *bestimmte Entwicklungstendenz* and *Hauptverlauf*. The general method of representing secular trend by mathematical curves is described in detail, and the various steps of the method of least squares are illustrated by means of tables and charts. Particular attention is paid to the computation of the trend line in logarithmic form. The method of moving averages, and the findings of the Harvard Committee in its *Indices of General Business Conditions* that this method is inferior to the measurement by mathematical curves, are briefly mentioned.—*E. A. Otto.*

RATES AND RATIOS

3438. UNSIGNED. Sui metodi di calcolo della mortalità infantile. [Methods of calculating infant mortality.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1 (3) Jul. 1929: 274-284.—The methods followed in Italy in the official publications are explained, together with those proposed in Italy and abroad by students of statistics for the calculation of infant mortality. It is shown that with the figures of *Movimento della popolazione italiana* a procedure can be used which does not presuppose an a priori determination of the distribution of deaths according to the year of birth.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 795, 974, 977, 1042, 2661, 2844)

3439. UNSIGNED. Outline of index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 42-58.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 2776, 2782, 3312-3313, 3315)

3440. JONES, W. RALPH. Notes on the computation of joint-life annuities by the single life method when Makeham's law holds. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (1) May 1930: 27-32.—For more than forty years actuarial text books have shown that when Makeham's law of mortality holds, a single life may be substituted for a number of joint lives by changing the rate of interest. It has now been shown that by regarding the single life as made up of two parts, one of which is independent of the other ages, tables of the force of mortality may be used to determine the single life.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

3441. LEONARD, ARTHUR ROY. Seeking a better technique for teaching the social sciences in secondary schools. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2 (1) Feb. 1930: 7-19.—To better teaching methods supervised study, individual instruction, the project method, and socialized recitation have been introduced. All have their recognized weaknesses and defects. Each has served to emphasize one or more important elements in the teaching process to the neglect of equally important factors. The problem is to develop a teaching procedure that will take care of all elements. Thus far the most ambitious endeavor in this direction is found in Morrison's *Practice of teaching in secondary schools*. It urges the organization of teaching units. Its weakness is that it is based on the abandoned Herbartian theory; yet it offered the basis for a new procedure which was put into practice with very favorable results at the Columbus High School, Columbus, Ohio.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1892, 1894, 1926)

3442. EVDOKIMOV, A. A. ЕВДОКИМОВ, А. А. Плановое начало в краеведении северо-восточной области. [The planning principle in the study of regional geography of the North-Eastern Province.] *Архангельское Общество Краеведения.* 1929: pp. 15.—The question of how far the plan method could be applied in studying regional geography, and how to induce the amateur student to adopt it, was raised at the second geographical meeting in Archangel. The basis of the plan must include the following problems: province building, the new system of subdividing the borderland, and the technical rearrangement of industrial economics. Regional geographical organizations should correspond to regions, districts, and provinces. The following subjects should be taken up by students of

regional geography. First is the vital question of reasonable use of "wild nature" which brings the whole province in closer contact with the Asiatic North rather than with European Russia. Such amateur students as naturalists, economists, historians, hunters, fishermen, tourists, ethnographers, folklorists, etc., can be drawn into the plan method of regional geography. The objects of this work must be such as to establish a regular hunting industry, breeding of wild animals, exploitation of lakes, exporting of wild natural products, etc. The second subject to be methodically studied is the economic life of the northern village. Next come the manual industries and chemical lumbering. The existing regional geographical societies with their branches, schools, and local cooperative societies are the forces to be used in promoting these methodical geographical studies. The general leadership must be in the hands of the provincial Bureau of Regional Geography. The author cites 15 existing scientific organizations. The future work should consist of the chronology of local events, museum collections, excursions, experimental centers, etc., and must be numerous and voluntary, with close mutual relations between all organizations involved. The latter object can be attained by a provincial periodical magazine which must cover all industries of the entire northeast region, and be of interest to schools, industrial companies, village libraries, etc.—*V. P. De Smitt.*

3443. KNIERIEM, FRIEDRICH. Bericht über die vierte erweiterte Vorstandssitzung des Verbandes deutscher Schulgeographen am 11. und 12. Juni 1930 in Altenburg. [Report on the 4th session of the Board of the Association of German School Geographers June 11th-12th, 1930 in Altenburg.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (9) 1930: 273-284.—*R. B. Hall.*

3444. NICHOLSON, E. M. Modern tendencies in exploration. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 825-835.—We have, in general, reached the third and final stage of exploration where satisfactory results can be achieved only by well-equipped parties of trained investigators. Accordingly, most expeditions are sent out under the auspices of an institution like a university or a museum. This is partly to make it easier to collect the necessary funds. The vital importance of scientific exploration to modern life should be recognized and systematic public support provided. For example, all industries that stand to gain by exploration might contribute jointly with the government to a central fund administered by some such body as the Government Grants Committee of the Royal Society. This would preserve existing guarantees of the desirability and competence of expeditions supported. The development of mechanical aids to exploration, especially in the matter of transport, has made possible the saving of time and consequently the employment of experts who could not otherwise afford to leave their normal work. It has also made possible in a number of Oxford and Cambridge expeditions the introduction of under-graduates to actual exploration. The multiplication of the varieties of experts required to exploit fully the scientific possibilities of a modern expedition tends to decrease mobility; but if this enables the establishment of a large and comfortable base camp from which smaller parties may make field trips, it may even be turned to advantage. The present machinery for identifying and digesting the material collected by exploration is slow.—*J. E. Bebout.*

3445. VOGEL, WALTHER. Stand und Aufgaben der historisch-geographischen Forschung in Deutschland. [Status and tasks of historical geography in Germany.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 346-360.—A survey of the present status of historical geographic research in Germany in which historians and geographers are about equally represented. The history of colonization, the history of law, forma-

tion of territories, and place names, are shown in their scientific development and their present problems are discussed. The author also includes a bibliography of the important methodological work of the last years. After suggesting various researches that might be done, the author proposes the early publication of a new historical geography for all of Germany. Such a work would fill a long felt need; furthermore it would give perspective to much tedious and detailed research work.—*Hans Dörries.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 74, 78, 1936-1937, 1973, 3462)

3446. RECHE, OTTO. Das staatliche sächsische Forschungsinstitut für Völkerkunde an der Universität Leipzig. [The Saxon State Institute for Research in Ethnology at the University of Leipzig.] *Ethnol. Studien.* 1929: 97-105.—A historical survey.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 204, 272, 286, 390, 428, 460, 2174, 2315, 2368, 2405, 2451)

3447. HANKIN, G. T. The decline of the printed word. *History.* 15 (58) Jul. 1930: 119-123.—The historian must either enlist the newer mechanical methods of imparting information, such as the radio, or he must fight the tendency and help students mentally to construct their own pictures. He cannot afford to pretend that the world is the same as it was in 1914 when the printed word was supreme.—*Irene Barnes.*

3448. LHÉRITIER, MICHEL. L'histoire Byzantine dans les manuels français de l'enseignement secondaire. [Byzantine history in French secondary school texts.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 Pt. 4 (9) Jun. 1930: 676-688.—Reporting on the basis of a comparative study of seven French text books of history for the secondary schools, which have been published since 1925, Lhéritier finds that Byzantine history has a very meagre share of the attention devoted to medieval history in general. This is primarily due to the slight attention paid it in the curricula for the third and fourth classes which cover European history from 476 to 1453. The emphasis is always laid on occidental history and the Byzantine empire comes in only as an outside element which makes at times a passive background for the actions of western states and peoples. There is usually a short chapter on Justinian and Byzantine civilization of his time, but beyond that the eastern empire receives scant attention. The text of Dupont-Ferrier has a more extended treatment and has three chapters on the Byzantine empire, discussing Justinian, Byzantine culture, government, and relations with other civilizations. This text also has a tri-columnar chart of the Byzantine, Moslem, and west European civilizations, and a brief bibliography. While in general the texts are based essentially on the works of Charles Diehl, they show many variations in emphasis and treatment. On the whole the Byzantine achievement is underestimated and the interpretations tend to follow old lines many of which have long been disproved.—*J. L. La Monte.*

3449. MOSHER, O. W., Jr., and QUESNEL, GEORGES. The teaching of history in French lycées and collèges. *Hist. Outlook.* 2 (6) Oct. 1930: 257-261.—The teaching of history in France is on a rather high plane. From the age of twelve, pupils are trained in a critical examination of texts and are required not merely to memorize but to understand what they have read. In each grade, the requirements for history training are

carefully regulated by law and by ministerial decrees. Programs of study, texts, and methods of study are identical throughout the country.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

3450. PAIGE, FORREST. An approach to United States history in senior high school. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (6) Oct. 1930: 276-279.—An attempt is made with the beginning class to instill in each individual the feeling that he or she has a real need for the subject about to be taken up. Objectives are indicated and pupils are given instruction in how to study. An orientation talk by the teacher presents the nature and general content of the course. The work is divided into two major parts: (1) required minimal essentials, and (2) voluntary enrichment or project work. This latter may consist of biography, special topic research, historical fiction, group projects, the construction of charts, maps, and models, drawing pictures, and the making of scrap-books.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

3451. TAYLOR, G. R. STIRLING. The new history. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (759) Mar. 1930: 373-383.—The writer of the new school, if he is to do any good, is just as careful to consider the original sources as the librarian historians; indeed, he endeavors to get deeper below the surface than the official documents. But he is primarily interested in the final results of the structure rather than in the builders' specifications. In thus condemning the "documentary" historian he does not imply that style alone makes a historian nor does he accept as authentic all of the "new" biographies done in the "imaginative" manner.—*G. H. Doane.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2591, 2930, 3417, 3463)

3452. TRULLINGER, R. W. Progress in agricultural engineering research. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (8) Aug. 1930: 271-276.—There are 317 agricultural engineering research projects in progress at 40 state agricultural experiment stations. The more important sub-classes are: (1) machinery, (2) structures, (3) reclamation, and (4) rural electrification. This indicates that agricultural engineering research is well established and that given proper cooperation with the agricultural and collateral sciences concerned much may be expected from such research.—*O. V. Wells.*

3453. UNSIGNED. Candidates for advanced degrees in agricultural economics in universities and colleges in the United States and in 13 foreign countries 1929-30. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (3) Jul. 1930: 498-521.—*S. W. Mendum.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2981, 3042, 3239)

3454. AIREY, WILLIS G. T. New Zealand, the international idea in the secondary school, the university and the training colleges. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 90-97.—The study of the League in New Zealand is furthered through courses in international relations, junior branches of the League of Nations Union, and other unofficial voluntary organizations. Unlike the university, in which no specific treatment of the League is offered, the four teachers' training colleges provide in the two years' course material emphasizing (1) international relationships, (2) inter-racial contacts, and (3) socio-economic relationships.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3455. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Requirements for the doctorate in political science. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (3) Aug. 1930: 711-736.—Analysis of printed requirements, supplemented by correspondence, for the

doctorate in political science in about 33 leading institutions, reveals both uniformity and variation. As to prerequisites, all institutions require the B.A. or B.S. degree, and some require specific undergraduate courses in political science and related fields. The linguistic requirement includes a reading knowledge of French and German, with occasional substitutions to fit the particular research work. The length of training in graduate work is never less than two, generally three, and in one instance, four years. Amount of work in courses varies from 35% to 67%, on thesis work from 33% to 50% and in a minor field from none to 25%. Distribution of studies within the political science department varies from a choice of one of four divisions for a major field of study, with one minor field, to four or five of nine or ten fields. Theses, required in all institutions, must be based on research, give evidence of research ability, and make a contribution to knowledge. Comprehensive oral and (or) written examinations are followed by a final examination in the research field. Innovations have been suggested as follows: (1) two Ph. D. degrees, one for prospective teachers, the other for prospective researchers; (2) required education courses; (3) a year spent in practical work in government and administration; (4) study at more than one institution; (5) a year or more of foreign travel and study; (6) permission to substitute for the thesis an essay presenting a distinctive philosophy or account of work done; and (7) a certain core of knowledge required of all candidates.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3456. CONDLIFFE, J. B. International collaboration in the study of international relations. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 36-42.—Popular control over international, as distinct from national, policy has lagged. Nevertheless, such organizations as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations of New York, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the Institute of Pacific Relations, and such bodies as the Williamstown Institute of Politics are devoted to the study and diffusion of knowledge of international relations. The Institute of Pacific Relations, with headquarters at Honolulu, is a federation of private, unofficial national units. Its chief activities include biennial conferences and the conduct of a research program.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3457. LÖTSCHERT, HUGO. Germany, instruction on the aims of the League. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 71-80.—Instruction regarding the League is making progress in Germany because of the enforcement of state (e.g., Prussian) decrees making the subject compulsory in all schools, national conferences on "The League of Nations and the Schools," and the improvement of history and other text-books.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3458. PATTERSON, EDWIN W. Can law be scientific? *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (2) Jun. 1930: 121-147.—This is a discussion of the extent to which the scientific method can be employed in connection with the activities of judicial decision, legislation, and legal research. While mathematical methods are likely to have extremely limited scope in analyzing legal problems, the statistical method has utility in legal research and in gathering data for legislation. Scientific method, so far as it involves classification, will continue to be indispensable in law so long as its processes are carried on by orderly reflective thinking. This involves increasing accuracy in the use of legal terms, and formulating definitions of terms with greater emphasis on fact situations intended to be described by them. Since judicial decision generally requires judgments on facts as well as evaluative judgments, and since there are many practical reasons why judges are likely to be unable effectively to make such judgments of fact, there is here room for legal research to discover the relevant non-

legal data and in this to make use of scientific method and the scientists' attitudes. The same process is available as a guide to legislation.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

3459. RABBRUCH, GUSTAV. Juristische Studienreform. [Reform of the study of law.] *Justiz.* 5 (12) Sep. 1930: 731-738.—The Prussian law student obtains his knowledge of law primarily from lawyers who teach outside the university. Since there exists no obligation to attend the university classes, and to pass intermediate examinations before leaving the university, except the obligation to register and to pay for a number of fixed courses, a great many students hardly see the buildings of the university where they are supposed to study. This situation is a result of the inability of part of the professors to train the student for the particular requirements of the examination. (The Prussian lawyer passes to examinations the first time after study of at least three years, the second after subsequent regular training of three years at courts and with lawyers. Both examinations are performed before a board made up primarily of judges and practicing lawyers, the professors playing a secondary part.) Reform tries to obviate the flow from the university by employing practicing lawyers and court officials in the university service, enhancing the significance of classes which are primarily designed for practice purposes; affording a closer touch between the student and the professor; and the creation of a new mid-term examination after three semesters of university study. In spite of objections to the new program in academic quarters, the author, himself a professor and a former minister of justice in Germany, approves it.—*Karl Milde.*

3460. UNSIGNED. Methods of international discussion at the Institute of Pacific Relations. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 42-48.—The Institute of Pacific Relations, composed of national groups whose memberships include specialists, politicians, lawyers, professors, students, and journalists, seeks to discover basic facts through free exchange of ideas with a view to the improvement of mutual relations. National groups exist in Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, and the U.S., with adhering groups in other localities on the Pacific rim. Three biennial conferences have been held, the last at Kyoto in 1929, the programs consisting of general conferences and round-table discussions. The Institute refrains from drawing conclusions, the intent being merely to bring to light cross-sections of thought on all subjects discussed.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3461. UNSIGNED. Some impressions of the development of education in international relations in the United States of America. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 17-31.—The educational committee of the League of Nations Association represents in the U.S. the Sub-Committee (League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation) of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the

League of Nations. The Committee's work includes the production of *A Ten-Year Review of the League of Nations*, the conduct of national competitive examinations for secondary and teachers' college students, the organization of so-called model assemblies and councils of the League, and the encouragement of unbiased text-books in the social sciences.—*F. C. Wooton.*

3462. WATT, RAYMOND G. League of Nations' teaching in Australia. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 51-70.—The League of Nations is treated in history and political science courses in Perth, Sydney, and Melbourne Universities, the World Court is studied in the international law course at the University of Sydney, and the administration of the Australian mandated territory is covered in the course in anthropology at Sydney. Since education is a function of the several states, practice varies in the primary and secondary schools and teachers' training colleges. Nevertheless, all states make some provision for instruction on the League. This work is supplemented by voluntary organizations, films, and the local branches of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the London Peace Society.—*F. C. Wooton.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 2981)

3463. BRUNNER, EDMUND DeS. The teaching of rural sociology and rural economics and the conduct of rural social research. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 54-57.—This is a report of an investigation conducted early in 1930 by the Department of Rural Education of Teachers College, Columbia University. The investigation covered research activities in the fields of rural sociology and economics of the colleges and universities listed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as having teachers of rural sociology. All colleges listed were circularized, but the chief interest was in the activities in the smaller colleges. Rural sociology is more popular than rural economics, and is more popular in schools of religion than in teachers colleges and "other schools." The teaching of rural sociology is increasingly being followed up by research activities. Two tables are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3464. DAVIS, CALVIN O. The University's program for the training of teachers of the social sciences. *J. Michigan Schoolmasters' Club.* (Sixty-Fifth Meeting, held in Ann Arbor, Apr. 24-26, 1930.) 32 (8) Jul. 26, 1930: 271-275.

3465. RICE, STUART A., and GREEN, MORRIS. Composition of the American Statistical Association. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 198-202.

3466. VINCENT, MELVIN J. Teaching of introductory sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 15 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 57-61.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Place: Cleveland, Ohio
Date: December 30, 1930
Occasion: Meeting of the American Economic Association
American Statistical Association
American Sociological Society
American Political Science Association
American Association for Labor Legislation
American Association for the Advancement of Science

Luncheon Discussion: *Social Science Abstracts as a Tool for Research*

Chairman: ELLSWORTH FARIS

Speakers: W. C. CURTIS
NILES CARPENTER
ESTHER COLE
C. G. FENWICK
HORNELL HART
SUSAN KINGSBURY

Notes from the Discussion:

Hornell Hart: "We are left no choice between archaic intellectual provinciality, and the systematic use of some abstracting service as comprehensive and as competent as SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS. If this were not available, our most urgent duty as social scientists would be to create it. If I were free to choose between two candidates for a Ph.D. degree, one of whom had all the requirements, including French and German, but did not use SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, while the other had all the requirements except French and German, and did use SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS systematically, I should unhesitatingly grant the degree to the candidate who used the ABSTRACTS, and refuse it to the one who knew French and German."

Susan Kingsbury: "The economy of time and labor and the surety preceding the attack of a project (made possible through SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS) has certainly secured for the student of social science a position never heretofore attainable. We may pass over for the present the American journals and their serials, but think of the articles in foreign journals abstracted by the editorial staff of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS during the year 1930, to say nothing of the 3,200 additional titles referred to but not included in the list published a year ago this month. A total of 16,980 abstracts, in 35 languages! With the knowledge the abstracting service has now given us, what could we do without it? One grows dizzy! No vacations, no holidays, no Sundays, no sleep! The spirit would be willing, but what flesh would not be weak!"

Niles Carpenter: "From time to time one encounters a social scientist who professes himself to be able to get along quite satisfactorily without making use of the SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS. While not hazarding any opinion concerning the field of social science in general, the writer has no hesitation in stating that such an attitude on the part of a sociologist is mere folly. In this particular branch of scholarship, at least, a man neglects the ABSTRACTS only at his own intellectual peril. This fact can be speedily demonstrated. . . ."

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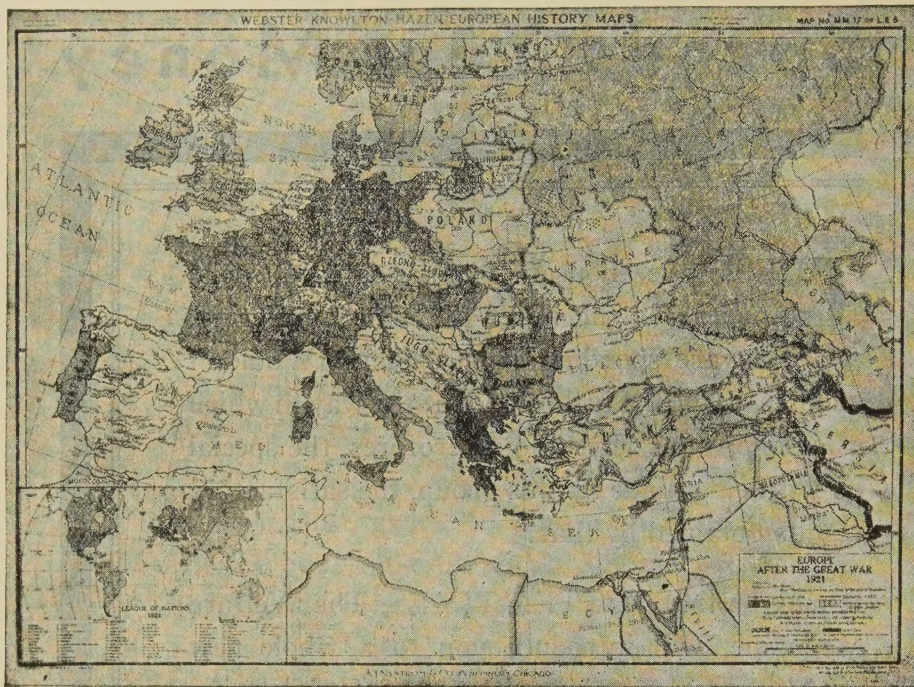
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